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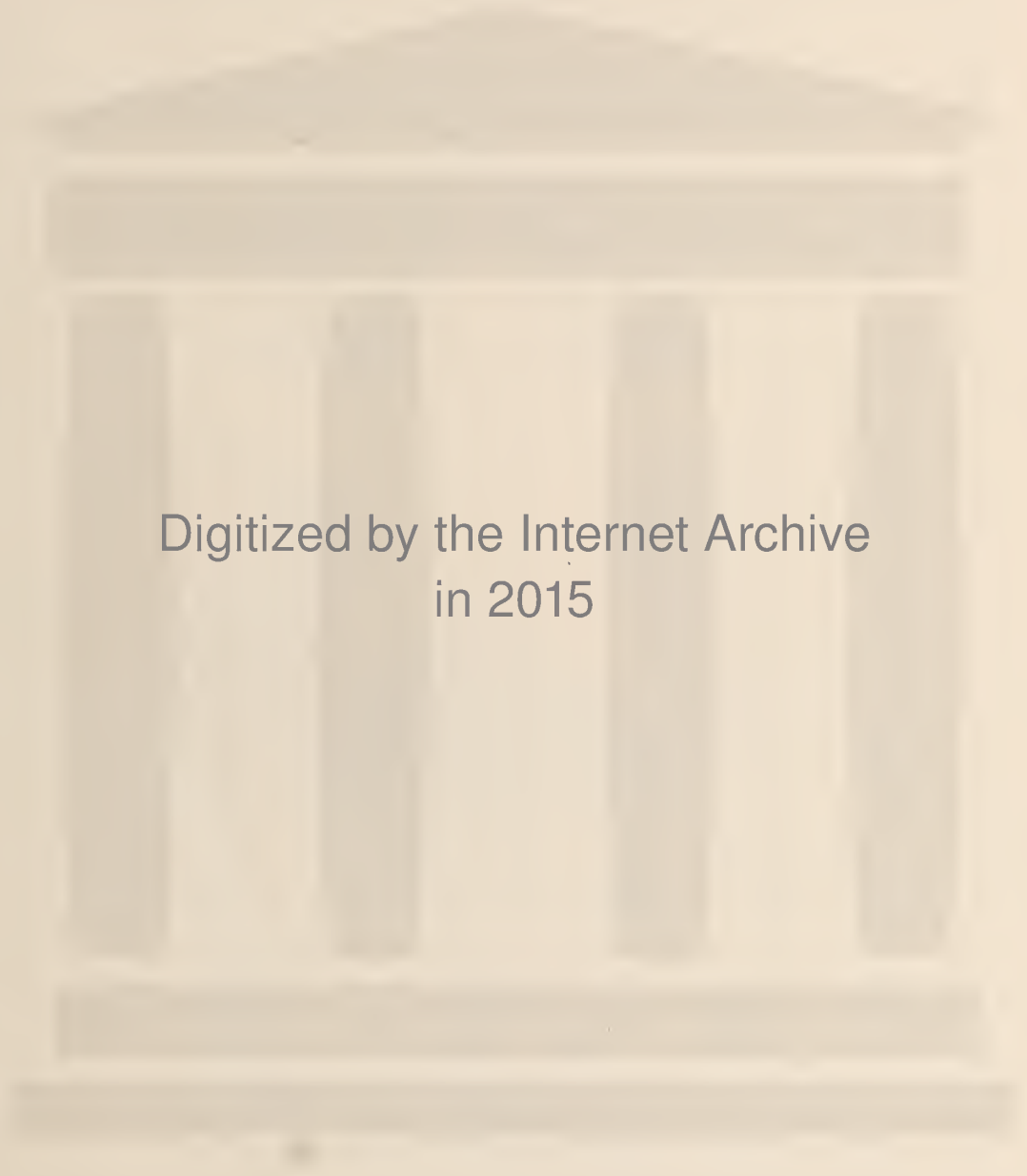

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

NO TAX ON WINE AND BEER THE SLOGAN—SENATE EXPECTED TO CONSIDER RECLASSIFICATION BILL—WOMEN'S JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—NEW PEACE DOLLAR—BETTER CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED IN WASHINGTON POSSIBLE IF APPROPRIATION IS MADE

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

No Tax on Wine and Beer the Slogan

The proposal of the opponents of prohibition for a tax on wine and beer has received no cordial response on the part of leaders in Senate and House, but should the proponents of such a tax ask for a hearing, it would be given, so it behooves the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to register protests with Mr. Fordney, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, such as will convince the committee that the women of the country will not stand for changing a great fundamental law for the sole purpose of raising revenue. Continue to send telegrams by hundreds to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Mr. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Senate Expected to Consider Reclassification Bill

Senator Sterling, chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, is planning to call a meeting immediately after the reconvening of Congress, January 3, to consider the Reclassification Bill.

It is expected that the Sterling Bill, which is similar to the Lehlbach Bill, which has passed the House, will be reported to the Senate. Other measures are before the committee. The W. C. T. U. has endorsed the Reclassification Bill. Write your senators of your interest in this measure, respectfully asking their support. Refer to the Washington Letter in THE UNION SIGNAL of December 8 for detailed information in regard to the bill.

Ex-President Wilson Has a Birthday Anniversary

Former President Wilson observed his sixty-fifth birthday anniversary December 28 in the quiet of his lovely home in Washington. Birthday messages from all parts of the country showered upon him. During the afternoon Mr. Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, went for his usual drive. His friends believe that Mr. Wilson's health has greatly improved during the past year.

The Women's Joint Congressional Committee

The Women's Joint Congressional Committee is the outcome of a movement on the part of the great national organizations of women to cooperate for the support of Federal legislation which affects the interests of women in particular and makes for good government in general.

The Joint Committee was organized as a clearing house for the discussion of Congressional legislation in which various organizations are interested. Many organizations are working for the same measures and, through the Joint Committee, during its one year of existence, it has been proved that useless duplication may be avoided and there may be less working at cross purposes.

The function of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee itself, therefore, has been confined to that of a clearing house for its member organizations. The active work in support of legislation has devolved upon the subcommittees, which are composed of representatives from those organizations which have endorsed specific measures.

During the year nine subcommittees have been formed, each one having a membership of at least three organizations. These subcommittees are as follows: Towner-Sterling Department of Education; Fess Home Economics Amendment; Industrial Legislation; Independent Citizenship; Packer Legislation; Child Labor; Social Hygiene; Fess-Capper Physical Education; Prohibition.

These subcommittees have been in close touch with the sponsors of their respective measures in Congress and, when the situation justified it, have initiated and participated in hearings, have interviewed Senators and Congressmen, made polls of both houses, and on the whole endeavored to "marshal their facts in such a manner as to convince Congressmen of the justice of their claims and to secure the passage of their measures on the sound basis of actual conviction on the part of Congressmen, backed by a clear demand on the part of their constituents."

The one outstanding feature of the composite legislative program was the enactment into law of the Maternity and Infancy Bill with the President's signature on the day before Thanksgiving. During the early days of the short session of the sixty-sixth Congress, it had become clear that only by concentration upon one of the welfare measures then before Congress was there any chance of success. The choice was made of the so-called Sheppard-Towner Bill and, through the Sheppard-Towner subcommittee, which eventually included all the organizations of the Joint Committee, the concentrated interest of the great bodies of organized women throughout the country was brought to both senators and representatives during the last two sessions of Congress.

The organizations most active in this work, whose representatives on the Women's Joint Committee accepted the responsibility and directed the tactics of the campaign, were the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Consumers' League, and the National League of Women Voters.

A second achievement which may be claimed as a result of co-operation secured through the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, not so spectacular but quite as significant, was the appropriation by Congress in its special session of $225,000 for the work of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board. This appropriation, without which the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board would automatically have ceased to exist on July 1, last, failed entirely in the regular appropriation bill of the preceding session because of a difference of opinion regarding the functions of the Board and the U. S. Public Health Service. The part that the women's organizations played in bringing about conferences to reconsider these differences and in securing the appropriation, was specifically recognized by Surgeon General Ireland when he announced the appointment of Dr. Valeria Parker, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union superintendent of Social Morality and affiliated with many other organizations, as the new director of this governmental board.

Only one measure other than the Sheppard-Towner Bill for which a subcommittee was organized has become a law during the year. This was the Packer Control Bill which passed both houses in August.

The subcommittees have kept informed on the status of the measures and have rendered monthly reports to the Women's Joint Congressional Committee, ever ready to begin work when the situation demanded it.

New Peace Dollar

Coinage of a new silver dollar, to be known as the "peace dollar," will soon begin at the Philadelphia mint.

The design of the new coin was shown President Harding by Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint, and was said to have met with the President's hearty approval. Already it had been approved by Mr. Baker and Secretary Mellon.

Dies for the new dollar were cast in Philadelphia, where dies for all coins are made. Coinage began December 28. The new pieces will be made exclusively at the Philadelphia mint for a month, after which their production will be taken up by other mints. It is planned to coin between 700,000 and 800,000 this year.

The new dollar was designed by Anthony De Francisci, a New York sculptor, who competed with seven other artists. The designs submitted were gone over by the Fine Arts Commission.

On the back of the coin is an eagle on a mountain top. Near the eagle is an olive branch of peace. Back of the mountain can be seen the first rays of a new era. On the front is a new head of the Goddess of Liberty, with the familiar words "Liberty" and "In God We Trust."

Better Care of Feeble-Minded in Washington Possible If Appropriation Is Made

In the District Appropriation Bill, now before a House committee, there is an item authorizing and directing the commissioners of the District of Columbia to acquire a site for a home and school for feeble-minded persons and to erect thereon suitable buildings at a total cost not exceeding $300,000.

This is new legislation and is, therefore, subject to a point of order, but, as the Director of the Budget has sanctioned the appropriation, it is hoped there will be no objection to it.

For years the Board of Charities has been recommending the erection of a proper institution for the care and training of the mental defectives of the District. In the regrettable absence of such an institution, an arrangement has been in effect since 1902 whereby Congress makes an annual appropriation for the Board of Children's Guardians to enable it to provide for the feeble-minded children intrusted to its care, but this arrangement admittedly fails to measure up to the situation.

Support will not be withdrawn from the Tinkham Bill, which has been pending for several years and is a measure providing for an institution for mental defectives and the law under which the institution shall operate, but concerted effort will be made by all charitable welfare organizations to secure this appropriation, as proposed in the District Appropriation Bill.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C. December 31, 1921.

Prohibition and Suffrage For Mexico?

A special dispatch appears in the Chicago *Tribune* stating that Mexico may adopt prohibition, according to Gen. Plutarco E. Calles, minister of interior and head of the Obregon cabinet who was recently in New York, where he was interviewed on the subject.

Gen. Calles said the woman's suffrage movement was growing vigorously and that Mexican women probably would get the vote eventually.

Alcoholism on Decline in Ohio

The number of deaths due to alcoholism of any form in Ohio is said to be steadily decreasing. According to the *Cleveland* (Ohio) *Press*, records of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics show that thus far in 1921 there have been approximately 100 deaths from alcoholic poisoning. All reports are not in and the total may slightly exceed this number. Prior to the passage of the prohibitory law the number of deaths reported was far greater, totaling 429 in 1917, and 355 in 1916. Since 1918 there has been a steady decline.

Women At Men's Banquets

In former years no woman would ever have dreamed of sitting in the balcony at a men's banquet to hear the speeches. The fact that liquors were served was an effectual deterrent. With the coming of prohibition all this has been changed, and the number of women who seek admittance to the balcony, or gallery, as the case may be, of halls where banquets are held, is constantly increasing. Regular numbered tickets, like those for the banqueters, are made out for them.

German Socialists Favor Prohibition

Noting the tremendous industrial and other advantages that the United States is deriving from prohibition, the Independent Socialist Party of Germany has, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*, "announced its intention of submitting a general alcohol prohibition measure in the Reichstag."

Germans Asked to Copy "Dry" U. S.

Dry America was held up to Germany as an example she might do well to follow by no less a newspaper than the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, according to a press dispatch recently received from Berlin. A report from the statistical department of Lubeck was quoted showing that the relief missions of the city are overburdened with cases of drunkenness. These are attributed to the increasing habit of drinking at bars in the one time American fashion. After the bars had been voted out of America they seem to have become relatively more popular in Germany.

"Conditions have developed among families which are beyond description," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in quoting the report, "The public must be informed what the growing danger is so they can co-operate in preventing what remains of our health from being drunk away."

The paper then appends the commendation of the British Chamber of Commerce on the results of prohibition in the United States.

The recent drowning of ten passengers in one of the little lake steamers at Wannsee, near Berlin, is said to have been the result of too much drinking on the part of the crew, and this has stirred up much anxiety on the part of the public. The managers of other transportation systems, however, declared they were strict in enforcing the non-drinking rule and were furnishing anti-alcohol propaganda to their employees.

"Each Citizen a Guardian of Law"

The good citizen is under obligations to assist in the enforcement of the prohibition law and is in a sense a guardian of all our laws. To me there is a great invisible government back of all of the institutions of government. It is the spirit of America. It is our American idealism. It is our American militant righteousness. It is our progressive civilization and there is something emanating from this invisible power to the hearts of all true Americans, an invisible influence that reaches each citizen and makes him a defender of all those laws which have to do with the welfare of our country and the well-being of our countrymen.

—Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes.

State Granges Urge Prohibition Enforcement Laws

At the closing session of its annual meeting, the Massachusetts State Grange, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*, acting upon the recommendation of Harry E. Gardner, state lecturer, urged concurrent legislation by the state to conform "to the letter and spirit of the national prohibition law."

C. Palmer Chapman, master of the Rhode Island State Grange, asked that order to "stand four square against every attempt to restore the curse of the liquor traffic," and to demand the passage of competent liquor enforcement legislation at the coming session of the general assembly.

Another Empty Jail

The jail in Walden, New York, has been abandoned. It has apparently outlived its usefulness, having had no occupants for several months past. Every institution of this kind is a heavy financial burden to the tax-payers. Curious, but "lock-ups" do not seem to thrive under prohibition. Crime needs the stimulus afforded by the saloon.

No Crime Wave In New York

You may have been told that a big crime wave has been sweeping over New York City during the past few months, but the statement is untrue, says Joab H. Banton, district attorney-elect of New York County. According to the *North American*, Mr. Banton asserts there has been less crime there this past year than in either of the two years preceding.

"New York is the best big city in the world," he said. "There is less crime in proportion to the population than anywhere else, when you consider the ten million people who have access to the city."

Eminent Surgeon Defends Prohibition

One of the foremost surgeons of America, Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, recently declared at a meeting of the Philadelphia Contemporary Club, that in his opinion total abstinence and prohibition have been of the greatest good to America. He told of addressing the International Congress of Surgeons in Paris and of the reception given his paper:

"To my surprise," said he, as reported by the *American Issue*, "I found that instead of alienating those men who were in a country noted for its use of alcoholic beverages, my paper delighted them. I found that the foremost surgeons of France were total abstainers.

"Prohibition has brought about less drunkenness in this country, less poverty, less crime, fewer accidents and lesser expenses to city and state, as well as a betterment of standards of health and living. Alcohol has been the principal root of infractions of the law and of accidents. Alcohol is the most powerful and frequent source of immorality and venereal diseases."

In reply to the statement of a Mr. Bridges, who said that his father had drunk light wines and beer without perceptible harm, Doctor Keen said: "How do you know that your father was not affected from a psycopathic standpoint? Drinking of alcohol, it has been shown by tests, diminishes muscular sense, and also is a factor in intellectual deterioration."

Intemperance Lessened, Charity Society Says

Intemperance among the 3,965 families under the care of the Charity Organization Society of New York during the past year has decreased 60 per cent from the figures of 1916, according to a report of Director Lawson Purdy made recently to the central council of the society.

According to Mr. Purdy, the organization looked after 10,982 children during the year. The problems of mental diseases were twice as important as in the previous year, but this was partially accounted for by the increased ability of workers in recognizing these in the earlier, less apparent stages.

Business Men Endorse Prohibition

A survey recently made by the *Chicago Daily News* among the business men of the city, both in the downtown and the outlying districts, revealed the fact that aside from liquor interests only one type of business would welcome a return to wet conditions. Employment agencies which obtain positions for domestic help and other cheaper kinds of labor, complain that the "turnover" is not as great now as in the days when men grew testy under the influences of intoxicants and lost their jobs more readily. Many lines of business have been helped directly. The candy trade is flourishing, and the large number of empty milk bottles that may be seen strewn about almost any building in the course of construction, replacing the former empty beer bottles, proves that milk dealers are doing a rushing business. Motion picture houses are better patronized because the father takes his family to the movies, where once he spent the evening in a saloon. Bond brokers attribute to prohibition part of the increase in the number of buyers of small bonds, and bankers credit to the same source the increase in savings accounts.

STUDIES IN GOVERNMENT

DEBORAH KNOX LIVINGSTON, National Director of Christian Citizenship

VI. THE MAKING OF LAWS

The making of laws by the Congress of the United States is one of the most involved and complicated processes of Government machinery. Thousands of bills are introduced at every session of Congress, but only a few become laws. It is estimated that less than one-fiftieth of the bills introduced are ever enacted into law.

Each branch of Congress has equal authority to originate legislation, with the one exception that the Constitution gives to the House the exclusive right to originate revenue measures.

The process through which a bill passes before it becomes a law may for convenience be considered under the following heads:

Introduction of Bill

A bill may be introduced by a member of either House. It is then referred to the proper committee for consideration.

If introduced in the House of Representatives, it is placed in a receptacle called the "hopper," from which it is taken by a clerk and filed.

If introduced in the Senate, its title only is read when it is offered.

Every law must be approved by both Senate and House.

The Bill in Committee

It is absolutely necessary that all proposed legislation shall be thoroughly investigated, in order that only worthwhile measures may be brought to the attention of Congress. The work of investigation and consideration of proposed legislation is done by the committees.

Those interested in the proposed legislation may appear before the committee to which the bill has been referred and speak in its behalf; those opposed to its passage have the same privilege of appearing before the committee and stating their objections.

If the bill is rejected by the committee, it has little chance of ever becoming a law, but if it is favorably reported, it stands a fair chance of being enacted.

A committee has the power to amend a bill.

The Bill Placed on Calendar

When a committee reports a bill favorably it is placed upon the calendar, where it waits its turn for consideration, unless the Committee on Rules (which largely determines the proceedings of the House) decides a certain time for the consideration of the bill.

In the House of Representatives, there are three calendars, the Union calendar, the Unanimous Consent calendar and the House calendar.

> No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right, not asked as a favor. We have cause, as a nation, to be thankful for the steps that have been so successfully taken to put these principles into effect.
>
> —Theodore Roosevelt.

In the Senate there are three ways in which matters are brought before it, by unanimous consent, by making it a special order (this requires a two-thirds vote), and by taking it up in regular course in the calendar.

The Bill Before the House

When the Committee on Rules sets the day for the consideration of a bill, or it comes in due course on the calendar, the House goes into Committee of the Whole. The Speaker appoints a chairman, usually a member of the majority, to preside. The bill is then read by sections and clauses and general debate begins; any member may offer amendments to the bill. The bill may thus be debated for days, or passed in a short period of time. When the Committee of the Whole is ready to report the bill with such amendments as have been decided upon and with the recommendation that the House pass it, the committee then rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole reports the recommendation of the Committee. The bill is then voted upon by the House and ordered engrossed. It is then read for the third time, by title, and passed.

The Bill In The Senate

The bill is then sent to the Senate, where again it is referred to a committee, and where much the same procedure is followed as in the House. If the bill passes the Senate and the House, it is signed by the Speaker of the House, the Vice-President, who is president of the Senate, then by the President. The signature of the President makes the bill a law.

Congress is notified that the bill has been approved and the original copy of the act is deposited in the Department of State.

Questions

1. What proportion of the bills introduced into Congress ever become laws?
2. What right regarding legislation, does the Constitution give to the House?
3. How is a bill introduced into Congress?
4. By whom is a bill investigated?
5. What is meant by placing a bill on the calendar?
6. How are bills brought before the Senate for consideration?
7. What is meant by the Committee of the Whole?
8. How is a bill disposed of in the Senate?
9. Whose signature makes a bill a law?

Physicians' Permits in 1921

Martha M. Allen
Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the National W. C. T. U., Forest Hills, L. I., New York

More physicians took out permits in 1921 than in 1920, I regret to report. In 1920 there were 33,379 physicians' permits issued, and in 1921, 40,806. In 1920 there were no permits in Montana and Florida, but the law was changed in Montana to allow the sale of whisky as medicine and 200 permits were issued, with a total of 620 physicians in the state. Florida in 1921 issued 38 permits with a total of 1,281 physicians.

It is most interesting to note that in the states that were dry before national prohibition came into effect only nine per cent of physicians hold permits. This is explained to some extent by the fact that 22 of these states have laws forbidding the sale or prescription of liquor as medicine. All the states that were dry prior to 1917 are without permits except Colorado, Iowa, and Virginia. The states going dry after 1916 which now forbid the sale of liquor as medicine are Nebraska, Utah, Indiana, Nevada, and New Mexico.

Considering all the agitation for change of state laws to allow the prescription of whisky and wine, and all the agitation for medicinal beer, together with the advertised possibilities of money-making through whisky prescriptions, it is greatly to the credit of the medical profession as a whole that only six per cent more physicians took out permits in 1921 than in 1920.

The percentage in 1921 is 28 holding permits, 72 not holding permits.

When the returns from the American Medical Association's questionnaire, sent to 54,000 physicians are all in and tabulated, it will probably be seen that the great majority of American physicians do not regard alcoholic liquors as necessary medicinal agents.

For the figures I have used I am indebted to the new map made by Mr. Prettyman, the Anti-Saloon League superintendent of Wilmington, Delaware, and to the Federal prohibition directors in different states.

Sir Gilbert Parker on Prohibition In America

"American prohibition does not always prohibit—and yet, judging from my recent personal observations while in the United States, it is doing great good."

With these words as an introduction Sir Gilbert Parker narrates incidents occurring during his recent visit to the United States, as reported in the newspapers. He frankly states that he is against prohibition, speaks of the faulty enforcement of the law, and yet—he is compelled to admit that prohibition has been productive of good. We quote herewith a few sentences:

"But in spite of my opposition to prohibition, I think really the United States has immensely profited by even the prohibition you have got. I dined with a member of the present Harding cabinet whose name is at least well known in England and all Europe. He said to me:

" 'When prohibition was introduced in the United States, the owners of the large factories found their workmen restless and discontented. They brought in the films—not only films of a general amusing character, but films connected with their own particular lines of business.

" 'What was the result? The men lost their discontent. Men drink, as a rule, for entertainment. They have found a new entertainment in the film and become better workmen through the agency of the film. That condition now exists, I believe, in most places in America.'

"Another example. I was out in Arizona when it was being turned from a territory into a state. You got what you wanted to drink out there then. A year later the state went dry, this long before the nation did.

"I went out there again in 1917 and the shopkeepers told me the workingmen generally had more money to spend and spent it for better things as a result of prohibition."

WHAT THE GOVERNORS HAVE TO SAY ON PROHIBITION

"HOW HAS PROHIBITION AFFECTED YOUR STATE? DO YOU CONSIDER THAT IT WILL BE A PERMANENT POLICY? WHAT ATTITUDE SHOULD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE TOWARD IT?" THESE QUESTIONS WERE RECENTLY ASKED OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF OUR COMMONWEALTHS AND EXTRACTS FROM SOME OF THE REPLIES RECEIVED ARE HERE GIVEN

Crime Not Increased By Prohibition

Columbus, Ohio

There is abundant evidence that the right-thinking people of Ohio—irrespective of their prior views on the subject of prohibition before it became the law—today are uniformly in favor of its thorough-going enforcement. The state of Ohio is exerting every effort to perform the will of the people and make prohibition fully effective.

There is no doubtful quality in the public's attitude on the saloon. They are done with it and in my opinion, nothing could induce them to return to the conditions to which prohibition put an end.

It is bound, of course, to be a matter of some time before it will be wholly impossible for anybody to obtain intoxicants. Ceaseless and conscientious vigilance and activity by public officials in charge of the enforcement of law, will, however, hasten the day that is certain to come, when it will be as difficult to get liquor as it is now to obtain narcotics.

A view sometimes heard that crime has been increased by prohibition, is erroneous in my opinion. Crime condition that may be connected with the problem must be charged to inadequate law enforcement. If there had been strict enforcement of prohibition, making it impossible for anyone to secure intoxicants, there might be some justice in charging the crime situation to prohibition. But it can have no fair test until liquor is made unobtainable. No one would think of judging the value of any other law until it has been rigidly enforced. It should be the purpose of all to hasten that time with respect to prohibition as much as possible.

It must become the policy of public officials to bring about a general realization that traffic in intoxicants is as grave an offense as traffic in any other commodity that is under the ban of the law.

HARRY L. DAVIS
Governor of Ohio

Impossible to Over-Estimate Value of Prohibition

Dover, Del.

In my opinion it is difficult to overestimate the value of national prohibition to our people in Delaware. Certainly conditions are much better under national and state prohibition laws.

WILLIAM D. DENNEY
Governor of Delaware

Must Perfect Agencies of Enforcement

Little Rock, Ark.

As governor of Arkansas, I am very keenly aware of the necessity for keeping alive the sentiment for prohibition, and am in favor of perfecting and improving our processes and agencies of enforcement, state and Federal. It is true that there are many violations of our prohibition laws, in Arkansas, but no thinking man or woman who has been identified with the fight for prohibition will say that conditions are as bad as they were when the open saloon existed here. As a matter of fact, the bulwark of public approval of prohibition is constituted of the noble womanhood of the nation. Sheriffs and other officers in this state tell us that the women are rendering great aid in breaking up illicit manufacture of whisky, and traffic in it. Violations were general at one time, but this is perceptibly changed now. Let nobody weaken in this great cause.

THOMAS C. MCRAE
Governor of Arkansas

Prohibition a Permanent Policy

Concord, N. H.

I am glad to say that prohibition is successful in the state of New Hampshire because it has closed all the saloons and some of the jails; has lessened crime and poverty; has made good, industrious citizens out of loafers and drunkards; and has removed temptation from our boys and girls. It should be, and will be, the permanent policy of state and nation, and should, and will, receive the support of every good citizen, including, of course, the women of the country who have been from the beginning the strongest single force in opposition to the liquor evil.

ALBERT O. BROWN
Governor of New Hampshire

A Deterrent in the Right Direction

Salt Lake City, Utah

Prohibition has been successful in Utah to the extent that it has eliminated the saloon and attendant evils. While it has not completely prohibited, it has been a deterrent in the right direction. It has improved business conditions, bettered the wage earner, and brought about more favorable moral conditions in general.

Of course, there are many who, through indifference, violate the law. As one American citizen who believes in upholding the Constitution I have faith that it will not undermine the allegiance of the American people to their fundamental law.

CHARLES R. MABEY
Governor of Utah

Overwhelming Approval of Prohibition

Augusta, Me.

The state of Maine for sixty years has stood loyally for prohibition. It has endured the abuse and been tempted by the gold of the liquor interests of the nation. It has, however, remained unshaken in its faith, and today stands before the world justified by the action of its sister states in adopting national prohibition. Those within the state who in the past sought to betray it, are now discredited and are heard from no more.

The men of Maine remain true to this great cause and the women give to it their overwhelming approval. I believe the day is close at hand when our whole nation will be as firm in the faith as is Maine, the pioneer prohibition state.

PERCIVAL P. BAXTER
Governor of Maine

Public Conscience Awake

Salem, Ore.

I can see nothing but permanency for the movement which has wiped out the menace of the saloon. Regardless of the fact that prohibition has not yet stopped the sale of liquor, nevertheless it has proven itself an economic benefit in many more ways than one.

Our old world is on an upward swing, all pessimists to the contrary. Crime waves, sociological disorders, and similar fermentations may come and go, but behind them all is the steady sweep toward better and higher things. Great moral movements never have been accomplished over night. They have been washed up out of oceans of blood and tears. Discouragements, dissatisfactions, difficulties, trials and tribulations have harassed them, but in the end they are accepted as part of the normal atmosphere, and the only atmosphere in which man may survive and still be happy.

The public conscience is awakened to these things, and no foeman may be so powerful as to finally overcome an aroused, and just, public conscience.

BEN W. OLCOTT
Governor of Oregon

Co-Operate in Promotion of World Prohibition

Jackson, Miss.

I regard the nation-wide prohibition law as the greatest step in law enforcement in the history of this nation. Many years ago, we had state-wide prohibition in Mississippi. A very large majority favored such a law years before this great question attracted the entire people to the extent that it was crystallized into national law. Therefore, prohibition has been a fixed policy of the state for a long while. It will always be so with us.

Nation-wide prohibition lessened our court expenses about eighty per cent up until the after-results following the war. In this reconstruction period, crime has been rampant all over the country and we have had some little trouble in the enforcement of the prohibition law. A very large majority of our entire citizenship will not only stand for state-wide prohibition always but for nation-wide prohibition and will lend every co-operation to extend this most wholesome law to all the people of the earth. Our leading men and women believe that the awful curse of liquor should be driven off the earth. There is no middle ground and absolutely no excuse for this terrible poison that has caused more sorrow than any other thing since the world began.

Our people hope and pray that the entire world may be sober for once, and when once sober it will remain so. What we need is to have the courts and all law enforcing officers diligent and courageous in the handling of this important question to the end that all law breakers along this line shall be placed either in jail, or better still, in the penitentiary. You may be assured that the people of Mississippi will do what they can to aid this great movement.

LEE M. RUSSELL
Governor of Mississippi

HOW THE MEMBERS OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION CAN CO-OPERATE WITH THE PROHIBITION DIRECTORS

Lexington, Ky.

I hold to the opinion, formed after many years of experience and observation, and much thought on the subject, that law enforcement is very largely in the hands of the public, and that the people, or at least too many of them, rely too much upon the officials for enforcement of our criminal and penal laws, and consider themselves under no obligations whatever to assist in the work. It is my opinion that the people should take the lead, and always head the procession, and I say procession advisedly, because to effect the successful enforcement of law throughout the republic, there must be a universal, trans-continental procession of men and women with hearts aflame with love and respect for law, spurred on by an earnest desire to make the world better, ready and anxious to organize for the battle with crime, and to face lawlessness in the open and fight it out. The people should realize that in this business of law enforcement, they have something more to do than to elect the officials. Just as soon as these men are sworn, the people should rally like a militant army behind them and stay behind them until the job is finished. It is true the officer is a necessary agent in law enforcement, but the officers without the co-operation of the people are as powerless as the motor without gas.

This is so well understood that it requires no further mention from me. The women have always been powerful factors in creating public sentiment along all lines, and especially in the direction of enforcing the law. They have always been strong advocates of law and order. Very few of them have ever shown any sympathy with the lawless, and now that the ballot is theirs, by virtue of long years of ceaseless struggle and toil, they will doubtless show a keener interest in the affairs of their country and in the cause of good government.

Women are more tireless than men. They never give up, and to fail in any project or undertaking is to them little less than disgrace. The law-breaker has in woman a foe, both vigilant and uncompromising, and the fact that the women are so constituted means that they can, and will, be a source of great strength in bringing order out of chaos, and suppressing crime throughout the world. In many ways, they give assistance along this line when in reality the work put forth at the time is not especially intended for that purpose. For instance, the W. C. T. U. is a powerful organization of temperance women dedicated primarily to the work of curtailing the influence of liquor, and the liquor interests, through legislative enactment, but the effort put forth by this splendid body of loyal workers has had a vast bearing and influence upon the matter of the enforcement of the prohibitory laws in America. The fight upon liquor is a fight, whether made under one heading or another; whether by the W. C. T. U., before the legislature or by officials in the courts at the bar of justice.

The women are always to the front in church and Sunday school work, and are a force behind all kindred movements; all civic organizations for human betterment have the loyal and courageous backing of women everywhere. Where these are plentiful and their influence has been felt in the community, law and order are supreme. This has been abundantly proven by statistics gathered from all quarters of the globe.

Sam Collins,
Federal Prohibition Director.

Hartford, Conn.

I wish to thank the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the interest it is taking in the enforcement of the prohibition law. Anything it undertakes will, I am sure, be of immense value. The women of America have a splendid opportunity at this time to do things in a definite way and they never yet have failed in any good work in which they have engaged.

It looks to me as if we were on the road to greater things along law enforcement lines, especially in the state of Connecticut, where we are pretty well established. It is our aim to have connected with us only those who are in sympathy with the work, and thus far I am very well satisfied with the new state of affairs. We have a body of men who are trying the best that they can to enforce the Federal law.

One of the principal things to do is to keep constantly before the people the vital fact that the laws of the land should be enforced and I find that general opinion is along that line.

James. W. Hague, for the
Federal Prohibition Director,
Harry E. MacKenzie.

The Pretense That Prohibition Does Not Prohibit

While the statement is frequently made that we have under prohibition more drunkenness than we had during the wet regime, there seems to be in leading periodicals and in the daily press, in some of the papers even that were formerly frankly antagonistic to the cause, an abundance of testimony to the contrary.

"There are many logical arguments against sumptuary legislation of any kind," says the *New York Morning Telegraph*, "but the pretense that prohibition has not reduced the consumption of liquors is not logical for the reason that it is pretense, nothing more. There has been a tremendous slump in drunkenness, even here in the largest city in the country, where the population is largely foreign and where the prohibition law probably is opposed by a majority..... We refuse to close our eyes to facts, simply because we did not, prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, train with advocates of sumptuary law."

The *Fort Smith* (Ark.) *American* states its conviction that whatever opinions one may hold as to the present and future status of prohibition, "no one in this nation with a modicum of sense and information will deny the hundred per cent value of an expression by the head of the Salvation Army. Because this is universally conceded, the article by General Booth in a recent number of the *War Cry*, is especially noteworthy. She said in part:

"'In New York City, year by year we have celebrated Thanksgiving Day from six in the morning collecting the drunks from park benches, feeding them and sobering them up. But last year they were not there, and we gave the day to the poorest children in the city.'

"According to the General, the secretaries report that drunkenness among the men frequenting the Army hotels and industrial homes has almost disappeared. Men who formerly could hardly support themselves now have savings accounts."

Recently the *Portland* (Oregon) *Telegram* printed the following:

"There is not a large city or state in the Union where drunkenness, poverty and crime resulting from drunkenness have not decreased under prohibition. For example, St. Louis reduced its cases of drunkenness from 2,605 in 1919 to 691 in 1920; Minneapolis from 6,089 to 1,550; New York City from 14,182 in 1917 to 5,813 in 1920; Connecticut from 3,777 in 1919 to 943 in 1920; Massachusetts from 77,295 in 1919 to 32,580 in 1920."

Edgar White, in an article in the *Christian Advocate*, gives a very interesting sketch of Judge V. L. Drain, of Shelbyville, Mo., an ardent advocate of temperance who believes that prohibition is being made to prohibit. In charging the Macon county grand jury for the September term of the circuit court, the judge said:

"Gentlemen, I was prosecuting attorney of Shelby County the year local option was adopted there over twenty years ago. They laughed and told us that men would make liquor as long as men would drink it, law or no law. We closed up the saloons, but alleged drug stores were started in nearly all the towns and villages—places with a few bottles of medicine in front and several barrels of whisky in the rear. They mocked and said we could not stop them. But we put in vigilant officers, the fake druggists were arrested, and the fines were so heavy they had to quit a business they found unprofitable. Since then we have had gatherings in our towns attended by five thousand people and more, and not one arrest for drunkenness. We have grown men and women in our county who do not know what a saloon looks like. We have children who have never seen a drunken man.

"One man here, known as the 'bad collector,' made a living by charging merchants stiff prices for collecting accounts from men who drank. He was a persistent fellow, following the debtors to their homes, their working places, and meeting them on the streets. They had to pay to get rid of him. But the merchants could not collect a cent from such customers. With prohibition this collector's business stopped. The former drinkers paid cash, and were relieved of duns.

"A Bevier woman used to put up grape juice in half-pint whisky bottles her husband would find along the road between Macon and Bevier. There was never any trouble to find bottles until the saloons were shut down. Then there were no more bottles on the roadside and the lady had to depend on other sources to get containers for her grape juice.

"There are now happy homes where there used to be squalor and misery. New cottages are being built in town and country and old ones repaired. The family drives to church in an auto, for now the mother and girls have clothes they are not ashamed to wear. In one of the local banks here a time savings department was opened less than three months ago, and now it has over $28,000 in deposits by working men."

WHO SAYS PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROHIBIT?

II. RESULTS OF PROHIBITION UPON HOMES

Cora F. Stoddard, National W. C. T. U. Director

The sanctity of the home was so esteemed by the first Congress of the United States that at its first session specific provision was made to protect the home against *unreasonable* invasion. This was embodied in the Fourth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, upon which opponents of prohibition, ignoring the word "unreasonable," relied to block necessary legislation for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Prohibition, by abolishing an agent which ruthlessly invades and destroys, has restored comfort and serenity to thousands of homes that were being broken up by drinking fathers. A survey of the results in one city, Boston, Massachusetts,* brought out enough cases of rehabilitated homes to silence those who are trying to belittle the effects of the law. The following are a few of the most striking:

A Boston city missionary tells of one family consisting of father and mother and five children in which, before prohibition, the man was seldom sober and the children so afraid of him that the mother used to put them to bed before he came home. One winter night at eleven o'clock, the missionary found the father dead drunk on the kitchen floor and the mother sitting outside on the stairs in the hall with the little three-weeks old baby in her arms, not daring to go in because he had threatened all day to kill her if he had the chance. Today the father works steadily, provides for his family as a father should, and happiness is written on the faces of the mother and the children.

In 1916, one woman, wife of a coal teamster, driven to desperation by her hard conditions of life, threw herself into the river, but was rescued. In 1920 a visitor who had known the family but who had lost track of them for a few months, traced them from the squalid street where they had dwelt for years to an excellent neighborhood. The father was working steadily. The home, formerly bare and untidy, was well-kept and attractive, with new furniture, a phonograph and a telephone. "The greatest change of all was in the woman's face. She seemed to have dropped ten years."

In 32 families in one Boston district there were 39 men and 4 women victims of drink. Now the wives and mothers in these homes no longer go out to work, and many of them send their laundry to the "wet wash." The change in the character of the men seems almost incredible. Former brutes have become self-respecting men interested in the welfare of their wives and children. A grandfather, a habitual drinker, now says, "Just see where I am, working all my life, yet only a florist's helper, never saved a cent. Since whisky went I have bought a cottage on the Cape in a few months."

"Our social workers are unanimous in stating that their experiences with patients and families show that the difficulties formerly met with occasioned by intemperance and alcoholism, have almost entirely disappeared," writes Mr. Wing, director of the Boston Dispensary. "There is a marked improvement in the condition of parents of the children who come to us, and our nurses, in their follow-up work in the homes of the poor, report a family life of far different atmosphere, with the absence of the former depressed and discouraged state of mind on the part of mothers," reports Mr. G. Loring Briggs, manager of the Boston Floating Hospital.

The following story is credited to Miss Mary Beard, president of the national organization for Public Health Nursing: "A year ago we received a call to visit a family in which we found three children ill with measles. The home, children and mother were in a destitute condition, no bedding, little food, and the usual lack of necessities that are to be noted where intemperance rules. The man was, to all appearances, a confirmed drunkard, seeming not to care that his children had no food, and conditions grew worse as time went on. *Then prohibition came and the seemingly impossible happened.* The man went to work and kept at work. After a time he suggested that they move to a better location, as he did not think that his neighbors were very nice. Now wife and children are much better clothed; new furniture has been bought, and the entire family standards are changed."

"In ten years, with eight children to carry around in my arms," one woman told Miss Beard, "I have never been able to buy a baby carriage. Now, thanks to prohibition, I have a baby carriage instead of Jack hanging around at the corner saloon."

"The women in these homes that we know, who in the past have borne the brunt of the hardships," says Mr. William H. Pear, general agent of the Boston Provident Association, "are almost unanimously in favor of the changed condition. There are only three out of the 26 we have studied who protest against the new order. One woman, mother of six children, says: *'I thank God for prohibition, for it has given me a home; and Johnnie is going to high school instead of to work.* If you'd told me this a year ago I wouldn't have believed it.'"

From a court for juvenile delinquents it was reported that boys who have been bunking out and refusing to stay at home have ceased to be active problems, due to the favorable change in the home conditions. In a number of neglect cases where drunkenness was the primary cause of failure in the family life, there has been an entire change, so that some of the children have been returned to their parents.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of petty delinquency in congested tenement districts. A definite and larger number of homes is known to us in which children were formerly neglected or delinquent, and which have been re-established since prohibition with altogether higher standards of living and better parental care.

In one of the cities of Massachusetts which had been "wet" a large part of twenty years, 10 families were reported in July, 1916, in which there were 29 neglected children, 7 drinking men and 7 drinking women. In 1920 there was but one family with one child neglected and one drinking man.

*"The Social Effects of Prohibition as Seen in Massachusetts" by Amy Woods.

PROHIBITION AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY

Within the past months we have heard much concerning the change prohibition has caused in our cities, how slums have become prosperous resident districts, property values have increased, tumbledown buildings have given place to stores and homes that are ornaments to the community, and how in other ways whole towns have felt the gain.

But to many of us the idea that prohibition should affect mountain scenery is new. Nevertheless, according to a correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, since both government and illicit distilleries have been ousted from the mountain sides of North Carolina, that part of the country, which has frequently been termed the Switzerland of the southeastern states, is, in the beauty of its scenery, far more truly representative of the other Switzerland than ever before, and the people of the south, when the warm summer months come, can now take their families to this section without fear of exposing them to contact with conditions which once made an eyesore of that which should be only "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

"It is not commonly realized," says the correspondent, "that the government distilleries were more numerous and had a larger output than the illicit establishments. Tourists through the mountains today will pass an old abandoned government distillery every few miles in any of the corn valleys of the mountain section. The government distilleries were debauching in the last degree in their influence upon the mountain people. They not only lent a sort of respectability to employment in the business but also created the impression that the still was the farmer's friend, because it afforded him a convenient market for his corn, and it encouraged the drinking habit in the communities in which the establishments were located.

"The advent of national prohibition lent all the force derivable from loyalty to the central government among the mountaineers to the other motives for reformation. The traffic being under the ban of both state and nation, neither Democrat nor Republican could find any excuse for participation in it, and the illegal traffic became confined strictly to the lawless element.

"With a vehemence characteristic of the population many of those who were formerly engaged in the legal traffic denounced the moonshiners, and at the present time are engaged in a veritable crusade against them. 'Law and order leagues' are being organized, directed almost exclusively against the illegal liquor traffic. Religious revivals are being held with the avowed purpose of endeavoring to convert the still recalcitrant members of the community, with the result that it is harder to get a drink of liquor in western North Carolina now than ever before in the history of that region.

"One of the happiest effects of the complete outlawry of liquor in the mountains has been the rapidity with which summer resort camps for boys and girls are being developed, now that the mountain communities are free from the once almost universal plague."

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Evanston, Illinois, January 5, 1922

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

A proposed outline for the World's and National W. C. T. U. Convention dates is as follows:

Nov. 11, '22—(Saturday) Armistice Day Observance and Executive Committee World's W. C. T. U.
Nov. 12 —(Sunday) Overseas delegates in pulpits in the morning. Devotional service World's W. C. T. U. 3-5 P. M. Meeting for young people 6 P. M. A platform meeting with overseas speakers 8 P. M.
Nov. 13 —(Monday) World's W. C. T. U. convention. First hour given to memorial service for Lady Carlisle.
Nov. 14 —(Tuesday) Convention World's W. C. T. U.
Nov. 15 —(Wednesday) " " "
Nov. 16 —(Thursday) Executive Committee World's W. C. T. U. Early train to Atlantic City.
Nov. 17 —(Friday) Executive Committee National W. C. T. U. Atlantic City.
Nov. 18 —(Saturday) " " " " " "
Nov. 19 —(Sunday) Devotional service National W. C. T. U. 3-5 P. M. Speakers in pulpits in the morning. Young people's meeting in the evening.
Nov. 20 —(Monday) Convention National W. C. T. U.
Nov. 21 —(Tuesday) " " "
Nov. 22 —(Wednesday) " " "
Nov. 23 —(Thursday) National W. C. T. U. Executive Committee and Official Board.

Show a Service Star!

In THE UNION SIGNAL of December 22, it was suggested that we celebrate the new year by the inauguration of a "service star" campaign to secure the placing in homes of a placard of blue ground and white star, signifying total abstinence from the use of liquor and high regard for the observance of law.

On our cover page of this issue will be seen a sample of this "service star," which may be obtained from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House. It is proposed that each local union send for it in quantities for immediate distribution. (See page ten for price.) Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes has said that "the people of the United States must not lose their vision of the sanctity and majesty of the law." As a patriotic duty, let us see that this new "service star" shines in the window of *every* home and *every* place of business, a silent reminder to talk, sing, pray and work for law enforcement.

"Serve America
"Support the Constitution."

January 16, 1922—A Glorious Red Letter Day

In a little more than a week from the time of the receipt of this paper, the nation will be celebrating the victory over the drink traffic. January 16 should be made one of the Red Letter days of the year, not only because it is the historic date when we finally triumphed over the rum fiend, but because the proper observance of the day in any community will help greatly to insure proper regard for the Eighteenth Amendment, written into the Constitution at the wish of the American people, and for the observance and enforcement of all law.

ARE YOU READY TO PROPERLY OBSERVE THE OCCASION?

A Suggestion For the Y. P. B.

The social worker was in the office of the chief of police. In the course of the conversation she spoke of some disturbances that recently had occurred:

"The other night," she said, "when I was on my way home, the door of that restaurant on E.... street was thrown open, and ten or twelve well-dressed youths dashed out in a very hilarious mood, climbed into an automobile standing at the curb, and with shouts of laughter went off at high speed. I was near enough to hear some things they said, and would be willing to take my oath that they had been drinking, even in this prohibition town. The way they drove that car was perilous not only to the life and limb of any unwary street-crosser, but also to themselves. Will you have that restaurant closed?"

The chief hesitated, then he replied, "If you will give me the name of the place I will have it watched, and if there is sufficient evidence, it shall be raided. But to keep the young folks straight in this town, I need the sort of help I fear I shall not have."

"What is the difficulty?" asked his caller.

"Simply this: I can't get enough cooperation along the line of law enforcement. Too many people, nowadays, seem to think laws are made just to be broken, and so, unconsciously, many young folks are being trained as gangsters, gunmen, and criminals of the deepest dye. And is it right that I should be expected to arrest the Italian owner of that restaurant for violation of *one* law, when the boys coming from some of the wealthiest homes in this city violate almost every ordinance? Not only so, but their fathers set them an example by violating the speed laws and winking when they open a bottle of moonshine bought from a bootlegger. Even the mothers are not guiltless in the matter of some of the 'minor' regulations. How can you expect children to obey the laws of the land when they are not shown the necessity of obeying the regulations of home, school, and town?"

His listener nodded assent. A friend had just been telling her of a college girl who had said,

"I'm going to see the play tonight."

"But isn't this a night when you are not allowed out?"

The girl had tossed her head at the question and replied, "Oh, that's what they tell us, but we don't always obey. I shan't stick to those old rules unless I want to."

"And she is one of the really good girls, too," the friend had added in narrating the incident.

If the laws against stealing, murder, arson, and smuggling are broken—laws made for the protection of society and as a deterrent against the recurrence of crime—we expect the government to see that a penalty is meted out to the offenders. What of the laws which we call less important? Do we ourselves observe the traffic laws, take as good care of public property as of our own, keep all the town ordinances, and the like?

Should not the Y. P. B.'s and other societies stress "law observance campaigns"? Why not hold a meeting on the subject? Let each one present mention some law or ruling or city ordinance, or school or home regulation which is often disregarded. Speeding is only one example. There are innumerable other subjects which will readily occur to anyone. The leader might have all repeat Lincoln's words on reverence for law, and pass round a pledge whereby the signers would promise cheerfully to obey the laws of home, school, state, and nation, and to endeavor to promote reverence for law among all with whom they come in contact.

Co-Operative Plan for Congressional Campaigns for 1922 to be Agreed Upon

In accordance with action taken by the official board of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, representatives of the Anti-Saloon League of America and the National W. C. T. U. recently conferred in Washington. In reply to a question from the National W. C. T. U. general officers as to whether or not it is the policy of the Anti-Saloon League of America to have a Woman's Department, the Anti-Saloon League, through its general officers, replied: "The Anti-Saloon League of America has not organized and does not contemplate a special Woman's Department, nor has the national organization in any sense recommended such a policy to the state leagues. The officers of the Anti-Saloon League of America have not encouraged and are not encouraging the policy of the organization of a special Woman's Department in any of the several state leagues, and we can see no reason why the present attitude of the National League on this point should be changed. It is the unquestioned policy of the Anti-Saloon League of America to co-operate in every way possible with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and there is no disposition to duplicate the work which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is doing so successfully."

As an outcome of this conversation, a committee was appointed to suggest a co-operative plan for the Congressional campaigns of 1922, its report follows:

"It is recommended that in the initiation of plans for Congressional campaigns of 1922, there shall first be a conference between the major dry organizations of America, the Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U. That a conference shall be held between the state officers of the A. S. L. and the state officers of the W. C. T. U. That when a definite policy for the nomination and election of dry candidates is agreed upon, these organizations shall co-operate in carrying it out, each organization working through its own channels in harmony with its legislative representative at Washington.

"(Signed) Anna A. Gordon
"Lenna Lowe Yost
"Wayne B. Wheeler
"Ernest Cherrington,
"Committee"

"Washington, D. C., December 5, 1921."

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awak'ning continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication. Acts 1. 14.

I have heard it said that if God would only raise up a few of the worthies of old then we could shake America. Brethren, if Christians would learn how to pray, we could not only shake America, but China, Japan, India, and Africa, and every land, and heaven would ring with the hallelujahs of the angels over repentant sinners. Pentecost can be repeated when we get the one hundred and twenty disciples, if that is all there are around, to repeat what preceded Pentecost.—R. A. Torrey.

"As Others See Us"

Under the above caption *The Washington Newspaper*, a magazine "dedicated to the study and improvement of journalism in Washington," presents a timely discussion of the press, by Mrs. W. S. Griswold, president of the Washington State League of Women Voters, and chairman of the industrial and social conditions department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Griswold opens the discussion with the statement that "We want a more independent press, one that will dare print the truth, even about its opponents," but in the interest of justice and fairness adds that "newspapers do much splendid work, deserving our just and generous commendation; yet there are criticisms to be made and fair criticisms should always be welcome."

"I still recall the horror," says Mrs. Griswold, "with which I discovered some ten years ago the story of a prize fight and the picture of the winner on the first page of one of our great dailies, while in the same issue, on an inside page, was the photograph of one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States who had just died. Too often this is just an illustration of the relative importance of news in the estimation of certain newspapers. Women long for the day when the newspaper will be obsessed, not with getting 'scoops', but with a desire to take the place it should hold in the confidence of the people. We long for less propaganda and more news.

"Much space is devoted to the offenses against the prohibition law, so much that the average reader wonders if it is not mere propaganda, to make all efforts toward nation-wide enforcement appear ridiculous and impossible. Could things but be reversed, the poor old sinning world would gain. Were reports made as to the good the law has accomplished in homes saved, children better nourished, increased bank deposits, greater school attendance, happier condition of wives, this would be constructive news. Thinking women regard it as most important to know what teachers, nurses, and physicians think about the effect of prohibition on the home of the working man and on the vigor of the race, what our judges and social workers find in regard to penal institutions, and what recommendations they would suggest for the reform of these institutions. We need to know both viewpoints in a labor controversy, since there is justice on both sides, and we are interested in getting every point of view.

"It is very evident that people are losing confidence in the press, and that it is very deplorable in the minds of the people that the press is held in thrall by political machines and other powers, and that only certain news delectable to these powers shall be published.

Salvation Lies in Service.

"All the large organizations of women long to see the big constructive movements emphasized. We want to hear more from the people who are doing the real work of the world, who are serving mankind. We want news still to be news, not propaganda, whether favorable or not to a certain group. In short, we want a more independent press, that will dare to print the truth, even about its opponents. Surely the day is coming when no other paper will succeed, because none other will have the confidence of the people. To be controlled by any group is a moral and spiritual slavery that in the end spells disaster."

And there is a tremendous following awaiting the newspaper that will not only publish clean, live "news" but maintain a standard of righteousness, justice and square dealing for all, and, regardless of favor, champion the principles that make for the welfare of all and the stability of government.

The Law Enforcement Manual

We wish again to call attention to the new Law Enforcement Manual, which contains information concerning the high points of the National Prohibition Enforcement Law, and practical suggestions as to ways by which members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and others may aid in law enforcement and law observance. Our readers should supply themselves at once with a copy of this valuable booklet, extracts from which appear in our columns this week. For price, see page ten.

Thy Kingdom Come

Where selfish nations grasp the sword,
Where cannon keeps the spoil that's won;
We lift Thy cross, we pray our Lord
Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done.

Where parliaments enact the laws,
May statesmen hear thy voice, O Son;
And live Thy prayer in human cause,
Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done.

Amid the market, bank and trade,
May merchant prince with fortune won,
Observe the law how wealth is made,
Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done.

Amid the spindle and the wheel,
Where little children sweat and run,
And industry grinds down the heel.
Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done.

Where capital lifts up its might,
And crushes down the toiling son,
Great Prince of Peace, "Let there be light,"
Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done.

Where statesmen gaze across the board,
May they forget the victory won,
And plows replace the reeking sword,
Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done.

If Christ can have His right of way,
In people's prince and toiling son,
Earth's night shall pass to heaven's day,
Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done.

—*Theodore Sharpe* in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

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RED LETTER DAYS

January 16—National Constitutional Prohibition Day.
February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Day.

Scientific Temperance Instruction Activities

Elizabeth O. Middleton,
National Director Scientific Temperance Instruction

Prize Winners in Essay Contests, 1921

College—Earl M. London, Waterloo, Iowa. Honorable mention, Vard V. Gray, Hastings, Nebraska.

Teacher-Training—Annie C. Beach, Teacher 4th Grade, Bristol, Connecticut. Honorable mention, Grace E. Daniels, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Senior-Junior—Annetta Hansen, Junction City, Oregon. Honorable mention, Florence Bower, Grand Junction, Colorado.

Sophomore-Freshman—Ludie McGilvary, Mulberry, Florida. Honorable mention, June E. DeFrance, Philomath, Oregon; Louise Robinson, Wichita, Kansas.

Eighth and Seventh Grades—Sarah Turnbaugh, Cambridge, Ohio. Honorable mention, Bula Knowls, Clinton, Missouri.

Sixth Grade and Under—Vera Rinker, Oto, Iowa. Honorable mention, Denny Hannon, Olympia, Washington.

Posters—Anna Talbott, Damascus, Ohio; Glen Jones, Strasburg, Ohio.

Contests Stimulate Interest

Our essay and poster contests are proving a means of stimulating interest of both teacher and pupil in scientific temperance. The following points from the "Subjects and Rules" leaflet are given. Write the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for complete leaflet of instructions.

COLLEGE CONTESTS

Subjects: (a) The Significance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

(b) Tobacco and the College Student.

Prize: $100.00. **Number of words:** 1500 to 2000.

TEACHERS' CONTEST

Subject: Best Methods of Scientific Temperance Teaching (Correlating health and temperance teaching according to present-day methods.)

Prize: $50.00. **Number of words:** 1500 to 2000.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL CONTESTS

(See Teachers' Contests)

HIGH SCHOOL CONTESTS

Subjects: (a) What Two Years of Prohibition Have Meant to Our Country.

(b) Why High School Students Should Fight the Cigaret.

Prizes: Senior-Junior $30.00; Sophomore-Freshman $20.00. **Number of words:** 1000 to 1200.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES

Subjects: (a) What is the Harm in Beer, Wine and "Home Brew"?

(b) How the Cigaret Injures Health.

Prize: $25.00. **Number of words:** 600 to 700.

FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADES

Subjects: (a) The Harmful Effects of Alcohol.

(b) The Harmful Effects of Tobacco.

Prize: $10.00. **Number of words:** 400 to 600.

POSTER CONTESTS

College or High School

Subject: Alcohol or Tobacco. **Size:** 12x15 inches, bristol board. **Prize:** $10.00.

Grades

Subject: Alcohol or Tobacco. **Size:** maximum 12x15 inches; minimum 9x12 inches. **Prize** $10.00.

Essays and posters competing for National prizes must pass through hands of state S. T. I. superintendent and be sent by her to the national director not later than August 15, 1922.

Survival of Civilization Depends Upon Education

Helen G. H. Estelle, National Superintendent Anti-Narcotics

The schools of the country are the foundations of the nation's integrity. Treaties of peace may be written, laws made, and regulations formulated, but they will survive only as they are graven on the hearts of the people. This will come only through a general education that makes for mutual understanding and concord.

About a decade ago—just about the time that many states were passing prohibition laws—public attention was drawn to the spread of the narcotic drug evil. To some, the use of drugs was considered the logical result of curtailing the liquor traffic, but the truth was that the drug evil, promoted by those having a desire for financial profit, had been spreading unobserved until finally the evil results began to be apparent.

The trend of opinions and data received from many public officials in many states is that prohibition has not increased the use of drugs, and that where there *seems* to be an increase, it is due to active enforcement of anti-narcotic laws and regulations. In some states, laws which compel all addicts to register, if they are to purchase drugs, have recently been passed.

Drug addicts are comparatively youthful. Justice Collins points out that in New York City "between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, there are such a large number of heroin victims that the average age may be fixed at twenty-one. It strikes youth particularly." A large majority of the patients at the New York Health department clinic "are under twenty-five and nearly one-third of them are not out of their teens." "It is easily understood," says the Health department bulletin indicating this fact "what a large share idleness and bad companions have in starting the use of narcotics—often taken from a morbid desire to imitate what is considered a practice of the gunmen and gangsters." The use of tobacco by those of tender years is on the increase. The average age at which boys begin the use of cigarets has fallen to eleven years. The number who begin the habit increases. With these facts before us, we must be more vigilant in getting our educational program against cocaine, heroin, tobacco and other drugs before the young people and children. They must be taught that these drugs are poisons and that the results of their use are far reaching.

The school is a fertile field. Here we can present the facts that may help to change the conditions reported by the New York City board of health. The school was the common medium by which the truth regarding the harmfulness of alcohol was given to those in attendance, and today there is a new generation of pupils. In a few years they wil go out to shape the destiny of this country and they must know the truths regarding other destroyers of manhood and civilization.

Awards: Kansas distributed the greatest number of copies of "Nicotine", and five dollars' worth of literature goes to Mrs. Grace Prather of Winfield, Kansas. Honorable mention is made of Mrs. B. M. Osgood of Fort Dodge, Iowa, who distributed one hundred copies to the teachers.

Two original posters made by members of the Young People's Branch were of equal merit and an award of five dollars each is made to Miss Dorothy Miller, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and to Harold MacEwen, Schuylerville, New York.

NEW! IMPORTANT!

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Just Off the Press

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THE NEW SERVICE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Price, 10 cents; per 100, $3.00; per 500, $12.50; per 1,000, $20.00.

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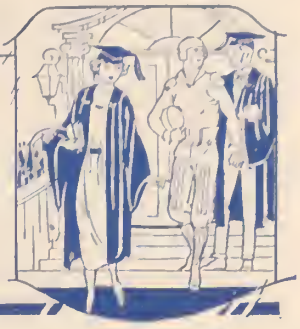
OUR YOUNG PEOPLE



NOTED ANTI-ALCOHOL CHAMPIONS

"Drink-Smoke House" of Austria's President

"I stand for the prohibition of all intoxicating beverages," said President Hainisch of the new republic of Austria, to Virgil G. Hinshaw of the Prohibition National Committee on the occasion of his recent visit. "This position is nothing new with me. My early teachings were such that I could not well do otherwise. My mother gave me three kronen each week from the time I was a small boy until I reached manhood to abstain from the use of alcohol and narcotics. I saved the money and bought a house with it and since that time I have taken my friends to that particular house and said to them,—this is my drink-smoke house."

"Moderate Drinking Is Self-Deception" Says President Masaryk of the Czecho-Slovak Republic

In a letter addressed to Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University at the time he became the head of the Czecho-Slovak republic, President Masaryk wrote:

"I used to drink but my own experience prompted me to accept the principle of abstinence. I am healthier. I can do much more work, and in short I enjoy and use life better than I did when drinking. I do not believe in moderate drinking—that is self-deception, and I do not believe in stopping drinking gradually—stop at once, that is the only way. I wish our whole country would be dry."

Chief Executive of Chile Digs Up Vineyard

"I am not afraid to declare," said President Arturo Allesandri, chief executive of the republic of Chile, South America, in a public address, "that I will do battle with undying energy for the saving of the race against alcoholism and against the white slave traffic and the social evils which are undermining our people. When I say I will wage war against alcoholism, I start by preaching by my acts as well as with words..... As luck would have it, I became owner some years since of a hundred and twenty-five square metres of vineyards and, in consequence of my ideas, I had them all uprooted, and had walnuts planted instead..... Why cannot others do what I, a modest citizen, have done? What indeed is a statesman's duty under the circumstances? He must face the problem, not in an analytical way, but practically, by transforming the wine industries so that the vineyards will produce pure fruit juices (and not poisonous liquors) with great benefit to the people."

The Salutation of the Dawn

Listen to the exhortation of the dawn!
Look to this day!
For it is life, the very life of life.
In its brief course lie all the
Varieties and realities of your existence.

The bliss of growth,
The glory of action,
The splendor of beauty:

For yesterday is but a dream,
And to-morrow is only a vision;
But to-day, well lived, makes
Every yesterday a dream of happiness,
And every to-morrow a vision of hope.
Look well therefore to this day!
Such is the salutation of the dawn.

(*Versed motto from the Sanskrit.*)

Why I Am a Total Abstainer

Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Ex-Secretary of State.

FIRST, because God never made a normal human brain that needed to be stimulated to action by alcohol.

SECOND, because among the countless millions of men God never created one who was strong enough to begin the use of intoxicating liquor with certainty that he would not become its victim.

THIRD, because there is no time in a human life from birth to death when it is safe to begin the use of alcohol.

If these three propositions are true—that no normal brain needs alcohol, that no man is strong enough to be sure that he will not become its victim, and that there is no time when it is safe to begin to drink—there can be no excuse for the use of alcohol.

Three Reasons for Christians to Abstain

Let me give you three arguments, which I believe to be unanswerable from the Christian standpoint:

The first is that a Christian having given himself to God and to Christ in service, has no moral right to take into his body that which will impair the value of the service he has to render, and he has no moral right to contract a habit which may not only destroy his capacity for service, but his disposition to serve.

The second is that the Christian has no money that he can spare for intoxicating liquor. There are so many noble causes that appeal to a Christian heart that I know not how a Christian can justify before his own conscience the wasting of any money on intoxicating liquor. Those in charge of home missionary work will show us that there are sections in the country where there are neither churches nor Sunday schools for lack of funds. They will show us,—those engaged in foreign missionary work—areas of the earth's surface with millions of inhabitants to whom the light of the Gospel has not yet been carried for lack of funds.

How can a Christian get down on his knees in the morning and pray to his Heavenly Father, "Thy kingdom come," and then rise up and spend for alcohol money that he could spare to hasten the coming of God's kingdom on earth!

And how can a Christian put his influence on the side of a habit that brings tens of thousands to the grave every year? All religion is propagated by example, and the Master himself says that we should so live that others, seeing our good work, may be constrained to "glorify the Father." The great Apostle said, if eating meat would make his brother to offend, he would eat no meat. It was not because he did not like meat; it was because he loved his brother better than he loved meat. And what Christian man can stand before his fellow Christians and admit that his fondness for intoxicating liquor is greater than his love of his brothers, whom he might save by setting them a good example?

"Prohibition for Uruguay by 1925," Declares President Brum

Hon. Baltasar Brum, president of the republic of Uruguay, not long ago issued an order that no alcoholic drinks should be carried on board any ship of the Navy. He has expressed his views on the alcohol question in these forceful words:

"FELLOW CITIZENS, TO PREACH AGAINST ALCOHOL BY WORD AND DEED SHOULD BE THE AIM OF ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUMAN RACE."

He made a trip recently to the eastern part of Uruguay, and upon his arrival at one of the big *estancios*, the owner said to him, with true Spanish courtesy, "This is your house, your excellency." President Brum quickly replied, "If this is really my home during my stay I beg that you will allow me to make a suggestion. Please do not serve any alcoholic liquors."

He expresses the hope that Uruguay will be the next nation to go on the water wagon.

The W. C. T. U. Crusading for Law Enforcement

The keystone of law can only be firm and secure when it is held in place by the arch of that keystone, which is public sentiment.—Frances E. Willard.

How the Woman's Christian Temperance Union or Any Organization, or Individual, May Aid Enforcement Of the Law

(The following suggestions are selected from the many given in the new Law Enforcement Manual issued by our National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. Every member of every local union should possess a copy.)

Know The Law—Continue Scientific Teaching Concerning Alcohol

1. Organize classes for the study of the national, state and city enforcement laws, and the names and duties of the officials who are charged with its observance. Use this Enforcement Manual as a basis for a ten-minute quiz at each local union meeting.

2. Suggest the formation of similar classes in women's clubs, church missionary societies, and young people's organizations.

3. Hold the Scientific Temperance Instruction laws. Urge all teachers to continue scientific teaching concerning alcohol. Ask high school and college teachers to use the Enforcement Manual in their classes in civics.

Co-operation With Enforcement Officials

1. Every local union should appoint a Committee on Law Enforcement. This local committee should, as far as practicable, be composed of representatives from each voting precinct within the territorial subdivision represented by the union, or by some similar method representation from each locality should be insured.

2. The committee from the organization should wait on the prosecuting attorney or the county judge for a conference as to the best methods of co-operation.

3. The local Law Enforcement Committee should report evidence of law violations to the local officials whose duty it is to enforce the law.

4. When additional legal counsel is needed, or the co-operation of state or Federal officers, write to state enforcement headquarters, if no local attorney will advise you.

5. Call at law enforcement headquarters at least weekly to see what is needed. Keep a complete roster of all officers of law in your county. Send them helpful information, encouraging news items on law enforcement, and appreciative letters, showing your interest in their efforts.

6. The committee should report to the officers the place where liquor is sold, and any information in their possession, waiting a reasonable time before giving publicity concerning it, or filing protest against the officers.

7. Secure lists of convictions, and tabulate arrests for drunkenness and crimes, from court dockets and police departments each month or quarter, and report to state enforcement headquarters.

8. Follow up cases where sentence is suspended during good behavior, and report violations of court orders.

9. Send information to state enforcement headquarters about applications for permits and evidence of violation of law by permit-holders.

10. Notify prosecuting officers when parties are arrested for second offense, as, if the fact is proven, a more severe penalty is provided in such cases.

11. Secure names of persons on prohibitive tax list and investigate to see if local collector is using diligence to collect the tax.

12. Members of the union should be ready to serve on jury when called.

13. Information concerning law violation should be given to owners of buildings.

Attendance at Court

1. Be present at the *first session* of the Federal court of your district, that you may learn the attitude of the judge on the question of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment.

2. The Law Enforcement Committee should arrange for representatives of the organization and leading citizens to attend court trials in important cases. Their presence will offset the bad influence of the wet crowds which hang around court-rooms.

Appreciation and Protest

1. Protest to moving picture managers when anything disrespectful to the Eighteenth Amendment, or the enforcement of the law, is shown in their pictures. Praise the appearance of lessons on reverence for law.

2. When public officials fail in doing their duty, a committee can often voice a dignified protest which will bring good results. It is good policy to assume the officer will do his duty and give him every chance to do it before any public protest is filed.

3. When public officials ignore their oath of office and fail to enforce the law even when they have the evidence, publish this news in the newspapers and make it widely known to the tax-paying citizens.

4. Protest in a dignified manner to a judge, or other officer, who imposes ridiculously low fines or fails in doing his duty and makes law enforcement a farce.

5. To create a greater respect for law and to secure its enforcement in localities where it is grossly violated, or where officials fail to discharge their duty, community effort is strongly advised. It is recommended that temperance organizations take the initiative in proposing that a mass meeting to determine upon a campaign that will result in law observance and law enforcement be called by men and women leaders in churches, educational institutions, business and professional life, social welfare or relief work, women's clubs, missionary societies and the existing temperance organizations, they to constitute a committee to prepare a suggestive program of activities and sponsor the community movement.

Election of Officials

1. Each state should publish, in leaflet form, its own state enforcement laws. In this booklet should be given information for voters as to election laws, registration dates, and requirements and time of holding of primaries.

2. The records of all candidates for office—municipal, state or national—should be carefully scrutinized and discussed at local union meetings. The enforcement of the law depends very largely upon the election and appointment of honest, incorruptible men and women; and voters, if they are alert at ward caucuses and primaries, and watchful for a "square deal" at the polls, can do much to control the situation. Vigilant attention should be given to candidates for election to the United States Congress.

When I visualize that mighty force of righteousness that today is contending for our Constitution, for sobriety, and for the temperance reform, there seems to rise before me the gentle figure of Mrs. Eliza Jane Trimble Thompson, known the world around as "Mother Thompson," the leader of the Crusade from which developed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and which was essentially the foundation of all the great temperance reform movements, which have resulted in national prohibition in America.

—Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

Shall not the women of today prove themselves lineal spiritual successors to "Mother Thompson" by wholehearted consecration to the work of enforcing the law?

What Would You Say?

(Answers to these Questions Will be Given in Next Week's Paper)

1. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if you were asked to name the three general methods prescribed by the national prohibition law for enforcing prohibition?

2. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if you were asked what penalties are prescribed by the national law for a person who manufactures or sells liquor in violation of the law?

3. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if you were asked what the national prohibition law has to say about the advertising of contrivances or recipes for the making of intoxicating liquors?

4. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY as to the right of any persons, injured in person or property by an intoxicated person, to recover damages as provided by the law?

5. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if you were asked what two branches of the Federal government are charged with the enforcement of the prohibition law?

Studies in Government

By Deborah Knox Livingston

A Study Course for Women's and Young People's Societies, Clubs, etc. A handbook for popular use. Per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50; per 50, $5.50; per 100, $10.00.

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Doctors Dropping Alcohol as Medicine.
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Price, 15 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, $1.50.

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Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
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The Destroyer.
Total Abstinence Must be Taught.
Forge a Chain.
Guard Their Future.
Milk or Beer.
The Cigaret Condemned.

The Ten Commandments.
College Smokers and Non-Smokers.

Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60; per 50, $6.50; per 100, $12.00.

Supply your schools and colleges with posters.

New Health Poster "Nutrition"

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MEDICAL TEMPERANCE POSTERS, SIZE 9x11.

Recent Percentages of Alcohol in Patent Medicines. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.
Of the Poison Brand. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

What An Organizer Heard

Ida D. Van Valkenburgh

"Oh, cut it out, Bob! Such talk makes me tired. You better keep still or you'll show your ignorance. The idea! They 'sell more booze now than before we had prohibition,' and you 'can get it so easy and so cheap'! Fellows, hear that, will you? Well, Bob, my advice to you is, just try getting some from these boot-leggers and you will find that it is not very cheap and not very safe, either, and you are apt to wake up in a jail or a hospital.

"Guess you're grouchy because you can't drive that old beer wagon any longer. You ought not to kick about that. You have a much better job, earn more money, and look much better than you did when you were riding around sitting on an old beer barrel. Say, Bob, I'll tell you what I'll do. My mother takes THE UNION SIGNAL, and I'll bring over a few copies, and if you read them, you will never say again that prohibition is a failure."

The organizer, who was in a small railroad station making inquiries concerning train connections, on hearing this part of the conversation turned and said to the young man who had just spoken: "So your mother takes THE UNION SIGNAL, does she?"

"Right you are," was the reply, "and the whole family reads it. There are several copies of that paper taken in this little burg, and because of that fact you won't hear much silly talk such as Bob has just been giving us. Guess after he reads THE SIGNAL he won't say that booze is so cheap and easy to get."

"No," said the organizer, "the last enforcement officer I talked with told me how long and hard he and his assistants had to work to get evidence against a certain law-breaker and that it cost him eighteen dollars for one glass of the stuff. Yes, booze is pretty dear at any price."

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Have You Read "The Blind Man's Eyes," Recommended by President Roosevelt? It's the Best Story Yet.

"The Blind Man's Eyes," a wonderfully interesting tale of love, heroism and villainy, has had a tremendous sale at the regular price. Roosevelt said of it: "The book has appealed to me as one of those exceedingly strong bits of work peculiarly American in type, which we ought to greet as a lasting contribution to the best American work." The Pathfinder, in accord with its policy of giving the best in everything, will publish this great story as a serial starting Jan. 21st. You can secure this complete novel by sending only 15 cents for the Pathfinder 13 weeks. The Pathfinder is the great illustrated home weekly from the nation's capital. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this but he says it pays to invest in new friends. Send this ad with 15 cents at once and receive the magazine 13 weeks, with this serial and many other fine stories and features included. Address Pathfinder, 126 Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C.

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This is an offer no reader of this paper who keeps chickens can afford to ignore. We will tell you why.

Henry Trafford, Famous Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of "Poultry Success," has developed a new and remarkable system of rearing, breeding and feeding chickens for heavy egg production that seems certain to revolutionize the poultry industry and give five eggs or more for every egg produced today. This plan or system is explained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen" a free copy of which will be sent to any person who keeps six hens or more.

Poultry keepers, following Mr. Trafford's directions, learn how to start young pullets laying early; make old hens moult quickly and resume heavy laying during entire winter season. Most any hen will lay in spring when eggs are cheap. Mr. Trafford tells how hens lay four to seven eggs a week during coldest winter days when eggs sell at a dollar a dozen or more. His system shows how any breeder, with ordinary care, may get 1,000 eggs or more from nearly every hen in four to six years' time at a net profit of $25.00.

There is big money to be made with chickens this winter by the man or woman who gets the eggs. The time to get the hens ready for heavy winter laying is now. Mr. Trafford's "1,000 Egg Hen" system tells how and arrangements have been made whereby any reader of this paper may receive one copy absolutely free by using the Coupon below. Send no money, but cut out the Coupon and mail it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, 1044-F Court Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and the story of the 1,000 Egg Hen will be sent you by return mail.

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JERSEY CROWN sells for 25 cents, and each package makes three ounces of liquid flavoring, which goes 50 per cent farther than alcoholic brands. The price to our Sales Representatives is $1.75 per dozen packages. You make $1.25 net on each dozen, without any investment or risk.

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The Difference

Lela Watson Walker.

A boyish snicker burst from the foot of the pine table in Grey Swamp as Governor Stanisfield in humorous vein ended his speech. A roar of laughter followed.

On rough benches, on either side, were ranged a score or more of the governor's friends and kinsmen who, in his honor, had arranged this fish fry to make the most pleasant of all the last day of his visit in his old home town.

Absolute silence had greeted the chief executive's joke until the boy mentioned, catching the point, had timidly given vent to amusement, a fact the governor took note of.

"Say, Will, I like your quickness," he said to the youth. "I saw you give Fred there beside you a dig with your elbow the minute the last word left my mouth. That means Grey Swamp can still produce brains. I've told that tale to at least forty groups of men. Not one ever found the fun in it as soon as you did."

"Tha—ank you, sir," Will Latham half laughingly responded.

"Sure! Grey Swamp grows the best, from peanuts to a governor of the state," gaily added a handsome, middle-aged man on the right of Fred Bains, the boy beside Will Latham.

"That's fine of you, Alex Bains, and here's to Grey Swamp. May her fame steadily increase," warmly replied Governor Stanisfield, lifting a cup of coffee and emptying it.

"A toast in coffee! Hold on," urged Mr. Bains, turning halfway around and calling to a negro who was bringing a platter of hot fish. "Here, Sandy, put down your dish. We'll wait on ourselves while you go after that drinkable you've got out yonder."

Sandy dived into a clump of laurel near by and returned with bottles of champagne in buckets of cracked ice. In a moment the sound of popping corks and gurgling wine ran around the table.

On the left of Will Latham sat his father, Alfred Latham. Sandy set down a bottle between them.

"A cup of coffee for me when you can bring it, if you please, Sandy," said Mr. Latham, pushing the bottle away.

"And I'll have some water," added Will, moving the champagne still further along.

"So will I," Fred Bains jauntily spoke up, giving the stuff another push.

"Why don't you show yourself a man?" in an undertone sternly rebuked Mr. Bains, leaning toward his son.

The boy's face flushed. Stealthily he reached out and drew the bottle back.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Latham sat on his spacious piazza, apparently viewing the undulating sweep dotted with prosperous homes. From the roadside in front of his beautiful place to the sea-girt wilderness in the distance, from which the village down the hill took the name of Grey Swamp, the scene bespoke plenty and happiness.

An automobile rolling along the road, which stretched away like a ribbon of dark red through the fields of green, passed out of sight. Mr. Latham sank back in his chair, smiling to himself.

An elderly man, stooped of shoulder and shabby-genteel in attire, approached from the direction of the village, opened the gate and came up the walk.

"Heigh, Alex, come in. Glad to see you," greeted Mr. Latham, rising and meeting his caller at the steps.

When both were seated, the visitor turned to Mr. Latham:

Introducing--

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Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors

to the W.C.T.U. and Church Societies

Does your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your church society need money? If so kindly note the following. We have decided as an advertising medium to place our Astra Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors on the market thru these agencies and for every gross placed in this manner your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your society can net $36.00. Astra is the highest grade line of this kind on the market today. Our goods come to you absolutely guaranteed; you try them before you pay. It will pay you to investigate our proposition. Why not allow us to submit samples and our liberal offer in detail?

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WICHITA, KANSAS
360 E. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"Wasn't that Jim Stanisfield in that car with your son, Will?"

"Yes, and you should have come sooner. U. S. Senator Stanisfield is on his way to a big to-do in Georgia. He came a day ahead of time, dropped off to see Will, and Will brought him out here. They took dinner with me and hurried on that Will might pack a grip and accompany him. Jim inquired about you and bade me remember him to you."

"Thank you! Jim's a fine man—one of the very few whom success won't spoil. He still keeps friendly with Will, does he?"

"Why, yes. It's singular that Will's as chummy with him as I've always been. When Will resigned the secretary's place Jim gave him in Washington to go in business for himself, the friendship strengthened instead of abating. He never misses a chance to visit him."

"That's good. I'm proud of Will for you. All Grey Swamp is for that matter. We hear fine accounts of him in the city. Your other boys are promising, too."

"God blessed me in my children."

"And cursed me in mine," bitterly burst out the other.

"For shame, Alex Bains!" kindly reproved Mr. Latham. "Don't lay the blame on your Maker."

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good.
Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.
MAJOR MFG. CO., NEW YORK

"Perhaps it is wicked," half-heartedly admitted Mr. Bains. "I don't envy you your good fortune—I wish you the best—but why are my boys not as good men as yours? You and I grew up with equal advantages. If anything I had the better of you. Your sons are respected and prosperous. Mine are rowdies, steadily growing worse and dragging me to the poor-house. What makes the difference?"

"You put that question to me—you of all men?" doubtingly returned Mr. Latham. "Honestly, Alex, do you expect an answer or some silly evasion?"

"The truth, if you know what it is. I can not make it out. We started out in business under similar conditions. Your wife and mine were college friends. Our children might have grown up to be at least somewhat alike—not yours all good and mine all bad. Tell me, if you can, what makes the difference?"

"For a man who has fought prohibition and advocated moderate drinking as you have to say that to one who has worked for temperance as hard as I have sounds queer, Alex," Mr. Latham pointedly remarked, then asked: "Who gave Fred his first drink?"

"How could I know he'd make a fool of himself?" touchily retorted Mr. Bains. "I'd taken my liquor all my life, as did my father before me, without stooping to intoxication. It's a man's privilege to drink if he likes, but he should stop within reason."

"Ah, Alex, therein lies a difficulty I shall not argue out with you," warmly spoke up Mr. Latham. "Do you recall that picnic we gave Jim Stanisfield during his first term as governor?"

Mr. Bains pressed his lips together, the color suffusing his face.

"I'm sure you do," conciliatingly continued Mr. Latham. "Against the wishes of the others you carried champagne there. When Sandy brought me a bottle, I refused it. Your boy, Fred, and my Will were the only youngsters present. When Sandy reached Will I turned my face. I wanted him to choose for himself, but I prayed to God that He would give him the courage to refuse. To my intense gratification my wish was granted. Fred also said 'No,' and, with marked displeasure, you bade him 'show himself a man'. That was the beginning. The difference between your boys and mine lies in the fact that my wife and I hated and feared intoxicants and instilled that in our children. You liked them, trifled with them, and taught your children that their use was all right."

"I expected sympathy from you, Alf," sensitively protested Mr. Bains. "I believed I had the right to ask it of you. I came here to request you to reason with Fred and to assist me in getting him out of the trouble he's in. Perhaps I made a mistake."

"I've heard about Fred's conduct and I do sympathize with you," ardently responded Mr. Latham, "but, honestly, old friend, you are the only person who can help Fred. Go to him like a man, Alex, and admit you started him off with your false ideas about drinking. Ask him to forgive you, and implore him not to send you to your grave with that sin on your conscience. There's a lot of good in him, and, with God's help, you can save him, and through him prevent Oscar and Paul from following in his footsteps."

"Go back on my lifelong practice? Let the whole community understand I was a stiffnecked fool in opposing your womanish notions of temperance?" indignantly blurted out Mr. Bains.

"That's your way of stating the case, not mine, keep in mind, Alex," calmly replied Mr. Latham, "but don't look for more manliness in Fred than you yourself are willing to show. I prefer to help you, but I am convinced it would be folly unless you will do your part."

Mr. Bains hastily rose, then stood irresolute, his face averted.

"Don't misunderstand me, Alex," pleadingly added Mr. Latham. "I'd love to reach out my hand and tell you I'll stand by you unconditionally. Your friends have done that until Fred takes it for granted he can commit any sinful act he chooses and you will 'pay him out.' Instead of being a help to you it is encouraging him to break the law, and I can not become a party to that."

Suddenly Mr. Bains leaned forward, and putting his hand on Mr. Latham's shoulder, said huskily:

"Alf, you're the right sort of friend. I'm going to take your advice."

Eliminate Alcohol In Every Form

The misuse of alcoholic extracts all over the country has attracted the attention of the W. C. T. U. The necessity of eliminating this evil has caused many unions to resolve to use only non-alcoholic products and to use their influence to educate all women against the use of alcoholic extracts.

Investigation of many brands by the W. C. T. U. has proven EveryDay Flavors to be the acme of food flavoring. Made in a clear liquid in a complete assortment, they are practical and convenient. The many users have learned that alcohol adds nothing to a flavoring, and they are earnest in their endeavor to exploit the merits of EveryDay Flavors. Vast good is being done in this way.

For information in regard to the misuse of alcohol in extracts and in regard to the sale of EveryDay Flavors, write the EveryDay Products Company, Inc., 110 S. Elizabeth St., Lima, Ohio.

—Adv.

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President Warren G. Harding

William Lyon Phelps, A. M., Ph. D., professor of English language and literature, Yale University, says:

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And President Harding says:

"I have always believed in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, whereby they have become the expression to man of the Word and will of God."

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County Union Honor Roll

How Many Counties in Your State are Eligible for a Place on the County Honor Roll?

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager.

WHAT IS IT? Any county all the local unions of which are one hundred per cent perfect as regards THE UNION SIGNAL Trio-Team plan is to be listed on our County Union Honor Roll, to be published in our official paper.

HOW TO GET ON. To be entitled to a place on this Honor Roll, the county president must certify that the three leading officers of every local union in the county have the weekly UNION SIGNAL, either by personal subscription, or as a gift from the union paid out of its treasury, or by special fund.

WHEN TO GET ON. Now! Which county will be the first to send in its name to start the County Union Honor Roll?

Are You Prepared?

Read and Be Informed

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Who Says Prohibition is a Failure?
Prohibition in Grand Rapids.
How Prohibition Destroyed the Grape Industry and Helped the People.
Governors of States Praise Prohibition.
Substitutes for the Saloon.
Better Shoes for the Children.
Behind the Bars for Life.
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Evanston, Illinois

Florida Plans For Coming Year

Shall we make this W. C. T. U. year more intelligent than any previous one? "Yes," you say. First then, will you each as you read this, give three minutes' serious thought about subscribing for THE UNION SIGNAL, our national weekly. "Do I need it?" "Yes." "Ought I to support the publication?" "Yes." "Really and truly could I not afford it if I sincerely wanted it?" "Yes." "Shall I not subscribe right now?" "Yes." Then without laying this paper aside, call up THE UNION SIGNAL promoter or your president asking her to send on your name for you will give her your $1.50 at once.

Second, let every union at the next meeting appropriate money for subscriptions for each of the four general officers who are not on the list, that they may have the paper at once.

Third, each union should appoint a promoter of the UNION SIGNAL and W. C. T. U. literature, who shall examine our leaflets and supply each officer and superintendent with every good thing as soon as it is published.

Minnie E. Neal, President Florida W. C. T. U., in State W. C. T. U. paper.

Necessary Equipment

I shall be very glad to keep before the women, in my monthly letter to our state paper and as I go among them, the necessity of having the three officers equipped with our national organ.

Miss Esther Elfreth,
President New Jersey W. C. T. U.

State Organizers to Co-Operate

I will aid in every possible way in promoting the new plan, and will impress upon our state organizers the importance of the matter.

Mrs. Ella A. Gleason,
President Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

Sixty Subscriptions

"In my last two trips over the state," writes Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., "I have secured sixty subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (weekly edition). Many unions have adopted the Trio-Team plan."

Union Signal Quiz

1. What does Governor Davis of Ohio have to say about prohibition in connection with crime?
2. What, according to Governor Russell of Mississippi, do we need to insure the keeping of prohibition?
3. Why does the Federal prohibition director of Kentucky believe we depend too much upon officials for law enforcement?
4. What are some of the results of prohibition upon the homes of the nation?
5. "The House goes into a Committee of the Whole." Explain.
6. State at least five ways in which local unions or individuals can co-operate with public officials.
7. How shall we continue to teach scientific temperance?
8. Discuss the best method of helping to elect the proper officials in community, state or nation.
9. State three reasons why a Christian should be a total abstainer.
10. Give the most important facts in the Washington Letter.

"Can't Do Without It"

Your plan to have the three officers of every union—the Trio-Team—be sure of having the paper regularly is fine. I am calling the attention of our women to the plan in my monthly letter to our state paper. I cannot understand how members who are trying to do the work can get on without THE UNION SIGNAL.

Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, president Maryland W. C. T. U.

No Better Propaganda Than Union Signal

Wisconsin's UNION SIGNAL promoter writes:

"It has been our custom for several years to give UNION SIGNAL subscriptions to unions that make a net gain of fifty or more. We know of no better propaganda than THE UNION SIGNAL."

Ida M. Cooke, Green Bay, Wis.

Hearty Approval of Trio-Team Plan

I heartily approve THE UNION SIGNAL Trio-Team plan. I am sending to each union a card of inquiry, asking if the Trio-Team are already subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and if not, that they fall in line with the Trio-Team proposal.

Mrs. T. Adelaide Goodno,
President North Carolina W. C. T. U.

"Splendid Idea"

I think the plan to put the weekly UNION SIGNAL into the hands of each member of the Trio-Team of every local union is a splendid idea. I will write directly to every local union and will also each month make the recommendation in my message to the state paper.

Mrs. Joseph Sprott,
President South Carolina W. C. T. U.

Pennsylvania Starts Trio-Team Plan in President's Union

"You may be very sure that I shall lend my cooperation and will be delighted if every local union in Pennsylvania subscribes for three copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. Our wide-awake Publicity superintendent made such a motion in my own local union. It carried and College Hill union is leading off." Thus writes Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

How to Reduce Your Weight

YOU can do it in a dignified, simple way in the privacy of your room and surprise your family and friends.

I know you can, because I've reduced 45,000 women from 20 to 85 lbs.. and what I have done for so many I can do for you. Don't reduce by drugs or diet alone. You'll look old if you do. I give you work adapted to your condition.

No woman need carry one pound of excess fat. It's so simple to weigh what you should. The work is fascinating, my letters and your scales are inspiring.

I also build your vitality, strengthen your heart and teach you how to stand, walk and breathe correctly.

Send me your height and weight. I'll tell you just what you should weigh. No charge—and I'll send you an illustrated booklet FREE, showing you how to stand correctly. Write me! I will respect your confidence.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37 1819 Broadway New York

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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as a Memorial to

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Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Dav Number

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ATTORNEY GENERAL STARTS DRIVE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT—CONGRESS BEGINS LONG TASK THAT MAY EXTEND INTO SUMMER—RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS BECAUSE OF FRANCE'S STAND ON SUBMARINES—NEW CHAIRMAN FOR SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE—PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY AT HOME TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

The Congress convened Tuesday noon after the holiday recess. The death of Senator Penrose, senior senator from Pennsylvania, was announced in the Senate by Senator Lodge and in the House by Representative Butler, dean of the Pennsylvania delegation. Both houses, after adopting resolutions of sorrow and regret, adjourned out of respect.

CONGRESS BEGINS LONG TASK THAT MAY EXTEND INTO SUMMER

Budget Bills, Anti-Lynching, Newberry Contest Before the National Legislators This Week

For the first time House and Senate will deal with the measures supplying money for all governmental functions in budget form. These measures started through the House Judiciary January 5, when the Treasury appropriation was taken up.

The House passed the first annual supply measure drafted under the budget system—the Treasury Appropriation bill, carrying approximately $169,000,000, of which $9,250,000 is for enforcement of prohibition during the fiscal year, beginning next July 1.

Chairman Madden announced that from now on he will report one appropriation measure a week until all have been brought in, considered by the House and sent over to the Senate.

Despite a filibuster by opponents of the measure, the House voted 184 to 86 to take up the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill. Four hours were spent in roll calls demanded by Representative Garrett of Tennessee, minority leader, in an attempt to prevent discussion. The measure was set aside for consideration of the Treasury Appropriation bill, but it is expected that debate on it will be interspersed between various appropriation bills which will come from the House Committee in rapid succession.

Mr. Dyer, in opening debate on his measure, declared that it was imperative that the Federal government afford protection to persons liable to suffer violence at the hands of mobs.

Mr. Summers of Texas, in opposing the bill, declared its passage would increase rather than decrease mob violence and would have a tendency to engender race hatred. He assailed the measure on constitutional grounds, contending it would be an invasion of states' rights.

In the Senate the Newberry case will probably be decided early next week.

The bill authorizing the issuance of mileage books by railroads, interchangeable between lines of systems, is set down for consideration January 11. A vote may be taken immediately or the question can drag along as unfinished business until January 17, when there must be a vote on proposals to amend the Federal Reserve act, requiring the appointment at the next vacancy of a representative of the farmers to the Federal Reserve Board.

While the Senate is disposing of these three propositions, its Finance Committee expects to conclude hearings on the Permanent Tariff bill.

Then there confronts the Senate the probability of long debates on new international agreements resulting from the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, which will be added to the debates over the routine appropriation bills.

Resolution Introduced in Congress Because of France's Stand on Submarines

Representative Reavis of Nebraska has introduced a resolution which, if passed, would demand repayment by certain debtor nations of money loaned by the United States during the war. The text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, the proceedings of the Conference on Limitation of Armament disclose a determination on the part of certain debtor nations of the United States to expend large sums of money on increased naval armament,

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that it is the desire of Congress that the government of the United States advise such nation or nations through the proper channels that the payment of obligations now due to the United States will be acceptable."

Mr. Reavis' statement was in part as follows:

"The United States feels very great sympathy for the distress of Europe, aside from any selfish interest we may have in the matter. I do not doubt that Congress will be willing to fund the European debt, as suggested by the administration, if the necessity for it is made apparent. But with France standing unmoved before the prayers and pleadings of mankind for a tranquil world, and asserting the intention of vastly increasing the most barbarous and inhuman implement of war, *viz*, the submarine, I think it is time to wipe the tears of sympathy from our eyes and try to see with clearer vision what the present situation portends."

Attorney General Starts Drive for Law Enforcement

Attorney General Daugherty has called on the attorney generals and other law enforcement officers in every state in the Union to co-operate with the Federal government in the enforcement of the prohibition, food and fuel supply laws.

That a constructive program of co-ordinated action and co-operative effort may be arranged, Mr. Daugherty has asked the attorney generals to call conferences in their respective states, to be attended by the prosecuting attorneys of the counties and by United States attorneys. He pledged the earnest co-operation of the Department of Justice "and all of its agencies" in the campaign.

It is the desire of Mr. Daugherty that out of the conferences shall come a complete and effective working system with all law enforcement officers, which shall avoid duplication of effort and "a more prompt enforcement of existing law, as well as a uniformity in proceedings, sentences and fines."

He also wants the law enforcement officers of the states to first enforce their own laws before calling upon the Federal government to do it for them.

New Chairman for Senate Finance Committee

The vacancy in the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Finance, made by the death of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, will be filled, unless the traditional rule of seniority is broken, by Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota. The chairmanship of this powerful committee, so potential in shaping tax and tariff legislation, is, for the first time since the civil war, to pass from the East to the West.

In the last sixty years there have been but eight chairmen of the Finance Committee, and all of them have represented states east of the Mississippi. With the accession of Mr. McCumber to the chairmanship, the agricultural interests will come into a position of greater influence, since he is the representative of a granger state.

Through the death of Senator Knox and Senator Penrose, Pennsylvania will have two new senators in this Congress, but neither will be eligible, under precedents established, for apportionment to the Finance Committee and, even though she contributes ten per cent of all the Federal taxes paid into the Treasury, she must surrender the position she has so recently held.

The President and First Lady at Home to the General Public

The New Year's reception at the White House was the "at home" day of the President and Mrs. Harding to the general public. These receptions date back to January 1 of the New Year when George Washington was President. Since then every President except President Wilson has observed the custom. Representatives of all classes—diplomats, officials and more than 5,000 "just folks"—walked past the receiving line for nearly six hours and were welcomed by the President and Mrs. Harding. As the seemingly unending line filed past and extended their greetings, the President and Mrs. Harding smilingly stood to receive them. Impressive in their simplicity, the rooms of the White House saw men who represent foreign nations mingle with the men who administer the affairs of this Republic and with citizens from every part of the nation.

The Diplomatic Corps was a mass of color as, waiting to be received, its members stood with full court dress and swords brightly jeweled hanging from their sides. Led by Ambassador Jules Jusserand, dean of the Corps, the Ambassadors and their full staffs greeted the President. Included were the representative of Germany, Carl Lang, and Edgar O. G. Prochink of Austria, the first accredited representatives of these two countries since diplomatic relations

were severed in 1917, who had been presented to the State Department only a few days before.

The children, of whom there were many, were given special attention.

"Hello, dearie," the President said to one tot who was passing on a paternal shoulder.

The next moment the flickering line disclosed four small negroes marshaled ahead of their mother. "Why, look who's here," the President exclaimed and bent over and smiled at the little people with their flashing teeth and rolling eyeballs.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., January 7, 1922.

Philadelphia Reports Dry Merrie Christmas

"Christmas 'spirit' in the form of 'Volstead punch' and sparkling ginger ale" was found in Philadelphia cafes, restaurants and hotels on Christmas Eve, according to the reports brought in by the prohibition agents who made rounds for evidence of violation of the prohibition law. All together the number of persons arrested on a charge of intoxication was one hundred and sixty-two—less than the usual number of Saturday night celebrators, say the police.

The Force in Enforcement

As reports come in from various parts of the country, it is evident that the claims in regard to the impossibility of enforcing the dry law, made by those who wish to preserve as moist a climate as possible, will be difficult to prove.

"Chicago, awaking to review the annual New Year's eve festival, meditated upon a celebration probably the driest on record." So states the *Chicago Tribune*. "Prohibition Director Charles A. Gregory announced the city was 'fairly dry.' And it was. The law against selling liquor was effective. There was little public drinking or selling of whisky."

The *Minneapolis Daily News* prophesied "an almost bone-dry New Year's Eve," and that their expectations were fulfilled may be inferred from the fact that bootleggers reported that their expected New Year's business had fallen away to almost nothing because of the warning against poisoned "hooch".

All in all, throughout the United States the prohibition law was better enforced in most places during the holiday season than had been anticipated, and with less fatalities from drinking than in any previous year, according to prohibition officials.

Chicago's Mayor and Chief of Police For Law Enforcement

For many months Chicago has been the despair of the various reform organizations, which have made repeated complaints against violators of prohibition, wide-open saloons and vice resorts, but a number of violent outbursts of crime have brought a crisis.

Following the handing down of a decision by the city law department, Mayor Thompson issued a statement in which he said, "I have resolved to cleanse Chicago from murder, crime and corruption of every nature and close the hell holes where liquor and moonshine are said and proved to be sold. In my fight to accomplish this I don't propose to be thwarted by either friend or foe."

This statement was followed by one from Chief of Police Fitzmorris to commanding officers of the police department, in which he emphasized the fact that "it is the duty of the department to enforce strictly every provision of the law", and directed his men to see that this is done.

HOW THE MAJORITY OF MEDICAL MEN REGARD WINE, BEER AND WHISKY

During the first week of December the questionnaire given in full in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, December 3, was sent to 53,900 physicians of the United States. The list included 43,900 names from the mailing list of *The Journal*, every other name being selected, and 10,000 from among those physicians who are neither members of the organization nor subscribers to *The Journal*, a similar method being adopted, using the American Medical Directory. No tabulation of disease conditions, of unnecessary deaths and suffering, or of the number of times a month that these beverages have been prescribed is included in the preliminary reports. The results in Illinois and Indiana will give some idea of all, and we are quoting therefrom.

The present Illinois law was passed by the legislature in May, 1919. It provides for complete prohibition, but allows physicians who hold permits to write not more than 100 prescriptions for whisky or brandy for one pint each every three months. The prescribing of beer or wine as medicine is forbidden.

In their replies 1,149 physicans held that whisky was a necessary therapeutic agent in the practice of medicine; 954 were of the opinion that it was not necessary. To the question, "Is beer a necessary therapeutic agent?" 668 voted yes, and 1,428 voted no. Eight hundred and four thought wine was necessary, and 1,288 thought not, while 405 physicians reported cases of unnecessary suffering or death from the prohibition of alcoholic liquors, and 1,589 had not known any such cases.

The Indiana Prohibition Act, adopted in February, 1917, and effective the next April, prohibits the manufacture and sale of any intoxicating beverages for any purpose whatsoever. Of the physicians answering this questionnaire, 362 thought whisky was necessary, and 598 called it unnecessary; 187 stated their belief in the necessity for beer, while 765 voted no; 211 said wine was necessary and 740 claimed that it was not. Of these last those who said yes considered it necessary chiefly for debilitated conditions, and as a substitute for whisky. Cases of unnecessary suffering or death resulting from prohibition had been found by 189 physicians, according to the report; 741 had found no such cases. Only 65 physicians had found it advisable to prescribe beer, and 664 had not; 64 had found it advisable to prescribe wine, and 654 had not found it advisable. That some restriction in prescribing alcoholic beverages was necessary was stated by 650 physicians; 275 stated that none was necessary.

Many interesting suggestions were made in regard to restrictions. A few from Illinois physicians are quoted herewith:

"In over thirty years of practice I have prescribed whisky in every case in which I thought it would help the patient. In this time three gallons would cover the entire amount I have prescribed."—*Livingston County.*

"As matters stand today, I would favor putting alcoholics under restrictions similar to what the Harrison law does to narcotics."—*Champaign County.*

"I am opposed to the internal use of alcohol in any and all diseases, and never advise its use."—*Clay County.*

"The average physician is anxious to maintain the dignity of his profession. He must, however, realize the peril that awaits the profession if the present lax condition continues and the indiscriminate sale of alcohol is encouraged."—*Dewitt County.*

"While I consider all alcoholic liquors, even alcohol itself, as entirely unnecessary in the practice of medicine, I do not believe that physicians should be restricted in their use of any substance which their judgment may indicate in any particular case."—*Chicago.*

"I prescribe whisky because it seems I cannot help it with many old friends and patients. *I wish they would take permits away from us.*"—*Chicago.*

"The American Medical Association should so restrict its members that the unethical use of prescriptions for alcohol would cease."—*Chicago.*

"As a young physician I imagined that I could not treat certain diseases without the use of whisky or brandy, but after years of experience I find that my patients do as well if not better without them."—*Chicago.*

"I would wipe alcohol off the menu of therapeutic agents. If this were done I am certain that the new generation of physicians accustomed to the use of better agents than alcohol would have as good results or better."—*Chicago.*

"Freedom to prescribe alcohol will on the average cause more harm than good. It is better to restrict those who will prescribe whisky than to give free rein to the alcohol enthusiast."—*Chicago.*

"I think the 100 limit should be cut down to fifty, and the quantity to 8 ounces instead of 16 for the next year, and thereafter a limit of twenty-five prescriptions of 4 ounces each every three months. This plan would let the topers off gradually and would ultimately lead the medical profession out of the disgrace which has been shifted upon it."—*Chicago.*

"Some such restriction in the number of prescriptions each physician may write helps to take away temptation from the weak physician to commercialize this part of his practice."—*Chicago.*

The comments made by many of the physicians are of great interest, as showing their intensity of feeling on this subject. A few of those from Indiana follow:

"It is unfortunate that unprincipled men get into the medical profession, and that the honest doctor must suffer to some extent for the acts of the dishonest one. Therefore I am not in favor of permitting physicians to prescribe alcoholics, for the reason that the permission would be abused by the unscrupulous men."—*Porter County.*

"In my practice, very much more good has been done by the 'bone dry' law than the little harm. I would much sooner go without liquor for the few cases than see it sold from drug stores or saloons again."—*Huntington County.*

"I have enjoyed a good general practice for twenty-five years, and while I have used whisky to some extent in my practice during that time, *I cannot recall any time when it was an absolute necessity.*"—*Tippecanoe County.*

"Have used no alcoholic liquors in my practice during the last twenty-five years, and am feeling proud of my results."—*Corydon.*

"As far as I am concerned, I am satisfied with the present law in Indiana. Have had little inconvenience and much pleasure from the present conditions. No friends asking for prescriptions, no evasions. Here they get it from a bootlegger if at all and not on my prescription."—*Connersville.*

"I have practiced medicine nearly forty-two years and have never found spirits, vinous or malt liquors of any benefit whatever as either food or fuel, but have found them very harmful."—*Clay County.*

"I do not believe the physicians should be made the scapegoat for breweries and booze fighters. Renegade physicians disgrace the profession by writing prescriptions for revenue."—*Kokomo.*

"The present agitation for the legalizing of the use of alcohol as a medicine I regard simply as an effort on the part of the wet element to effect a breach in the prohibition act."—*Indianapolis.*

"For two years the Indianapolis City Hospital has not had or used any whisky, beer or wine in the treatment of its cases, and no fatalities or unnecessary suffering has occurred as a result of this prohibition."—*Indianapolis.*

"Why continue the use of such liquors when the disadvantages offset the advantages a million to one? The ravages of liquor are so apparent in my work that it makes me shiver to think any one could ever touch the vile stuff, and I was not a teetotaler either."—*Fort Wayne.*

"The question is an economic one first and an ethical one as to the moral and physical development of the race. Finally, it is a moral question in its application to our family life. Let us give the mother and child a chance."—*Fort Wayne.*

A FEW OF THE MANY MEMORIALS TO FRANCES E. WILLARD

Willard Hall of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, where young women students reside.

Frances E. Willard room in the "Martha Washington" Home, Albany, New York.

Statue of Frances E. Willard that stands in Statuary Hall, the Capitol, Washington, D. C., the gift of the State of Illinois.

Memorial Tablet and Fountain, erected at Churchville, N. Y., the birthplace of Frances E. Willard.

The little school-house near Janesville, Wisconsin, where Frances E. Willard received her early education, dedicated in the fall of 1921 as a memorial museum.

Frances Willard Wang, one of the thousands of namesakes of the great leader. She is now speaking and working for temperance in her native land and is known as "The Frances Willard of China"

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

The articles published in this issue should create enthusiasm for the work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The commemorative service should not be one of sadness but of sacred joy. It should not only commemorate the beautiful life and achievements of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., but should win thousands of new members, and thousands of dollars for the Memorial Fund. The program outlined suggests articles which may be used, each union selecting for itself the desired material.

CATCH THE VISION!

Mary Harris Armor

Bulwer Lytton says: "Enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity and truth achieves no victories without it."

Believing this with all my heart, I long to see the seventeenth of February—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day—enthusiastically observed this year by every local union. Too much cannot be said of the need for and value of this fund.

Not since the Magna Charta was wrested from the iron hand of King John has any nation written a law so far-reaching in its beneficent effects as is the Eighteenth Amendment to our Federal Constitution. It is the cornerstone of a brand new civilization, and means a new wealth, health, happiness and holiness.

The Fight for Enforcement Furthered Through The Fund

It seems incredible, in the face of its wonderful and blessed results, that any would dare oppose it, or seek its overthrow. But the forces of evil hate it as darkness hates light, as sin hates righteousness; and in fighting for its enforcement and extension, we are combating not merely the outlawed liquor traffic of America but the legalized liquor traffic of the rest of the world, together with all organized greed and institutionalized crime. The fight is a big one but "Success is as sure as the promises of God."

This is a critical time, as a new Congress is to be elected next year, and the liquorites will use every means, fair or foul, to elect men who will repeal the Volstead Act and make so lax the enforcement of the law as to bring it into contempt.

We need to "Educate, agitate and organize" with burning zeal and Christlike love.

We must put every force into the field and do it NOW. This means a tremendous outlay of thought, labor, literature and money.

A Call to Service Because of the Fund

I am an enthusiast on the subject of the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund for several reasons, one of which is, that it was through this fund that I myself was brought into the blessedness of our white ribbon comradeship.

Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley of blessed memory, during the days when Georgia was "missionary ground" so far as W. C. T. U. work was concerned, was enabled, through this fund, to promote the work in Georgia. Because of it I came to understand how, in the white heat of the Crusade fires, God had fused the heart of the womanhood of this nation, laid it on the anvil of His providence, and fashioned what He would—a vessel for His service, a weapon for His hand, a crown for His brow, and called it the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and I heard His voice calling me to enter into its blessed and heroic activities.

Campaigning for Members With the Help of the Fund

Another reason for my high regard for the Memorial Fund is that I have seen so much it has accomplished in many states. Last summer the heat in even our northernmost states was so intense as to discourage any effort on the part of state presidents with regard to the million membership campaign. Railroad fare was so high as to be almost prohibitive; in the face of the extreme financial depression good collections could not be expected, even with large audiences; and large audiences, in the midst of that energy-depleting and lethargy-producing heat, were not to be dreamed of. But the greater the lethargy of the people, the more pronounced the need to arouse them. The National W. C. T. U. offered to guarantee from the Memorial Fund the salary and all expenses of a speaker. Our wonderful national corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, cheerfully undertook the herculean task of planning an itinerary through these states: Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho (North), Washington (East), Washington (West), Oregon, California and Texas. The presidents co-operated so splendidly that nearly a thousand new members were secured, many new unions organized, old ones stimulated, a splendid enthusiasm engendered for law enforcement and the million membership campaign—and the collections paid all the expenses!

This would have been impossible without the advance from the Memorial Fund. If we win our million members by 1924, those who go out to speak should not have to ask for money—but for members only. Few, if any states, can afford to employ workers unless collections are taken to defray expenses, at least in part.

Fund May Mean "A Cleaner Earth and a Closer Heaven"

If every local union will catch the vision of the opportunity and hold a splendid, enthusiastic meeting on February 17, forwarding the entire collection to the national treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, it may enable the National W. C. T. U. to put into the field such forces as will stir the public conscience far "above what one can ask or think".

It may mean: A Million Members, a Million Dollars, a Dry Congress, World Prohibition, "a cleaner earth and a closer Heaven."

"According to your faith be it unto you".

THE ANNUAL W.C.T.U. PROGRAM AT CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION MADE POSSIBLE BY FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

Maude B. Perkins, National General Secretary Young People's Branch

The early history of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is closely linked with that of the Chautauqua Institution and it is interesting to recall that each came into existence in the same year—1874. Of the many forward movements initiated, none is more far-reaching in its activities than the W. C. T. U., brought into being as the result of the famous "call" sent forth from Chautauqua, and as the years go by, no other organization is given a more prominent place on the program and few have contributed more to Chautauqua's greatness.

Kellogg Hall, W. C. T. U. headquarters, with its famous Tiffany art glass memorial window to Frances E. Willard—the gift of John and Emilie Martin—is usually sought out by visitors. It has always been a center for the discussion of the newest phases of the prohibition reform, and has attracted to Chautauqua the most prominent leaders of our organization. One can scarcely estimate the value of our wonderful temperance organization to the "searcher after knowledge," as the real Chautauquan is so often called.

As the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has advanced to world organization, so has the Chautauqua Institution. Its growth has been almost parallel with the development of the W. C. T. U.

Through "Liquor Problem Week," as the temperance program was first called, not only the American phase of the prohibition question was considered by Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and others as speakers, but the English phase was presented by Mrs. Ormiston Chant and our missionaries from every country. "Liquor Problem Week" gave place to "W. C. T. U. Week" when other women prominent in national and world work began to speak from the Chautauqua platform. High license, local option, county option, state control, the dispensary system, and every other method of dealing with the liquor traffic were discussed but the W. C. T. U. stood first, last and all the time, for national prohibition and kept that slogan everlastingly before the public until it has permeated almost every corner of the globe. The fact that the doctrine of prohibition was proclaimed at Chautauqua led many an individual to go out and work for it.

(Continued on Page Ten)

WHAT THE MEMORIAL FUND MEANS TO OUR OUTLYING FIELDS—ALASKA, PORTO RICO, THE PHILIPPINES

Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, President Alaska W. C. T. U.

"Why haven't we known about this wonderful work for women in the fight against the liquor traffic? Why haven't we had an organizer in here before?"

The time was July, 1916, the occasion a prohibition campaign, and the interrogator a leader in woman's club, civic, and professional circles in the largest interior city of Alaska. She had been there many years, always in the forefront of every battle with the foes of good government and common decency,—but she had never before come in contact with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It was a revelation to her, and as the scope and power of our "Do Everything" policy was gradually unfolded, the insistent query was reiterated, "Why haven't we had an organizer in here before?"

"Because the size of the country, the distances between towns, the great expense of travel here and the widely scattered population make it impossible for an organizer to finance such a trip."

"How, then, did you happen to come, now?"

"Because Alaska is in a territorial prohibition campaign and the National W. C. T. U. finances this trip from the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund."

THE FUND PERPETUATES MISS WILLARD'S LIFE WORK

Whereupon followed more eager inquiries concerning the fund,—how it came to be, and how it is maintained and disbursed. Naturally, the organizer took pride and pleasure in rehearsing the "old, old story"—for this story of the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund is preeminently one of tribute to Christian faith and courage, told annually in the sacrifice and patient labor of the army of consecrated women who march under the white banner of prohibition.

"To perpetuate her life work. To extend the far-flung battle line against the forces of evil. To win recruits to the ranks. What a magnificent memorial to a beloved leader. And you say it requires but $2.00 annually from each local union to make all this possible? What a privilege to belong." Thus mused this new disciple to the creed of Frances Willard for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—"To make the world more homelike for humanity."

SUPERLATIVE ACHIEVEMENT MADE POSSIBLE

How inadequate, at times, seems the English language, when one would deal in superlatives. And the story of what the Willard Memorial Fund has done for Alaska, for Porto Rico, for the Philippines, aye, and for many of the so-called missionary fields in "the States," is one of superlative achievement. Making due allowances for differences in the extent of territory, in climatic conditions, in racial and religious problems, the story of one is the story of all.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel," is a literal command to those who believe that the use of alcoholic liquors is the greatest hindrance to the coming of Christ's kingdom on earth. It has been wonderful to recount the achievements and the growth of the white ribbon army in Ohio, the Crusade state; in New York, the Empire state; in Pennsylvania, the Keystone state, of our big republic; but the great heart of Frances Willard, and those of the noble women who followed her in leadership, have ever yearned over the frontier fields where men and women struggle to plant the seed of Christian citizenship among the tares of vice in its most lawless forms. Alaska, to the average easterner, has always spelled ice and snow, gold and fur, drinking and gambling, the dance hall and the brothel; and the picture was appallingly accurate in the days when the first W. C. T. U. pilgrims made short excursions into the "pan handle" of a territory that is, in area, twelve times as large as the state of New York.

BEGINNINGS OF W. C. T. U. WORK IN ALASKA

In 1888 Jessie Ackerman administered the W. C. T. U. pledge to Edward Marsden, an Indian lad who, as an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church, now serves a native congregation at Metlakatla and preaches always the gospel of total abstinence from alcohol. In 1897 Belle Kearney enlisted the interest of Mrs. Brady, wife of the governor, and a semblance of W. C. T. U. organization was effected. In 1898 Sarah E. Shorthill was requisitioned, more than once, as the representative of Christian womanhood, to read the burial service for unfortunates who fell by the wayside in the great gold rush through Skagway to the Klondike.

PIONEERING UNDER THE FUND

During the ten years following, our work in Alaska was sporadic, the few local unions being dependent upon the missionaries for sustenance. Not until the establishment of the Willard Memorial Fund was it possible to undertake anything in the way of permanent organization, which involved an itinerary of the towns in southeast Alaska, this being made in 1908 by Mrs. William Connor of Ohio, then resident in Ketchikan. In 1909 the writer, then managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, accompanied by Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, head of the Circulation department, made her first tour of the Alaskan coast towns, going as far West as Seward. Returning in 1910, as the special representative of the National W. C. T. U., the editor, in the following year, became an Alaskan "by marriage," and thus her personal fortunes became inextricably interwoven with those of the Alaska W. C. T. U. In 1913 Mrs. Lora LaMance made an organizing trip to the coast towns and perfected a territorial organization. In 1915 the Alaska legislature passed a prohibition referendum bill and "The fight was on."

With the background of work outlined above, leadership in the proposed campaign,—if there was to be a campaign,—devolved upon the W. C. T. U. But how could it be financed? No officer or worker in the Alaska union has ever received monetary compensation for her services; but, generous as Alaskans are, the possible contributions from audiences reached could not be expected to cover the bare cost of the itinerary through the great interior country. Then came to the rescue the national union with the Willard Memorial Fund. What were the immediate needs? A house-to-house worker for the coast towns, covering a stretch of 2,500 miles between Seattle and Anchorage, undertaken by Mrs. Eva Gilmore of Seattle whose collections met her expenses; a notable speaker for the same itinerary, for which Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national vice-president-at-large, volunteered her services; and an itinerary by the territorial president through the virgin fields of the great interior where the organized enemy was most strongly intrenched, involving nearly 10,000 miles of travel and lasting from May 11 to September 4!

The results? An active local union in every incorporated town, from Ketchikan at the southern boundary line, to Nome on the Behring sea,—the farthest North city under the United States flag!

The election? Alaska voted dry, two to one!

What next? The presentation of the referendum ballot in an appeal to Congress for the enactment of a prohibition law.

TURNED TO THE W. C. T. U. FOR LEADERSHIP

Here, again, the forces that had contributed to the success of the campaign, turned to the W. C. T. U. for leadership. The territorial president went to Washington as their personal representative, and such part of her expenses as were not met by voluntary contributions from her constituents, was paid from the Memorial Fund. The law passed by Congress for Alaska is one of the best in existence.

Five years have passed. Alaska suffered severely in loss of population and decrease in industry through the war. In several towns the churches are closed; in many no semblance of W. C. T. U. activity remains. For three years the territorial president has been "outside" or isolated in a mining camp, yet holding to the silver cord of comradeship through the medium of correspondence. In all reverence the work might have been characterized as "not dead, but sleeping." For behold, suddenly there is a stirring in the tree tops; a Chinook wind brings messages relating to official changes that will, we hope, mean something for law enforcement. Then the definite word, "Alaska is to have a Federal prohibition director! Will the W. C. T. U. endorse Mr. Blank for that office?" No? Then this Mr. Blank, or that Mr. Blank! The workers bestir themselves; they take counsel with their brothers in the churches. A candidate is chosen who, they believe, will honestly represent them in this very important work.

SEND YOUR PRAYERS WITH YOUR OFFERING

Wasn't it worth while? We do not arrogate to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union all credit for prohibition achievement in Alaska. Too much cannot be said in recognition of the support accorded the movement by friends in all walks of life, including Delegate Wickersham, then in Congress, and Delegate Sutherland, now representing Alaska in that body. But the W. C. T. U. was the only ORGANIZED force in the field, and its organization was made possible by the Willard Memorial Fund, a sacred trust fund that is used only for the extension and strengthening of the work to which Frances Willard gave her life. It more nearly represents the spiritual force of the widow's mite than any material agency of which we have cognizance. With your offering to that fund in 1922, send your prayers and your benediction.

THE MEMORIAL FUND A SOUND INVESTMENT WITH AMPLE RETURNS TO HUMANITY

Fannie A. Drummond, National Field Secretary, Young People's Branch

For real thrills go to Texas. That is where the writer found them when, through the aid of the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, doing pioneer work on the western plains. Texas is certainly a place of "magnificent distances." To one living in Ohio, or in any state with a net-work of electric and railroad lines, it is a new experience to travel for a day, and perhaps a night, to get to a meeting.

We were given a schedule, plans, and dates and sent westward to organize a new district! According to the constitution, three counties must be organized in order to form a district union.

One county was in good, running order. A second was still organized, but it was in somewhat the same condition as the man who said he had religion "off and on" for forty years. The third county was new territory.

After a journey of many hours our destination was finally reached. The train was late, and with little chance to banish the stains of travel, we stood before a crowded high school already assembled in a temporary building. Next, we were whirled to a ward school, modern and up-to-date, and matching the big prairies in roominess and outlook. The reception accorded was all that could be desired.

The evening meeting was a public one held in a beautiful Baptist church, and at the close of the address, with much confidence and enthusiasm we announced the coming district convention.

In the next county, we found the town where we stopped, in the midst of a big union revival meeting, with a boy preacher in charge and people standing in line waiting for the church doors to open. An evening meeting was impossible, but we spoke in the different Sunday schools and the next day we had an afternoon meeting of the W. C. T. U.

Such wonderful, big hearted, hospitable women are the Texas white ribboners!

We were to have luncheon one day with the local W. C. T. U. president, and we found her a delightful, cultured young mother. In answer to our question, "Are you a Texan?" she answered "Oh, no. I used to be a member of a Y. P. B. at Columbia, Missouri." Further conversation brought out the fact that four college girls from that one Y. P. B. are today local W. C. T. U. presidents in four different states. Moral, reach the young people and boost the Y. P. B.

But I am forgetting to tell the story of that district convention. We reached the unorganized county, and with a big supply of enthusiasm and good humor,

> The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to my thought but a vast and growing network of telegraph lines, along which fly swift and blessed messages transmitted by that Divine Spirit whose central battery is the heart of Christ. Slow, difficult, and adventurous as is the work of building these lines, establishing the stations, enlisting and teaching the operators, one forgets the hardship in remembering what are the messages and whence they come throbbing over the wires with their sweet "Peace on earth, good will to men".
>
> —Frances E. Willard

began personal work for members. We met women from many states, some of whom had been identified elsewhere with the Y. P. B., and we found fine material for local and district officers. But out of that splendid list of new members secured, not one was free to come out at the time scheduled to a local meeting to perfect an organization, much less attend our district convention. What to do, was the question. That schedule had been made at state headquarters and announcements sent to the counties, and the distances were so great.

The day for the district convention arrived. A visiting nurse (one of the new members) who drove a Ford, kindly offered to meet the delegates. With a smile, at least the semblance of one, the writer accompanied her.

Few would make the sacrifices of some of those delegates. One woman had left eighteen boarders in her home, and there was no train returning until midnight. We had a good meeting, but we could not organize the district without having first effected a local organization. We did our best to rally the forces for an evening meeting, but every organization and club woman in the town seemed to have a special engagement. Finally, in sheer desperation, with failure facing us, we said, "It must be done. We were sent to do the work and we will have to camp on the trail until it is accomplished."

We declined to attend any function that night, and tired and sick at heart, went to bed to dream of walking, walking through Texas sand, and dragging an impossible burden. The next moment some one called "Mrs. Drummond! Mrs. Drummond! Are you asleep? A telephone call says all those people are coming for a meeting, and it is only a little while until the train goes."

Promptly we elected officers and every good husband present became an honorary member. Then, presto change! The district convention was in full session and the new district officers elected!

There are great sections of Texas, as large as some of our New England states, which are yet untouched by the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Splendid, cultured Christian women have gone out from older states to reside in this new commonwealth. They are eagerly anticipating the coming of the white ribboners to organize and establish the work so dear to them and to their mothers "back home."

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund makes it possible for W. C. T. U. organizers to go into these fields. No greater opportunity is open to us as an organization.

FUND AIDS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN IN OREGON

Madge J. Mears, State Corresponding Secretary

When the plans for Mother National in regard to the campaign for a million members were received by Oregon, we felt we must do our part, and, if possible, double our enrollment. But the task seemed a gigantic one when we considered the vastness of our state, with the large amount of territory that could not be reached by railroads, and the many hardships to be endured, including miles of travel by stage. It could not be done without great financial outlay—that we knew. But the need for the work was plain and the women of Oregon, like W. C. T. U. women all over the land, believe that "when a thing ought to be done, with God's help it can be done."

When the regional conference leaders visited Portland in February, 1921, and counsel with our national corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, brought out the fact that there was a chance for us to get some aid from the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund to help finance the work, we were much encouraged. We entered into a compact to match, dollar for dollar, a grant from the fund, and to route the state organizer in unorganized territory.

Later, when we received from Mother National the money to help us, we immediately tried out the plan which we thought would be most successful in that part of the state in which we wanted to organize—a house to house canvass—and it proved most satisfactory.

We knew that so often when we send a speaker into a town, or a country community, and announce a temperance meeting, only the few who are especially interested will attend and we fail altogether to interest those we most desire to reach. Under the plan we adopted our worker went to the homes, presented the program of the W. C. T. U., told of the need of the community for just such an organization and in this way brought our message to women outside the ranks. In nearly every place visited, a W. C. T. U. was organized and in a few instances where a union was not formed, names of those who would join and pay their dues into the state treasury, until it was possible to organize, were secured.

The success of this plan was even greater than we had hoped for, as our record for about three months' work, during which time eighteen counties were visited, was a net gain of 1,379 new members, making us lack only 584 of doubling our enrollment. This increase was the result of the organization of forty-four new unions, and the strengthening of old unions by the addition of new members, the gain, in some cases, being more than fourfold. One of the encouraging things accomplished during this campaign was the enlistment of a number of young women as members and we hope much interest in the cause will result. We feel sure that the aid given us by Mother National, and duplicated by a like amount from the state treasury, did much to help our work in Oregon, and we realize that we are only beginning to reap the results of what such a campaign meant to the state. We are sure that what is true of Oregon can be made true of any state where consecrated house-to-house workers are willing to give the best of their strength and ability to the work.

There is yet much untouched territory in Oregon and we hope this year to do better than ever before, for we are not going to be satisfied until in every county in our state the W. C. T. U. is organized and carrying on its work for "God and Home and Every Land."

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WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Program For Frances E. Willard Memorial Day

Music—"Win a Million Members" (Jubilee Song)

Scripture Reading and Prayer.

Roll Call—Quotations from or reminiscences of Frances E. Willard.

Talk by Leader—Why a Frances Willard Memorial Fund?

Reading—Frances Willard, the Master Organizer.

Five Minutes Talk or Reading—Pioneering in Alaska under the Memorial Fund.

Memorial Fund Quiz—Participated in by all members.

Five Minutes Talk or Reading—Campaigning for Members With the Help of the Memorial Fund.

Discussion—The Frances Willard Memorial Fund's Relation to the Year's Objectives—Every Union Organize a New Union—Every County Organized for the W. C. T. U.—Every Member Win a Member.

Music—"Coming Thro' the Year."

Symposium—How to Be a Millionaire.

Offering for Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund.

Aaronic Benediction.

Note: If possible have in a conspicuous place a large map of the United States with Frances Willard's picture upon its face (See cover page). Also picture of statue of Frances Willard that stands in Memorial Hall in the Capitol at Washington.

The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and the Membership Campaign

The second goal in the Jubilee program is the Million Members Campaign, and the only fund available for pushing it is the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Every local union will consider it a privilege at its February meeting to make a generous contribution to this fund, to help in the mobilizing of a million members.

The Meaning of a Million Members

Have you ever caught the vision of what it would mean to have a million members enlisted in the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? Not simply a million names written on the record books of the organization, but a million women on fire with the big purposes and hopes and holy ambitions that are the soul of the white ribbon movement.

Visualize a million members in a million homes teaching their sons and daughters the principles of abstinence, peace, purity, neighborliness, reverence for law; a million women in church and Sunday schools aflame with holy zeal in the warfare against social evils; a million women incarnating the spirit of true neighborliness to the foreign women of their towns; a million women tactfully and lovingly counseling and giving assistance to expectant young mothers; a million women trained in the responsibilities of citizenship, going to the primaries and to the polls to vote intelligently and conscientiously; a million women in the schoolroom, the factory, the office, the store, the home, working together to promote reverence for an observance of law; a million women of world vision and missionary spirit, striving with their prayers, their money and devoted service to make safe and pure and homelike the whole world.

A family circle of a million members—what could it not accomplish for God and Home and Every Land? Shall not the vision be realized?

Frances E. Willard, The Master Organizer

The seed for the million member harvest was sown years ago by that master organizer, Frances E. Willard. It is literally true that she implanted the principles that have made the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a power in all our national life in every state and territory, from the orange groves of California to Massachusetts' rock-bound coast, from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. The story of those early organizing years, especially in the far west, is thrilling, filled as it is with picturesque experiences in those pioneer days when now and then one must travel by stage coach to keep appointments. In one twelve-months, 1883, forever memorable as the organizing year, in fulfillment of a "stint" which Frances Willard set for herself, Miss Willard and Miss Gordon visited every state and territory of the Union, and all except one of their capitals, organizing most of the states west of the Rockies. One day, on the train, during the course of this historic tour, as they were studying the map of the United States, Miss Willard asked, "I wonder how many cities of 10,000 population or over we have visited since 1879?" Turning to a list in the census of 1880, Miss Gordon checked these off, one by one, and found that so thoroughly had the territory been covered that it would be possible during the remainder of the year, 1883, to complete the task of visiting all cities of 10,000 and over, thus reaching all the chief centers of the United States and many smaller cities. Everywhere she went Frances Willard gave her flaming message for total abstinence, purity, peace and prohibition, and organized state and local unions, or strengthened those already established.

While through the intervening years the work has increased in membership, power and influence, it will not reach its full fruition until at least a million women wear the bow of white, the insignia of the army of "organized mother love."

What more fitting way to honor the memory of Frances E. Willard, the master organizer, than in this year, 1922, to Mobilize a Million Members as a living memorial to her!

Memorial Fund Quiz

1. What is the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund?

Ans.—This fund, for the extension and perpetuation of the principles and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was established at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in 1898. Each local union is urged to arrange for a public meeting on or near February 17 of each year, and to send the sum of two dollars or more, from the offering received, to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who will forward it to the National W. C. T. U. treasurer, Evanston, Illinois.

2. How is the fund used?

Ans.—For the extension and perpetuation of the principles and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in a general way. The membership campaign must be largely financed therefrom. The necessary money is by it provided to promote the causes for which the W. C. T. U. stands in Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and among the Negroes of the United States. The most needy fields are helped, campaign supplies are furnished, and from time to time special grants are made for special organization work. It is used, therefore, for ideal home missionary work.

3. What testimony could be given in regard to the benefits received from the use of this fund?

(Continued on Page Ten)

WHAT'S THE WORD? MOBILIZE A MILLION MEMBERS!

Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary

The campaign for 1922 began when the record closed for 1921 and continues throughout the W. C. T. U. year, state and national, with a period of intensive, nation-wide activities between April 24 and May 14.

New emphasis has been given to the value of group meetings for the training of leaders by the regional conferences which were held under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U. in 1920 and 1921. This year similar group meetings will be arranged for strategic points in nearly every state. The following states will introduce the series with a meeting in February or March, held under the auspices of the National and state W. C. T. U.: Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska.

State, district, county, and local Trio-Teams are to be in attendance. Department leaders, national and state, will present plans for winning members by department methods. The program of activities adopted at San Francisco will be linked with state programs by specialists. In each case, the program will be made to meet the needs of every local union in that state.

White ribboners are urged to improve the opportunity to come into personal contact with their leaders throughout the entire field. New impetus and direction to work already under way will undoubtedly result from these meetings.

Another series of sectional meetings to be attended by Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U., is being arranged, with the same general purpose,—the training of county and local leaders, for the program of activities.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awak'ning continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

THE LILLIAN STEVENS LEGISLATIVE FUND

January sixteenth will ever be to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a red letter day. It was on that date in 1920 that the legalized liquor traffic in the United States passed out of existence. Wherever "Old Glory" floats the liquor traffic, if it lives at all, lives as an outlaw —a thing accursed, a thing to be hunted and hounded, a thing against which the hand of every honest man is raised and for whose complete and speedy extinction the world over every good woman breathes her prayer to God.

So marvelous a victory over so terrible a foe did not come all at once, nor was it "put over" on an unsuspecting people by unfair means. Long years of education and preparation preceded the victory day. When on September 10, 1911, Lillian M. N. Stevens, for fourteen years the statesman leader of the W. C. T. U., at the close of the Maine campaign for the retention of the prohibitory law, issued her famous proclamation in the name of the W. C. T. U. calling for national constitutional prohibition within a decade, the thought seemed to many but the dream of an idealist or a fanatic. But God's hour was close at hand, the time was ripe for the great advance. Education, agitation and organization had prepared the way. The Victory Day had dawned.

Those who were privileged to listen to the marvelous address of Mrs. Stevens in which she pledged the National W. C. T. U. to highest service for constitutional prohibition and declared that "the God who hath led our hosts still leads and by the sign of the Cross we shall conquer," can never forget the thrill of that moment nor the absolute accord with which the vast audience rose and consecrated its powers to the accomplishment of the high purpose for which the dauntless leader pled. Though Mrs. Stevens was not permitted to see with human vision the victory day none can doubt that her spirit is with us rejoicing at the onward march of the cause she loved so well and her name will ever be indissolubly linked with national constitutional prohibition.

It is very fitting that the fund raised by the W. C. T. U. for legislative purposes should be called the Lillian Stevens Legislative Fund. The splendid service she gave in unstinted measure will be always remembered and her name perpetuated unto coming generations.

Events have proven that the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is far from finished and the Christian temperance forces of our country cannot afford to dispense with the services of a body of women so thoroughly organized and equipped as is the W. C. T. U. The prohibitory law must be written not only on the statute books but in the hearts of our people. Reverence for law must become in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "The religion of the people." Support of the Eighteenth Amendment through its Enforcement Code must be as much expected and accomplished as the enforcement of any law. Concurrent legislation must be secured in every state to make enforcement more effective. In all this the W. C. T. U. must bear a part.

Our National legislative headquarters in Washington, D. C. must be maintained, not only that we may be a force in federal legislation for the enforcement of prohibition but for the promotion of many lines of public welfare of special interest to women and children and the homes of our country.

To the visitor who has seen the busy office of our legislative representative in the Bliss Building in Washington, no plea for its maintenance will be necessary. Its importance to the organization both for its moral effect and its actual business value cannot be over estimated.

The presence in Washington of National W. C. T. U. officers on many important occasions is necessary and is made possible by this fund.

A generous fund will many times render possible swift and effective action in emergencies where without such resources defeat could not be averted.

The Jubilee Fund does not provide for our legislative work. That is the special function of the Lillian Stevens Legislative Fund. Each local W. C. T. U. in the United States is asked to contribute at least one dollar a year to maintain this fund in memory of the fearless leader who so mightily inspired the temperance hosts of our country to move forward to the supreme and successful battle for national constitutional prohibition.

Sayings of Frances E. Willard

You cannot dream yourself into a character. You must hammer and forge yourself into one.

We do more good by magnifying in our common life the sense of brotherhood than by the gift of dimes or dollars.

We all believe that one of the choicest fruits of Christianity will be the growth of a bond of brotherhood and sisterhood so close among all nations, races and peoples, that we shall become truly kindred each to the other, and that great word Humanity, like a rolling wave of the ocean of God's love, shall wash out from the sands of time the words, caste, creed, sex, and even that good word patriotism, because we shall feel that the whole world is our country and all men are our kin. Every. utterance of appreciation, affection and friendship; every token of mutual co-operation; every stroke of honest hard work undertaken side by side; every sincere prayer, helps forward this beautiful day that we call the coming of the Kingdom of Christ.

It is women who have given the costliest hostages to fortune. Out into the battle of life they have sent their best beloved, with fearful odds against them. By the dangers they have dared; by the hours of patient waiting over beds where helpless children lay; by the incense of ten thousand prayers wafted from their gentle lips to Heaven, I charge you to give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved.

—*Inscription on Frances Willard's Statue.*

Colorado W. C. T. U. Treasurer Called Home

Mrs. Cora L. White, treasurer of the Colorado W. C. T. U., has been suddenly called to higher activities. Mrs. White had served as a state officer for nineteen years, first as recording secretary, then as treasurer. She was consecrated, devoted and loyal, with an unfaltering faith in God and great confidence in the white ribbon cause. Mrs. White's home going leaves her husband, mother and little daughter bereft, and the W. C. T. U. without the inspiration of a rare personality.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

January 16—National Constitutional Prohibition Day.
February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Day.

Honor Themselves by Honoring Frances Willard

When the Oregon legislature enacted a measure providing for the fourth Friday in October to be observed in the public schools throughout the state, to be known as Frances E. Willard day, the state superintendent of public instruction, J. A. Churchill, issued a pamphlet with a suggested program for the day. This provided for the reading of a brief history of Miss Willard, quotations from her writings, addresses, readings, essays, the salute to the flag and patriotic songs, closing with a history of prohibition in this country, and the explanation of the state anti-cigaret law.

In his foreword to the program, Superintendent Churchill said:

"Every boy or girl who learns of the mighty influence of the unselfish devotion of Frances E. Willard to a great cause and of the manner in which the world has realized on her efforts will appreciate an opportunity to join with his fellows in the observance of the day set apart by the legislature of Oregon for the schools of the state for that purpose.

"In every community there is an echo of the good that Frances Willard did for all humanity and when we join in revering her memory through a proper observance of the day we do honor to ourselves.

"I hope that in every schoolhouse where the school is in session the program as outlined herein will be presented."

Memorial Fund Quiz

(Continued from Page Eight)

Ans.—Books could be filled with the accounts of work made possible through this fund. The promotion of membership, in particular; the continuance, each summer, of the W. C. T. U. activities at Chautauqua; organization work in new territory; distribution of free literature for campaign use; advancement of the work among the colored people and in Alaska and other needy fields—all these achievements have been made possible through the Memorial Fund, inadequate as it has been to meet all the needs. Articles in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL furnish further testimony.

4. What is the responsibility of each union as to the need for the Fund?

Ans.—Each local union in the United States should consider it a privilege to arrange for the meeting on or near February 17 and to send the sum of $2.00 or more from the offering received, to help carry on the work during the coming year.

5. What is the relation between the Membership campaign and the Memorial Fund?

Ans.—The Memorial Fund is pre-eminently an organizing fund, and makes the National Organization department a "right hand of power" in the Jubilee Membership campaign. Through it, is often met in part the financial obligation involved in some new but promising organizing plan. To reach every part of the country it needs to be greatly increased.

6. Tell something of the work in Alaska made possible through the Memorial Fund.

Ans.—(See article by Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher in this issue).

7. How has the Memorial Fund furthered the work of the W. C. T. U. in Texas?

Ans.—(See article by Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond).

8. What has been accomplished in Oregon because your union and others have given to this Fund?

Ans.—(See article by Mrs. Madge J. Mears).

9. Give a four minutes talk on Chautauqua and the Memorial Fund.

Ans.—(See article by Mrs. Maude B. Perkins).

10. What is YOUR UNION going to do for the Fund?

Ans.—?

"Don't You Forget It!"

The life of Frances Willard was rich in strikingly significant incidents, which can be retold with as fine application to present day events as when first related. Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, honorary president of the South Dakota W. C. T. U., herself a pioneer in the white ribbon movement, sends the following story:

In a certain community where the battle between the liquor interests and the temperance forces was at its height, Miss Willard was told upon her arrival of a declaration made the previous day by a representative of the liquorites in a public meeting. He had said, "We have the voters on our side, we have the saloonkeepers on our side, and we have money on our side. And money is power, power, and don't you forget it!'"

When Miss Willard spoke, she referred to the challenge of her opponent, and retorted with fervor, "I would tell the representative of the drink interests, 'We have the church on our side, we have the women on our side, and we have God on our side. And God is a power, and don't you forget it!'"

W. C. T. U. Program at Chautauqua Made Possible By Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund

(Continued from Page Five)

Suffrage, as a part of our program, was made popular at Chautauqua at a time when to speak of "votes for women" almost meant social ostracism, but the Woman's Christian Temperance Union kept always at it.

From "W. C. T. U. Week" to a big "W. C. T. U. Day" was the next step. Our best known lecturers, scientific temperance and jubilee exhibits, an Americanization school under the joint auspices of the W. C. T. U. and the Chautauqua Institution, and other mediums of information, have kept thousands of Chautauquans awake to our expanding program. Our speakers were never more welcome than now when Law Enforcement is the issue and World Prohibition the goal.

The work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Chautauqua is made possible by donations to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. The W. C. T. U. has contributed to every phase of the Chautauqua program and the plans formulated for 1922 promise one of the best of seasons. Our headquarters on Ramble Avenue are always open, and visiting friends and members, who are cordially welcomed, are asked to register and learn of our activities on the grounds. New furniture makes the room most attractive.

Every state W. C. T. U. paper ought to give much publicity to our work at Chautauqua.

At no other place, unless it be National W. C. T. U. Headquarters at Evanston, Illinois, or a National or World's W. C. T. U. convention can one get as much information for definite prohibition work as at Chautauqua. This fact has brought to that famous Mecca for educators some of the most enthusiastic friends of the organization.

Chautauqua, always open to the newest and best along all lines, gives a welcome to the forward program of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Perhaps one of the greatest tributes paid to a W. C. T. U. speaker by any institution was that tendered by President Bestor when he said of the speech of our national president, "Without doubt, one of the most significant addresses of the year was that on South America, delivered by Miss Gordon."

Let us make the Chautauqua program for 1922 a memorable one.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

A FORWARD LOOK—MAKE 1922 A RECORD-BREAKING YEAR

Maude B. Perkins, National General Secretary Young People's Branch

Let us begin the new year with a determination to accomplish a certain thing, and so plan our work that when we begin the year 1923 we may have reached a certain goal and proven that the young people of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union under the plans of the Young People's Branch have contributed to the forward work of the mother organization.

In this issue of the UNION SIGNAL there will be given a goal as it has been established for every state.

This is not set for you, dear friend, so that you will aim to outdo another state but for your encouragement. If you will realize that I have tried to base this goal on the work that you have each done and then endeavor to surpass your own past record, we shall indeed make an enviable showing. After all that is the only kind of a race to run,—to beat your own past. I can hear you saying, in every part of this great country, "We can and by God's grace we will!"

The 1922 Year Books will soon be ready for distribution. Our entire plan is based on this established goal and the work is so arranged that as you take up departmental work, or the special lines offered by our national directors, you will be working toward this goal.

Surely, Christian young people, members of the greatest reform organization in the world today, you will study to become good citizens in this glorious country, and the Young People's Branch is the school in which to get your training. Make your Branch a recruiting station and so instil into the mind of every young man and woman in YOUR community the reasons for prohibition and its results, that the law may be enforced.

The following poem will help us to measure up to our opportunities and privileges:

I asked the New Year for some motto sweet,
Some rule of life with which to guide my feet,
I asked and paused. He answered soft and low,
"God's will to know."

"Will knowledge, then, suffice, New Year?" I cried.
And ere the question into silence died
The answer came: "Nay, but remember, too,
God's will to do."

Once more I asked, "Is there no more to tell?"
And once again the answer softly fell,
"Yes, this one thing, all other things above—
God's will to love."

A Y. P. B. GOAL FOR EVERY STATE

State	Members Girl	Branches New	Subscriptions	Missionary	Memorial	Legislative	Field Work
Alabama	100	3	15	5	3	2	5
Arkansas	50	3	10	5	3	2	5
Arizona							
Arkansas, No. 2							
California—North	50	5	15	5	3	2	5
California—South	300	10	25	15	10	15	50
Colorado	200	10	25	25	15	5	50
Connecticut	100	10	30	10	5	3	50
Delaware	600	15	150	25	15	8	10
District of Columbia	50	3	15	5	3	2	5
District of Columbia No. 2	25	3	10	5	3	2	5
Florida	200	10	25	15	5	3	15
Georgia	100	10	25	10	5	3	20
Idaho—North							
Idaho—South	50	5	10	3	3	2	5
Illinois	200	10	25	10	5	3	18
Indiana	500	15	75	10	15	10	18
Iowa	250	15	60	10	15	10	18
Kansas	100	10	30	10	10	8	18
Kentucky	100	10	30	5	5	3	10
Louisiana	25	5	5	5	5	3	5
Maine	50	10	10	5	10	2	15
Maryland	100	15	20	10	10	5	20
Maryland No. 2	25	5	5	5	3	2	10
Massachusetts	100	10	50	25	10	2	10
Michigan	50	10	10	5	5	3	30
Minnesota	25	5	5	5	5	3	10
Mississippi	25	3	5	5	3	2	10
Missouri	250	10	50	25	15	8	50
Montana	25	5	10	5	3	2	5
Nebraska	100	10	15	5	5	3	15
New Hampshire	25	3	10	3	3	3	10
New Jersey	300	10	25	25	30	15	20
New York	1500	35	200	150	125	75	70
North Carolina	25	3	10	3	3	3	10
North Dakota	75	10	10	5	5	3	60
Ohio	1000	25	200	125	100	80	70
Oklahoma	25	3	10	5	5	3	5
Oregon	25	3	10	5	5	3	5
Pennsylvania	1500	50	250	150	100	75	100
Rhode Island	150	10	25	10	10	5	30

State	Members Girl	Branches New	Subscriptions	Missionary	Memorial	Legislative	Field Work
South Carolina	25	5	10	10	5	3	30
South Dakota	25	3	10	10	5	3	5
Tennessee	75	5	15	25	25	12	30
Texas	50	5	10	5	5	3	30
Utah							
Vermont	25	5	10	5	3	2	10
Virginia	75	5	10	10	10	5	10
Washington—East	15	3	5	5	3	2	5
Washington—West	25	5	10	5	5	3	5
West Virginia							
Wisconsin	150	10	10	10	10	5	10
Wyoming							

AWARDS

Fifteen dollars to the state rating highest in the Standard for States.

Ten dollars to state rating second highest, according to the Standard for States.

NOTE.—To qualify for the awards, each state must have a rating of over seventy-five per cent.

Points 1, 2, 4, 7 and 10 must be reached.

MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., offers $15.00 to the Branch making the largest net gain in young women members by November 1, 1922.

2. Ten dollars to the local Y. P. B. making the largest per cent gain in young women by November 1, 1922.

Special Helps for February Meetings

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Frances E. Willard a Great Teacher.

Five Little Glimpses of Frances E. Willard.

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age.

Frances E. Willard's Love of Flowers and Folks.

Frances Willard's Widening Way.

A Little Girl Who Became Famous.

Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The Flower of Temperance Chivalry. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Frances E. Willard Memorial Day—A Program. Price, 15 cents.

Frances E. Willard—Biographic Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents; per 100, $1.25.

Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools. Price, 10 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
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Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good.
Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.
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For That Belated New Year Gift, Something That Will Last All the Year and Be Helpful.

Our beautiful Scripture Calendar
"Daily Words of Cheer"

Help Put the Word of God in Every Home at this Crucial Time in the World's History.

The Word of God for Every Day and Every Home
Acceptable to Every One

See that Hospitals, "Homes", Club Rooms, Offices, Public Halls, Jails and Court Rooms are supplied.

Prices: Single copy, 35 cents.

Five	copies	to	one	address,	$ 1.65
12	"	"	"	"	$ 3.75
25	"	"	"	"	$ 7.50
50	"	"	"	"	$12.50
100	"	"	"	"	$21.00

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

EVERY DAY FLAVORS

The profit in the pleasant work of distributing Every Day Flavors is liberal. The best feature, however, is the invaluable good which can be accomplished for temperance in replacing alcoholic extracts with pure, wholesome, non-alcoholic, liquid food flavorings.

Write today for our offer to Unions.

The unusual quality of Every Day Flavors assures you of permanent customers. **Get started and watch the results.**

EVERY DAY PRODUCTS CO., INC.,
110 S. Elizabeth St.,
Lima, Ohio.

Standard For States

The following goal has been set for the National:

One thousand dollars for Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.

Five thousand New Members.

Five hundred New Branches.

An active Y. P. B. secretary of every state.

State secretary attending National Convention.

In order that all states may work toward this goal, and have credit for their effort, the following "Standard for the States" is suggested. See awards.

1. Twenty per cent increase in branches.
2. A ten per cent increase in dues paid young women members.
3. A ten per cent increase in dues paid young men members.
4. An active Y. P. B. secretary in every state, who shall give definite time to field and organization work.
5. A subscription list to UNION SIGNAL equivalent to one-tenth of paid membership.
6. Number of graduates completing study course equivalent to one from each branch for the state. (All might be from one branch; preferably one or more from each branch.)
7. A contribution equivalent to one dollar from every branch for each of the following funds: Frances E. Willard Memorial; Lillian M. N. Stevens Legislative Fund; two dollars for the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.
8. A State Y. P. B. Convention, a rally, or encampment, for the promotion of Y. P. B. activities.
9. A school for leadership in which to train workers for Y. P. B. work in connection with every State W. C. T. U. convention.
10. Meeting standard for state goal established for your state.

Prepare to Celebrate Abraham Lincoln's Birthday

Present Your Schools, Colleges and Churches with the Lincoln Posters

Lincoln on Law Enforcement. Full length portrait of Lincoln with famous quotation on "Reverence for Law." In sepia tints. Price, mounted, $1.00; unmounted, 10 cents; per 50, unmounted, $4.00

Lincoln's Prophecy. Portrait with famous quotation, "When the Victory Shall Be Complete." In sepia. Price, mounted, $1.00; unmounted, 10 cents; per 50, unmounted, $4.00.

LINCOLN LEAFLETS:

Why Abraham Lincoln Signed the Liquor Revenue Bill. Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Make Our Victory Secure.

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.

What Abraham Lincoln Said. Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Teaching Law Enforcement. Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The above material in your schools for "Lincoln Day" will help build good character and create correct sentiment for total abstinence and law enforcement.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

W. C. T. U. History in the Making

Mother-love works magic for humanity, but organized mother-love works miracles. Mother-hearted women are called to be the saviors of the race.—Frances E. Willard.

Do You Ever Attend Trials?

Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, in a recent speech, said: "It has been suggested to me that the attitude of our public officials might be greatly changed if more of the better class of citizens were to attend court at the time of the trials of bootleggers. The friends of the law violators throng the court. The friends of the law stay away." Do the representative citizens of your town ever attend the trials of men arrested for violating prohibition laws? Do YOU ever attend the trials and thus show an interest in good government and proper law enforcement? A Chicago white ribboner recalls her visit to a Federal court when a crowd of notorious bootleggers were on trial. The court room was packed, the front seats largely filled with ex-saloonkeepers, their families and friends. She hesitated on the threshold, when the judge seeing her (and she imagines noting her white ribbon badge) beckoned to the bailiff to make room for her in the front row by asking one of the pro-liquor visitors to leave. The moral influence of the presence of good men and women cannot fail to oil the wheels of the machinery of justice.

Why Not a Citizenship Scrap Book?

Do you remember the time when your mother kept a scrap-book on her kitchen cabinet? In it were pasted the most promising formulae for doughnuts, pumpkin pie, or salad dressing found in the home department of her favorite periodicals, or furnished by neighbor, relative or friend. Perhaps you have outgrown that "old-fashioned" custom of your mother's. Today you have problems broader and more perplexing than those relating to culinary concoctions. As a voting citizen you have come to a point in your career where you need a scrap-book for your civic housekeeping. In fact, as you delve deeper into politics, you find the necessity for a whole library of scrap-books. Why not start Volume I without delay? Begin with Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston's "Studies in Government" and leave room for the new series of studies by the same author that will deal with local political problems. Preserve also other articles clipped from magazines and papers.

On the first page of this scrap-book paste the words of Frances Willard: "THE HOME IS THE EFFLORESCENCE OF WOMAN'S NATURE UNDER THE NURTURE OF CHRIST'S GOSPEL. SHE CAME INTO THE COLLEGE AND HUMANIZED IT. SHE WILL COME INTO GOVERNMENT AND PURIFY IT; INTO POLITICS, AND CLEANSE THAT STYGIAN POOL AS THE WATERS OF MARAH WERE CLEANSED; FOR WOMAN WILL MAKE HOMELIKE EVERY PLACE ON THIS ROUND EARTH."

And beneath this prophecy insert the text of the Nineteenth Amendment to remind yourself of your new responsibilities and your new privileges as a citizen of a nation with a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Coming Thro' the Year!

ANNA A. GORDON

(Tune, "Coming Thro' the Rye!")

If a body meet a body,
Coming thro' the year,
Shall a body ask a body,
Join us now and here?
Yes! our membership we'll double,
Jubilee is near!
We shall never count it trouble,
Coming thro' the year.

Catch Them on the Wing

"I always carry several blank membership cards in my hand bag," remarked a county president. "I find there is often opportunity in a casual conversation with a fellow traveler on a railroad train, an interurban or street car, to give an invitation to join the W. C. T. U., and with a card and fountain pen ready for use, one is more certain to win the new member." One might add to this wise suggestion that a copy of the pocket Law Enforcement Manual will furnish an excellent topic for conversation that will enable the white ribboner to introduce the big objective of the W. C. T. U.—law enforcement—and enlist the sympathy and interest of the stranger. As a logical sequence, and in answer to the inevitable question, "What can I do?" the Service Star window card may be described and a promise secured to help in the distribution and placing of these Law Observance posters.

What Would You Say?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Given in Next Week's Paper)

1. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if you were asked to tell the attitude of the American Medical Association on the value of alcoholic liquors as medicine?

2. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if you were asked in how many states the use of alcohol for medicinal purposes is prohibited by law?

3. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY in answer to a query as to the percentage of physicians in the United States that have not taken out permits for alcoholic liquors for medicine?

4. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if inquiry were made of you as to the provisions of the Supplemental Prohibition bill (Willis-Campbell bill) recently passed by both houses of Congress, and how it affected the use of alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes?

5. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if you were asked to tell what you think of the proposition of the opponents of prohibition to place a tax on wine and beer for the purpose of raising revenue for government expenses?

How the W. C. T. U. Helped Enforce the Law

Ella M. George, President Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

In response to the appeal in THE UNION SIGNAL of December 1, that we give concise instances of actual work done in the way of law enforcement, I would say that Beaver county, (my own county) is said to be in the front line in law enforcement in Pennsylvania and it gives me pleasure to tell you how it came to occupy that place. It was not without strenuous efforts on the part of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other temperance organizations. Beaver county was one of the first in the state to unite its temperance forces. We believe that in union there is strength. Under this co-operation, sentiment grew so that we were able to elect a "dry" judge. The legislature of 1921 decreed that we were to have an additional judge and Governor Sproul appointed another "dry" judge. The temperance sentiment in the county was so strong that at the November election, the Governor's appointee had no opposition, indeed he was the only candidate.

The grand jury last week returned a true bill against fifty-six violators of the liquor laws. We have had a lively time catching these violators and are looking forward to a lively time in convicting the offenders, but with two "dry" judges on the bench, the temperance people expect a sweeping victory. The district attorney of the county has a special responsibility in the enforcement of the prohibition law. To the district attorney of Beaver county much credit is due for apprehension of the violators. He is always "on the job."

The judges have not been at all lenient in the way of fines. From the time the state prohibition bill was signed May 5, 1921, to October 15, 1921, the court has handled ninety cases, all told, and of this number only nine cases have been lost; a total of eighty-one out of the ninety were won. The fines have ranged from $100 to $5000, bringing into the county treasury $36,000. This did not include the fifty-six cases in the December term of court.

We appreciate the fact that it has not always been the "little fellow" who has been caught, for among the last ones to be apprehended were some of the "higher-ups" such as prominent druggists, secretary of the chamber of commerce and some of the local officials.

As a part of its Americanization work, the Winfield, (Kans.) W. C. T. U. joined with several churches in giving a fine Christmas entertainment for Mexicans. Prof. Gutterez, Spanish instructor at Southwestern College, acted as interpreter of a fine address given by President Kirk, and of a response by a Mexican speaker. The program, which was greatly enjoyed by all, was given entirely in Spanish. A Christmas tree was the center of attraction. Tops, toys, dolls, candy, nuts, oranges and other good things were distributed to the Mexican visitors.

CROUP OR WHOOPING COUGH
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION
Relieves promptly and safely. Effective in Bronchitis, Lumbago and Rheumatism.
W. EDWARDS & SON, London, England
All druggists or E. FOUGERA & CO. 90-92 Beekman St. N.Y.

5000 Christian Workers Wanted
To sell Bibles, Testaments, good books and handsome velvet Scripture Mottoes.
Good commission. Send for free catalogue and price list.
GEORGE W. NOBLE, Publisher
Dept. No. 9, Monon Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.

How Will Bootleggers Like It?

It is reported that the Ohio State Grange, recently in session in Cincinnati, adopted a resolution asking that convicted bootleggers be put to work building roads.

A 15-YEAR RECORD

Mrs. Mary V. Barber, President of Malta W. C. T. U., Ballston Spa, N. Y. has represented us in the sale of JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER continuously for more than fifteen years. And here's her experience with this wonderful flavoring:

"I have been using and selling JERSEY CROWN for more than fifteen years and have purchased many dozen packages. Have a number of customers who use it regularly and exclusively. It has always given perfect satisfaction."

JERSEY CROWN—the Master Vanilla Compound—is positively non-alcoholic. It possesses a rich, delicate and lasting flavor which is the wonder and delight of all who use it.

It costs much less, goes much farther and gives better results than alcoholic brands.

Representatives Wanted —No Money in Advance

We want sales representatives at once in every section of the country to introduce JERSEY CROWN and take orders. Unions and members are having great success selling it. You send no money in advance. We will send you one or two or three dozen packages on our "Special 30-Day Consignment Plan," and you pay us when you sell it—not before. We guarantee sales, and will keep you supplied on this plan indefinitely.

Big Profits Assured

The net profits on the sale of JERSEY CROWN are big, ranging from 71 per cent to over 85 per cent—and without any cash investment on your part. Selling JERSEY CROWN is easy, pleasant and sure.

Send today for our "Special Business Proposition" for the W. C. T. U., Church Societies and their members; also for full particulars about JERSEY CROWN, and special order form. Or, better still, send now for a trial dozen and see how easy it is to sell the Powder to your neighbors and friends. Address.

Jersey Crown Vanilla Co.
Department S
VALPARAISO, INDIANA

One of the Least

Agnes Beryl Curtis

"No, I don't think I've ever seen anything quite like that Sullivan boy. He is the strangest child I ever knew!" Miss Blake, teacher of the fifth grade, made a gesture of despair.

"Why, what is the matter with him?" demanded Mr. Ogden, the principal.

For answer, Miss Blake glanced over at a small boy disconsolately huddled in a seat in the back part of the school room. It was recess time and the merry shouts of happy children sounded outside on the sunny play ground, but he alone lingered behind.

"Why isn't he with the others?"

"That's just what I don't understand! He never has anything to do with the other children, takes absolutely no interest in his lessons, and then—the lies he tells!"

"'Lies?'" blankly echoed the principal, "what about?"

Miss Blake lowered her voice. "When I took the registration a month ago, Archie Sullivan wrote down his address as 16 Cherry Street. Then, last week, he said he lived at 10 Summit Avenue. Yesterday, I thought I'd try him again and he informed me quite innocently that he lived at 22 Linden Street. Then I reminded him that before he had given me Cherry Street and Summit Avenue. He said he'd made a mistake, that he lived at 22 Cherry Street. Now, if you've ever seen anything like that—"

"It's quite evident he doesn't want us to know where he lives—but why?"

Mr. Ogden turned suddenly toward the boy. "Archie, will you come here a moment?" Sullenly, the lad obeyed.

The principal carefully scrutinized the high forehead, the fine but resentful eyes, the clean-cut mouth. A good face, he mentally concluded. What was the trouble?

"Where do you live?" A strange look passed over the boy's face.

"16 Cherry Street."

"'16?'"

"Yes—sir."

"Very well, Archie. Thank you."

The boy slouched back to his seat. The principal turned to Miss Blake.

"If you have time tonight after school, I wish you would look up all those addresses. We'll sift this matter to the bottom."

Miss Blake sought 16 Cherry Street. A portentous-looking house with a wide, sweeping veranda and daintily ruffled curtains met her gaze. An immaculate maid answered her ring.

"Does Archie Sullivan live here?" The maid stared.

"Does Archie Sullivan live here?" repeated Miss Blake.

"Oh, no! This is Mr. Thayer's."

"Can you tell me if a family by the name of Sullivan has lived in this neighborhood?" The girl shook her head. "I've been here five years and I've never heard of the Sullivan's."

"Thank you." Miss Blake slowly descended the steps.

"I'll try Cherry Street—just a few doors down," she told herself.

Number 22 Cherry Street was a little, vine-covered cottage with a homey porch and red geraniums peeping through the window. A motherly-looking woman came to the door.

"Oh, no!" she smiled in answer to Miss Blake's question, "there's no Archie here—only Johnnie and Margaret." At this, two healthy youngsters peeped from behind their mother's protecting skirts.

WONDERFUL CONFIDENCE

Many charged with the care of children, turn instinctively to

SCOTT'S EMULSION

as a dependable means of sustaining growth and vitality. You could not do better than profit by this confidence.

Scott & Bowne Bloomfield, N.J. 20-52

"Where *does* he live?" pondered Miss Blake.

Number 22 Linden Street led her to the outskirts of the town—a tall, gaunt, yellow house about which lingered a very precise air. Miss Blake knocked repeatedly but could get no answer.

Presently feminine tones sounded from the regions of the upper story window. "What do you want?"

Miss Blake felt rather foolish as she strained her eyes and lifted her voice. "Does Archie Sullivan live here?"

"Archie Sullivan?" screamed the irate woman, "I should say not! I live here alone!" The window came down with a bang. Miss Blake laughed until the tears ran down her cheeks. "This is a pretty mess! Now for Summit Avenue!"

Summit Avenue was in the business section. Over Number 10 a glaring sign proclaimed that Tannenbaum & Bros. sold the best grade of hardware.

With a sinking heart, Miss Blake entered the shop. From behind a greasy curtain emerged a hawk-eyed man with a teethy smile.

"Does Archie Sullivan live here?"

"Archie? Vat Archie? No Archie! Ve zell—"

"I want Archie Sullivan!" cried Miss Blake in desperation, "I've made a mistake!"

"No Archie but ve zell—"

Miss Blake fled. Utterly discouraged, she slowly threaded her way home through the hurrying crowds. Then—she caught sight of Archie—yes, it was Archie darting up a dingy stairway.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

You Are Interested in Parliamentary Law!
Study Gleason's Parliamentary Digest
New, Up-to-Date, Fascinating.
Cloth, $2.00; paper, $1.50.

Let It Shine From Your Window
THE NEW SERVICE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Price, 10 cents; per 100, $3.00; per 500, $12.50; per 1,000, $20.00.
THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Vapo Cresolene
Est. 1879
For Whooping Cough, Asthma, Spasmodic Croup, Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Sore Throat.

The Vapor Treatment for Coughs and Colds

The time to use Cresolene is at night. This fact appeals to every one, for the healing, antiseptic vapor is breathed all night and is constantly in contact with the seat of the disease, relieving the cough and difficult breathing.
Cresolene has been recommended and used for forty years. The benefit derived from it is unquestionable.

Send for Descriptive Booklet 44
For Sale by Druggists

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.,
62 Cortlandt Street New York

Helps For January and February Programs

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

LIFE PLAY—The Child in the Midst. Per copy, 10 cents.

POSTERS:
The Crossroads.
Guard Their Future.
Nutrition.
Price each, 10 cents.

Child Welfare (Five Pointed Star). Per copy, 5 cents.

PAMPHLETS:
The Mother As Playfellow. Price 15 cents.
The Punishment of Children. Price, 20 cents.

LEAFLETS:
The Story Hour—What to Tell—How to Tell It. Per copy, 3 cents; per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 90 cents.
Young America Goes to School. Per copy, 3 cents; per 50, 75 cents; per 100, $1.25.

To Every Child Belongs the Right to Spiritual Training.
Babies or Brewers.
The House Johnnie Lives In. No. 1.
The House Johnnie Lives In. No. 2.
The Baby—Its Food.
The Baby—Its Care.
The Citizen's Duty.
Law Enforcement.
Who Says Prohibition Is a Failure?
Today's Imperative Task.
United States Supreme Court Decisions.
Stabilize Public Sentiment.
A Vision of American Sovereignty.
Crusading In the Court Room. Each per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Twenty Years of Prohibition Legislation by the United States Congress. Per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Studies In Government. Price 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.
Law Enforcement Manual. Price 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Lillian M. N. Stevens—Biographic Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents; per 100, $1.25.

Stevens Legislative Fund leaflet.
Willard Memorial Fund Leaflet.
Each free for postage. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

What Would You Say?

(Answers to List of Questions in THE UNION SIGNAL for January 5.)

1. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if you were asked to name the three general methods prescribed by the national prohibition law for enforcing prohibition?

Ans. In addition to all of the laws of the states which should be enforced by the officers of the states, three methods are provided for securing the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act:

(a) *Criminal provisions*, found in Sections 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, and 26 of the National Prohibition Act.

(b) *Injunction and abatement.* The second method for enforcing national prohibition is to abate the place where liquor is sold as a nuisance. The procedure is much more speedy. It provides for a temporary injunction, and upon final hearing, for a permanent injunction.

(c) *Prohibitive Tax.*

2. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if you were asked what penalties are prescribed by the national prohibition law for a person who manufactures or sells liquor in violation of the law?

Ans. Any person who manufactures or sells liquor in violation of this title shall, for a first offense, be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $2,000 and be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than five years.

3. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if you were asked what the national prohibition law has to say about the advertising of contrivances or recipes for the making of intoxicating liquors?

Ans. Section 18 of the statute provides:

"It shall be unlawful to advertise, manufacture, sell, or possess for sale any utensil, contrivance, machine, preparation, compound, tablet, substance, formula direction, or recipe advertised, designed, or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor".

4. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY as to the right of any persons, injured in person or property by an intoxicated person, to recover damages as provided by law?

Ans. Section 20 of the National Prohibition Act provides that any person who shall be injured in person, property, means of support, or otherwise by any intoxicated person, or by reason of the intoxication of any person, whether resulting in his death or not, shall have a right of action against any person who shall, by unlawfully selling to or assisting in procuring liquor for such intoxicated person, have caused or contributed to such intoxication, and in any such action such person shall have the right to recover actual and exemplary damages. It is also provided that in the event of the death of either party such right of action shall survive for the benefit of the estate of the deceased.

5. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY if you were asked what two branches of the Federal government are charged with the enforcement of the prohibition law?

Ans. The National Prohibition Act provides that two branches of the Federal Government shall be charged with its enforcement. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his assistants, agents and inspectors are charged with the duty of inspecting and reporting violations of the Act to the United States District Attorney for the District in which committed. The District Attorney is charged with the duty of prosecuting such cases under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States.

It Sticks Like a Burr

The Truth In Poster Form

New posters for School Use, Size 24x36.

TITLES:
Beer a Bluffer.
Different Drinks but Same Amount of Alcohol.
Alcohol Effect a Drug Effect.
Wine a Pass-key to Alcohol.
Alcohol Sides With Germ Enemies.
Alcohol Makes Hard Work Harder.
Alcohol Impairs Skill.
Doctors Dropping Alcohol as Medicine.
John Barleycorn Not a Good Sport.
Alcohol Hinders Success In Business.
Drinkers' Wounds Heal More Slowly.
Small Accidents That Might Happen to You.

Price, 15 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, $1.50.

OTHER POSTERS:
Size 18x52. Sepia Tints. Price, 10 cents. per 50, $4.00; per 100, $7.50.
Lincoln's Prophecy.
Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
The Physical Decalog.
The Destroyer.
Total Abstinence Must be Taught.
Forge a Chain.
Guard Their Future.
Milk or Beer.
The Cigaret Condemned.
The Ten Commandments.
College Smokers and Non-Smokers.

Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60; per 50, $6.50; per 100, $12.00.

Supply your schools and colleges with posters.

New Health Poster "Nutrition"

For health meetings, conferences, schoolrooms, public libraries, etc. Size, 19x25. Price, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE POSTERS, SIZE 9x11.

Recent Percentages of Alcohol in Patent Medicines. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Of the Poison Brand. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

New Poster

"Stand by the Flag and The Constitution"

With text of the Eighteenth Amendment and Quotation from Federal Commissioner Haynes. Use extensively in Public Halls, Colleges and High Schools, Club Rooms, Churches, etc., etc.

Price, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents; per 100, $7.50.

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ORDER NOW FOR 1922

Price per copy, 5 cents; 25 programs, 75 cents.
50 programs, $1.25; 100 programs, $2.25
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You Should Have the Law Enforcement Manual!
Just Off the Press

For the study of local unions and individual citizens. ORDER NOW. Price 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

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Address all business communications to

THE UNION SIGNAL
Evanston, Illinois.

Our Goal

Gain of 25,000 Union Signal Subscribers. Every Local Union Trio-Team Subscribers in 1922.

A Tribute

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager.

The planting of memorial trees on Armistice Day was a beautiful tribute paid to our soldier boys. These trees will gladden the eyes and shelter and protect the weary ones of future generations.

February 17 is for our W. C. T. U. organization a day of tribute to another soldier—a woman with such love for all, as to be willing to give her life in a fight to rid the world of one of mankind's worst enemies. Frances Willard braved hardships, dangers, discourtesies and ridicule for the cause we are helping to carry on. Would it not be a fitting tribute to plant a truth, a right thought, in some consciousness; this thought, like a pebble thrown in the water, forming ever larger circles until temperance shall have encircled our world.

Should the time be almost out, why not renew your subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL? Find out if the officers of your local union, the public library, ministers, teachers, clubs, depots, friends are supplied, and by sending a subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL for some one, plant a truth-bearing memorial to a great leader and soldier.

Frances Willard's clear vision saw the necessity for every W. C. T. U. member keeping fully informed on the issues concerning their cause, and she knew that for good team work, a paper publishing facts, giving working plans, enlightening and elevating thought was essential—hence THE UNION SIGNAL came to be. She loved the "letter from home" as she called it, and urged again and again that every member take it and give it to others.

Help the Armenian Refugees—Buy Hand Made Lace

Jerusalem Lace Work made by hand. Latest patterns of yokes from $1.40 to $3.75. Narrow lace, 15 to 35 cents a yard. Wide lace (⅝ in. width and over) to 75 cents a yard, edging or insertion. Medallions, round or square, 45 to 75 cents a dozen. Wide edging for underclothes $1.90 to $4.55, a set of 3 pieces. Lace will be sent in registered envelopes. Postage free. Apply to Misses Farah, Box 287, Jerusalem, Palestine.

TEN WAYS TO RAISE MONEY TO GIVE A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE UNION SIGNAL TO EACH OF THE TRIO-TEAM OF THE LOCAL UNION

1. BIRTHDAY BANKS. Establish a birthday bank in your local union, and ask each member having a birthday to give a penny for each year of her age. Call for these birthday thank-offerings at every meeting, and keep it up until you have sufficient money for the three subscriptions, **only $4.50.**

2. HAVE MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS BANQUET. Invite mothers and daughters of your church and acquaintance. Have waiters dressed in UNION SIGNAL costume made of the pages of the paper, two for an apron, one for a cap, one each for cuffs. Paste quotations from THE UNION SIGNAL on blank cards for place cards. Have some of the young girls give recitations or readings from THE UNION SIGNAL, following dinner. Take silver offering. **Only $4.50 need be raised!**

3. START A "YEAR OF DIMES." Ask each member to give a dime or multiple of a dime for some certain week of the year, thus making a present to the three officers, of THE UNION SIGNAL for that one week. Get forty-five people to do the same, and the amount will be raised. Many will give two or three dimes, undoubtedly, which will make it unnecessary to ask forty-five people. **$4.50 is all you need.**

4. IF IN A COUNTRY DISTRICT, have an egg shower, asking each member to bring as her contribution two or three eggs. With the funds derived from the sale of the eggs, subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL for the Trio-Team. **You can easily raise the $4.50.**

5. OLD PAPERS FOR NEW. Ask every member to save her old newspapers and paper of every kind, and use the funds to subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL for the Trio-Team. **Just four dollars and fifty cents is all that is required!**

6. SERIES OF SIGNAL TEAS. Have series of teas at members' homes, to discuss current events and temperance, peace, and social welfare work. Give to each guest a Conversation card, upon which will be pasted an incident or bit of news from THE UNION SIGNAL, as a suggestive topic of conversation. Have a basket at the door for silver offering, to be used for subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL for the Trio-Team. **You'll get the $4.50!**

7. POUND PARTIES. Let members invite their husbands, brothers, sons and men friends. A conspicuous pair of scales, decorated with white ribbon and flags, should stand at the door, and everybody must be weighed and pay one-half cent for every pound, all to go into the fund for the Trio-Team subscriptions. **A few heavy-weight guests will insure the $4.50.**

8. HOW MUCH IS YOUR NAME WORTH? Have a social evening, and request everybody to give one penny for every letter in his or her name, no initials allowed. Invite a few Russian or Polish friends with names a yard long and you'll find you'll have more than $4.50.

9. MENDING BEES. For a union in a town of some size, especially where there are factories in which many girls are employed, advertise at Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. headquarters that mending will be done at a reasonable price by the W. C. T. U. at its regular meetings. This will be doing a good turn to the young men and women away from home, and will bring the **$4.50** you need. While engaged in the Mending Bee, discussion of civic, state and national affairs can be carried on with profit and pleasure.

10. CANDY SALES are a "sweet way" to secure the **$4.50** for the Trio-Team.

One of the Least

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

Quick as a flash, Miss Blake followed. Archie, totally unaware that he was being pursued, reached the landing and flew into the room at the left.

Miss Blake paused before the open door through which he had disappeared. On a broken lounge sprawled a drunken woman, her coarse, yellow hair half concealing her fat, flushed face. On a sagging table leaned a rat-faced man who gnawed ravenously at a dry bone.

Then from another door unexpectedly appeared Archie. Defiant shame flared in his eyes.

"You go 'way! You go 'way! You—come spyin'! Just to see what you can see! You go 'way!" And before she realized what was happening, Miss Blake found herself facing a securely locked door.

A woman, attracted by the noise, stepped out into the hall.

"It was Archie Sullivan—I'm his teacher."

"Yes, I know. Poor Archie." In the woman's voice sounded a note of compassion.

"They're no good—his people. They've been here only a month but the landlord's told them to move. His mother—well—you saw what she is. And his father is a thief. Archie's the best of the three. Not a word will he hear against them, though. But the way they treat him! You ought to see his back, all black and blue from the beatings they've given him."

A light began to dawn on Miss Blake—the false addresses, the apparent lack of interest, the dull despair, the bitter defiance. She decided to see Mr. Ogden that very evening.

A few weeks later, the principal stepped into the fifth grade room to inquire about Archie Sullivan. Miss Blake beamed with enthusiasm. "Why, you would never know the child. Since he's been living with the Brownes, he's wonderfully changed! They're fond of him, they're thinking of adopting him! And his school-work! Improving all the time. Come over to the window. There he is, playing tag with those boys." Mr. Ogden saw a happy, healthy child racing merrily along the yard.

"What a change!" Then the smile faded from his kindly face. "That shows what a good home will do. And there are too many Archies and too few homes."

"Yes, there are," thoughtfully returned Miss Blake, " but at any rate, we've done something for *one* Archie."

The Union Signal

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OUR SUPREME TASK

Our supreme task today is to arouse the indifferent and apathetic citizen to a sense of our great national danger of law violations; to bring speedily to the bar of justice the law-breaking brewer, distiller, manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer of liquors; to apprehend and convict the smuggler, the rum runner, the moonshiner, and his numerous confederates; to rebuke by righteous indignation the shameless propaganda for the nullification of our prohibition laws and the undermining of respect for all law.

Law, including the prohibition law, is the very basis of the stability and prosperity of our country.

The men who are striking at the prohibition law do not realize that they are striking at their own property interests; that if they should accomplish what they wish and bring the prohibition law crashing to the ground, they would bring down also the fabric of which it is a part. The Constitution would become meaningless. Popular elections, so long held sacred in their results, would become contemptible. The spirit of anarchy would be let loose and no man would know whether or not he might call his property his own, or whether the safety of his wife and children could be assured by the law and the instruments of the law which had been flaunted and condemned.

Prohibition was adopted by the greatest majority any constitutional provision ever received. It was adopted by the method prescribed by the makers of the Constitution. It is an integral part of the Constitution itself. It can not be nullified without tearing the very heart out of our system of government.

—Representative A. P. Nelson in speech before Congress

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

GIVE US CONSTRUCTIVE LEADERSHIP ON CAPITOL HILL!—WAR APPROPRIATIONS CERTAIN TO BE REDUCED—NEW SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA—NEWBERRY DECISION BY THE SENATE—MORE JUDGES NEEDED

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

THE FOUR-PACT TREATY

The following is from the bulletin edited by Mr. F. B. Libby, secretary of the National Council for Limitation of Armament. The National Council is a clearing house for forty-two national organizations—twenty-nine affiliated and thirteen cooperating.

GIVE US CONSTRUCTIVE LEADERSHIP ON CAPITOL HILL!

"'HEAVEN FORBID THAT THE GENUINE LOVERS OF PEACE IN AMERICA SHOULD SPEND MONTHS IN A VAIN EFFORT TO DEFEAT ANOTHER TREATY BECAUSE IT IS NOT PERFECT, WHEN THEY MIGHT BE LEADING AMERICA IN LEADING THE WORLD TOWARDS PERMANENT PEACE. GIVE US CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP ON CAPITOL HILL! LEADERSHIP, NOT OBSTRUCTION, IS WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

THE PLANS NOW INITIATED FOR PREPARATION FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE CONTEMPLATE A MORE COMPLETE STATE OF PREPAREDNESS THAN AT ANY PREVIOUS PERIOD IN THE PEACE-TIME HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY.'

"Thus wrote our Secretary of War in his report to the President for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1921 and published on December 8th. He continues:

"THE YOUNG MEN of the country must train themselves to be fitted into their places in the National Reserve. The INDUSTRIES must prepare to co-operate in wartime production. The American people have started along this path and they cannot afford to turn back.

'THE ENORMOUS DISBURSEMENTS IN THE RIVALRIES OF ARMAMENTS MANIFESTLY CONSTITUTE THE GREATER PART OF THE ENCUMBRANCE UPON ENTERPRISE AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY; AND AVOIDABLE OR EXTRAVAGANT EXPENSE OF THIS NATURE IS NOT ONLY WITHOUT ECONOMIC JUSTIFICATION BUT IS A CONSTANT MENACE TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD RATHER THAN AN ASSURANCE OF ITS PRESERVATION.'

"Thus spoke our President in his invitation to the Washington Conference and in the address with which he opened it he went further:

'IN SOBEREST REFLECTION THE WORLD'S HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS WHO PAY IN PEACE AND DIE IN WAR WISH THIER STATESMEN TO TURN THE EXPENDITURES FOR DESTRUCTION INTO THE MEANS OF CONSTRUCTION, AIMED AT A HIGHER STATE FOR THOSE WHO LIVE AND FOLLOW AFTER.'

"Our Secretary of War has done his duty. It is his misfortune that by the nature of his position he must view the world from a militaristic standpoint. Distrusting all nations he must recommend military measures that will make us unquestionably secure in case of military attacks. His voice is destined to be of diminishing influence henceforth in the life and thought of America. It is the broader standpoint for which the President of the United States stands that is destined to prevail. The sooner a Department of Defense replaces the War and Navy Departments, the sooner our sincere purpose to lead the world in the outlawry of war will become effectual.

"The Hearst Press has been attacking the Conference from every possible angle. It has preached fear and suspicion of Great Britain, of Japan, of Continental Europe; at the same time it has lauded the position taken by the militarists of France and of Japan as setting America a wise example. It has preached a greater Navy and a stronger Army. It has nailed its "preparedness" policy to the masthead by printing it as a permanent platform across its editorial page.

"The Committee on General Information has tabulated the expressed wishes of the American people concerning the reduction of armaments up to January 6th. While many of those who have registered their opposition to the limitation of armaments are not readers of the Hearst Press and on the other hand many of its readers may be classed as inarticulate, the following figures are nevertheless significant:

Endorsing Limitation of Armaments	11,945,770
For limitation with caution, ..	11,641
Against limitation, ...	11,350
For increase in present naval strength	7,379"

WAR APPROPRIATIONS CERTAIN TO BE REDUCED

The sober expectation of America that the Army and Navy appropriations will be cut down drastically as the result of the Washington Conference is voiced in a message from the Boston Chamber of Commerce "comprising a membership of more than 7,000 persons and business concerns" recently received by President Harding. Expressing gratification in the achievements of the Conference as "brilliantly justifying" the people's hopes and indicating the desirability of frequent conferences like this to secure world peace and world justice, the message goes on to say that the Boston Chamber of Commerce "welcomes the certainty that much of the cost of preparation for future wars may be diverted to the arts of peace; that adequate relief for those who still suffer from their participation in the world war may be more readily provided; that general education may be advanced; that public health may be further safeguarded; and that the excessive taxation which hampers industry, hinders business development, and reduces the purchase power of wages may be cut down."

When Congress has cut enough from the Army and Navy appropriations to provide adequate relief for our crippled veterans; to make a measurable increase in our national appropriation for education, that we may meet the illiteracy of America which the war disclosed; to take necessary steps in the promotion of public health—and the medical examinations for the draft proved conclusively the need; and at the same time to cut our taxes until they cease to be "excessive", the world will know that America means business in the limitation of armaments.

NEW SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

George Wharton Pepper, junior United States Senator from Pennsylvania by appointment of Governor Sproul to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Boies Penrose, took the oath of office on Tuesday.

Mr. Pepper is an able lawyer, standing high in his profession, and has been connected with the University of Pennsylvania for years. He stands for good citizenship and from all over the state comes word that he has the respect and confidence of the people.

NEWBERRY DECISION BY THE SENATE

The text of the resolution by which Mr. Newberry's title to his seat was given and which dismissed the charges made in the contest filed against him by Henry Ford follows:

"1. That the contest of Henry Ford against Truman H. Newberry be, and is hereby, dismissed.

"2. That Truman H. Newberry is hereby declared to be a duly elected Senator from the state of Michigan for the term of six years commencing the 4th day of March, 1919, and is entitled to hold his seat in the Senate of the United States.

"3. That whether the amount expended in this (Michigan) primary was $165,000 as was fully reported, or openly asknowledged, or whether there were some few thousand dollars in excess, the amount expended was in either case too large, much larger than ought to have been expended.

"The expenditure of such excessive sum in behalf of a candidate, either with or without his knowledge and consent, being contrary to sound public policy, harmful to the honor and dignity of the Senate and dangerous to the perpetuity of a free government, such expenditures are hereby severely condemned and disapproved."

The resolution was passed by a vote of 46 to 41.

MORE JUDGES NEEDED

The Senate Judiciary Committee is considering the measure which has passed the House to relieve the crowded Federal court dockets through an increased number of judges.

Before both Committees of Congress, the Chief Justice and the Attorney General have pleaded for the creation of a number of additional judgeships, in order that congested dockets in all centers of population may be cleared and that administration of justice may no longer be impeded.

Chief Justice Taft recently said:

"There is no field of governmental action so important to the people as our courts. There is nothing in those courts so essential to the doing of justice as the prompt dispatch of business and the elimination from procedure of such requirements as will defeat the ends of justice through technicality and delay."

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C. January 14, 1922.

METHODIST BOARD OF PROHIBITION, TEMPERANCE, AND PUBLIC MORALS REPORTS ON RESULTS OF PROHIBITION

The results of prohibition in this country, secured in an investigation covering several months, through official channels and direct inquiry, have been announced by the Rev. Dr. Deets Pickett, research secretary of the Board of Prohibition, Temperance and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The organization of the church was used as one of the agencies of information, which was obtained from 20,000 heads of churches and numerous leaders of the 10,000,000 lay adherents. The statement includes no figures not personally verified.

The conclusions are:

1. Prohibition is excellently enforced in nine-tenths of the area of the country and in the remainder is sufficiently well enforced to be a very great improvement over the license system.

2. There has been an enormous decrease in the consumption of liquor, a slump of not less than eighty-five and possibly more than ninety per cent. This has resulted in a very large decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness and in a very considerable increase in the purchasing power of the poor and of the skilled and unskilled laborers. In San Francisco, California, prohibition decreased arrests for drunkenness in its first year of operation from 17,354 to 1,814. In Los Angeles, of the same state, the decrease was from 15,830 to 2,589. In Boston, it was from 52,662 to 16,487. In Baltimore, in the last wet October, there were 1,165 arrests for drunkenness and in the first dry October, 119. We have similar reports from the heads of police of Washington, St. Paul, Lincoln, Galveston, St. Louis, and cities in all parts of the country, including such industrial centers as Gary and Lowell.

The fact of increased purchasing power is attested by signed statements of the secretaries of chambers of commerce, real estate dealers, furniture and musical instrument dealers and merchants of many kinds, doing business in many cities.

3. There has also been a large decrease in petty crime, in which drink is commonly supposed to be a frequent causative factor. In Boston, prohibition brought about a decrease in the number of cases of assault from 2,127 to 1,675 in one year. In St. Louis, petit larceny declined from 6,167 to 3,503. In Buffalo, there was a large decrease in arrests for petit larceny, grand larceny, vagrancy and robbery. These citations are only typical of practically all American cities.

4. There has also been a decrease in more serious crimes in many cities, although our information on this phase is as yet too incomplete for conclusions. In certain cities a few crime charges of serious nature have slightly increased, but in far more instances there has been a decline. The wet propagandists have spoken much of a crime wave in New York, for instance. I have it on the authority of the Commissioner of Police of the city of New York, that in 1918 there were 11,611 burglaries, and in 1920 only 6,830. He makes similar statements as to commissions of crime of serious nature on other charges.

5. The statistics cited heretofore have referred to cities. Even better results have been obtained in rural and small town districts. In New York state as a whole, on June thirtieth, 1919, the last wet day, there were 11,016 inmates of penal institutions throughout the state. One year later there were 9,145. Still more significant is the fact that commitments declined from 59,033 to 26,145. We sent a questionnaire to typical counties throughout the country (a very large number of them) during the present year and found that the population of the jails in those counties was fewer by thousands than for the last wet year.

6. There has been a startling decrease in poverty and financial distress. For the first time in history, the United States has passed through a period of sharp deflation with almost no hunger or suffering from exposure. The hospitals have been relieved of the alcoholic and have been able to give more attention to maternity and similar cases. In Philadelphia in six months of the last wet year, there were 1,184 cases of alcoholism in the general hospitals and in the same months of the next year, 276. In the famous Hadley Rescue Mission of New York City, there were 42,415 visitors seeking food, shelter or other help in the last six wet months and 19,691 in the first six dry months. Similar reports have been received from Cincinnati and other cities, while charity workers tell illuminating stories of changed conditions.

7. The effect upon child welfare is indicated by the statement of the largest manufacturer of milk bottles in the United States that under prohibition his business promptly increased by thirty-five per cent.

8. Warning must be offered against general, unsupported statements on the part of alcohol propagandists. It is frequently stated by them that there is in the United States enormous illicit distillation, that nearly every family makes alcohol. Obviously, this is simply an expression of opinion. In America, only a few families of German extraction know how to make palatable beer. Whisky, illicitly produced, is so nearly non-potable that only habitual alcoholics can consume it. Private distillation and brewing, while it worries the prohibition officers by necessitating many arrests, is an insignificant factor. It is found principally among sub-populations, illiterates or uninformed, and will disappear in time. Enforcement of the law is encountering only those difficulties always attending police work in large American cities, having populations of a varied racial character. Certain very powerful interests in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, which have long thrived upon bad governments, soon learned that if prohibition continues and the saloon remains unavailable as an agency of corrupt politics, they will never again be free to loot the treasuries of the rich eastern cities. It is this evil political motive which inspires the propaganda against prohibition in America. Public sentiment in America is for the law, as is attested by elections in such supposedly wet strongholds as New Jersey, where the wet candidates have been overwhelmingly repudiated and the state's true sentiment expressed. Prohibition is a relative success now, and is on the road to complete success.

Brewers Can't Bribe

Chicago brewers are discovering that bribes do not pay. Charles A. Gregory, prohibition director for the state of Illinois, summoned fifty brewers to the Federal building, the other day, for a "talk." "I understand," said he, "that certain persons have been collecting money from you on the ground that you might thus obtain protection from the activities of Federal agents. Let me tell you that you are wasting your money. Whoever is caught violating prohibition regulations will be given the extreme penalty if we can bring it about."

Important Decisions

Decisions of broad importance in the enforcement of the prohibition law have been handed down in San Francisco by both the federal and state courts, says *The Christian Science Monitor*. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals rendered the decision that it is not necessary for prohibition agents to have search-warrants in searching business places in which liquor is believed to be concealed. Sentences of proprietors of so-called "soft drink" establishments, convicted in the courts of selling liquor, were confirmed, in connection with this decision. The Court of Appeals also decided that liquor is not merchandise, and does not have to be listed on a ship's manifest, if it is brought into this country. The court held that liquor is merchandise only when a permit for its importation has been given by the prohibition authorities. Liquor brought in without a permit can be seized as contraband, but the owner cannot be fined, according to another paragraph of this decision.

Physicians Favor Prohibition

The reports are still coming in from the physicians of the country who recently were sent a questionnaire on the therapeutic use of alcohol by the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The majority of 13,316 physicians in nineteen states, representing all parts of the country, want neither whisky, beer nor wine. Only 2,668 of this number reported instances of suffering or death due to the enforcement of prohibition. The majority also declared in favor of restrictions in prescribing whisky, beer and wine.

United States Being Successfully Weaned Away From Whisky Bottle, Declares Commissioner Haynes

"Facts tell us that prohibition is being enforced, that there was less drunkenness in the United States last year, and that less liquor is being consumed in this country than ever before," was the statement given out by Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes on his recent visit to Chicago to confer with the leaders of state and city upon the "cleanup" now in progress there. Major Haynes says that although some of them still cry for it, the forty-eight states are being successfully weaned away from the bottle of liquor. The commissioner expressed himself as pleased at the co-operation of the Chicago authorities in the fight against the bootleggers, who, he maintains, are criminals who prostitute statesmanship and debauch the citizenry.

CRUSADE MEMORIES

Anna Adams Gordon

At this season of the year come our memory days of the dauntless crusaders of the winter of 1873-74. Their daring courage, their persistent faith, their superb attack on the strongholds of the liquor traffic, forever will be the wonder feature in the drama of our great and victorious reform. Braving winter's snow and the chill of harsh criticism, went forth these women of the home and of the church. Their appeal to liquor sellers was voiced in fervent prayer and sacred song. Side by side in that remarkable crusade knelt the aged and the young. In many states, notably New York and Ohio, bands of "praying women" took part in "that whirlwind of the Lord," the women's temperance crusade.

"A Brief History of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union," issued by the publishing house at Evanston, Illinois, rightfully says: "There were many prophecies of the crusade. The first occurred about the year 1830 in the town of Auburn, N. Y., when Mrs. Delecta Barbour Lewis, the mother of Dr. Dio Lewis, led the Godly women of that little town in a warfare against the saloon in precisely the manner afterwards so familiar to the world.

"In 1858 a crusade was carried on with marvelous success by the women of Dixon, Illinois; another in the same year by the women of Battle Creek, Michigan. At Mattoon, Illinois, in 1871, a group of temperance women organized under the name, Temperance Legion, but when the National W. C. T. U. was formed, they became a Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

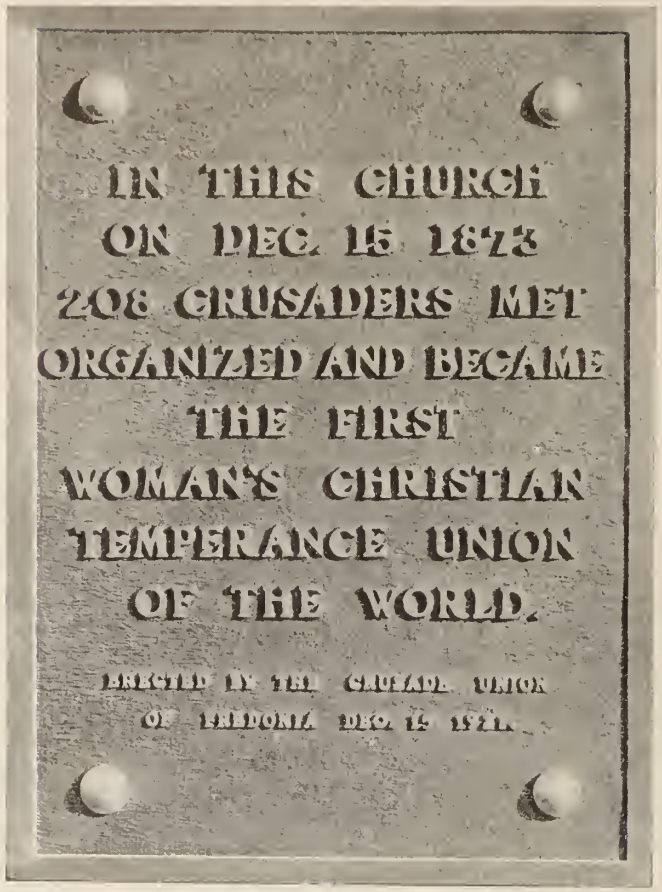
"In 1864 the women of East Weymouth, Massachusetts, organized a 'Woman's Temperance Union.' By a strange prophetic coincidence their badge was a bow of white ribbon, much larger than the bow of today. They labored personally with the saloon-keepers of the place until they either closed their saloons or left town. This society also established a strict boycott against all who patronized or favored the saloon. These women never disbanded, but wore their white bows until the small bow became the badge of the great national organization.

"These isolated events all prepared the way for the greater movement. The duration of the crusade proper did not exceed six months. Its results cannot be reduced to figures.

"The greatest result of the crusade was the awakening of the women of the country to a knowledge of the enormity of the liquor traffic and to a consciousness of their own ability to work for its overthrow."

After the crusade had passed away this consciousness took concrete form in the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Women discovered the deep-rooted strength of the organized liquor traffic and that to overthrow it they must organize for a long campaign of education, agitation and legislation. Christian women throughout the nation "united for the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law." The call for this organization was sent out from Chautauqua, N. Y., in August of 1874. The convention was held in the Second Presbyterian Church, in Cleveland, Ohio, November 18, 19 and 20, 1874, and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was then organized.

The stirring events of the Ohio crusade are well known to the world, but many of our present day workers are not aware that to Fredonia, N. Y., belongs the high distinction of responding on December 14, 1873, to Dr. Dio Lewis' inspired suggestion that women should enter upon a crusade against the direst foe of their homes. On that eventful date, cultured women, two hundred and eight in number, with prayer and song marched two by two into the saloons and hotel bar-rooms of Fredonia. What is more, they organized, the following day, under the name, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and are justly proud of thus antedating by nearly a year the name adopted at the organizing convention of the National W. C. T. U., November, 1874, in Cleveland, Ohio.



Memorial Tablet in Fredonia (N. Y.) Baptist Church

On the forty-eighth anniversary of the organization of the Fredonia crusaders under the name, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, it was my happy privilege to help unveil a beautiful bronze memorial in the Fredonia Baptist Church. The president of the Crusade Union, Mrs. Grace E. Mercer, assisted in lifting from the tablet the folds of Old Glory. The entire day was given over to a fine and fitting celebration, which included an afternoon meeting in the Baptist Church, a banquet at the White Inn and an evening meeting, at which time the tablet was presented to the church by Mrs. Grace E. Mercer and accepted by the pastor, Rev. C. L. Rhoades. Mrs. Mercer furnished a complete history of the movement. Mrs. Katherine Warner, county president, Miss Lizzie M. Perkins, first vice-president of Chautauqua County W. C. T. U., and many others participated in the exercises of the day. Mrs. Frances W. Graham added greatly to the joy of the occasion by her service of song and speech. The banquet at the White Inn, with Miss Mara Wilcox as presiding officer and Mrs. Mary Frost Popoff as toastmistress, was delightfully unique in its program which toasted "The Birthday," "The Cakes," "The Candles," and "The Gift." Loving, grateful words of appreciation were spoken of Mrs. Esther McNeil, for many years the president of the Fredonia Crusade Union. Mrs. Phoebe Potter, one of the few surviving crusaders—the indomitable two hundred and eight—offered prayer at the afternoon meeting.

New York state has reason to congratulate itself that it figured largely in the spectacular, spiritual uprising of the Women's Crusade. Also that from old Chautauqua camp ground, at the time of a Sunday school assembly, the call went out for the organizing convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Happy are we all that the triumphant crusade spirit reverently abides in the work and workers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

> Born of such a visitation of God's spirit as the world has not known since tongues of fire sat upon the wondering group at Pentecost, cradled in a faith high as the hope of a saint, and deep as the depths of a drunkard's despair, and baptized in the beauty of holiness, the Crusade determined the ultimate goal of its teachable child, the W. C. T. U., which has one steadfast aim, and that none other than the regnancy of Christ, not in form, but in fact; not in substance, but in essence; not ecclesiastically, but truly in the hearts of men.
>
> —Frances E. Willard.

AMERICANIZATION—A LINK IN THE SOCIAL CHAIN

Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director Americanization

A Spanish-American town in the southwestern part of the country has a section known as the Old Pueblo. It is the favorite haunt of the artist that he may paint the black-shawled women and the gaily dressed men. Passing along the narrow street, one walks on the verandas in front of the flat roofed adobe houses, and looking in at the open door, sees the family, the scant furnishings, and the chickens! Often there is a glimpse of the patio, or inner courtyard where some one is always at the tub and washboard, while the children crawl over the freshly swept dirt floor, or scamper among the stock stabled a few yards away. Though the houses lack windows and floors, there is little litter or garbage, and the thick adobe walls insure comfort in summer and in winter.

A struggling Spanish mission church in this section finds many obstacles to overcome. The mission worker, seeing little need of Americanization but much need of Christianization, did not welcome very cordially the Americanization worker. She was persuaded to allow us to accompany her upon a round of calls. All conversations were carried on in Spanish, but several women and one girl expressed a desire to learn English.

We called upon them regularly for several days. As we spoke no Spanish it was necessary for them to learn English. In four lessons some of the women had acquired a vocabulary of nearly a hundred words, had learned to greet us in English, to extend to us the courtesies of the home, and to give us a "good bye, come again" when we left.

The case of the young girl who wished to learn English was most pathetic. Little by little we learned the story of the family. Hearing that the men of the city were contemplating the abandonment of the Associated Charities work, and that one paper of the city was using its influence for its continuance, we told our story to that paper, and the next Sunday the following editorial appeared in its columns:

" 'There abideth (in this world) faith, hope, and charity — and the greatest of these is charity.' That was said centuries ago, and the succeeding years have proved the truth of the assertion. When faith is dead and the radiance of hope is dimmed to a last feeble flicker, charity still is able to restore with her sympathy and with her more material offerings the love of life that is so strongly rooted in all of us.

"In Elysian Grove in the Old Pueblo lives a family bound even in heart-breaking need by ties of real love and a sense of filial and fraternal duty. There is a mother, blind, deaf—aged far beyond her years by the burdens which life has put upon her. There is a sister, thirteen years old, on whose slender shoulders falls the daily work of their poor home, and the care of—seven other children, all but one younger than herself. This little mother, though herself only a child, cooks and sweeps, washes and mends from morning until night, watching over the younger kiddies, kissing their bumps and bruises, dressing them, feeding them, soothing their childish troubles, and cuddling them at night in the one old bed, that they may sleep warmly and peacefully.

"Then—there is a fourteen-year-old boy—the man of the family in every way but years. Unbelievable is the way in which he supports this crowded household; almost equally unbelievable is the sense of duty within him, his responsibility so keen, and his regard so poignantly tender. And this is the way in which he earns the few dollars which are this family's only means of support: In the dark, cold, zero hours of earliest dawn he awakens from none too pleasant dreams, and taking his lunch of hard, dry bread, with an old horse and battered wagon, he goes far into the mountains armed only with an old axe. He stays in the hills three days and two nights, cutting wood, and when his wagon is full he comes back to Tucson and sells his load for a pitifully small sum. Long days of jogging over trailless hills, long nights before a dreary camp fire, wrapped in baukets insuflicient to protect him from wind and weather, with only the stars for a canopy and the gaunt old horse to stand guard—it isn't an ideal existence for the lad of fourteen, who ought to be playing football with other boys, eating his three square meals, studying his lessons, and at night slumbering dreamlessly in a nice, warm bed. And yet this little fellow doesn't complain, he doesn't shirk. His mother and his little sisters are his to care for. Daddy is dead. He is the man, and he is *being* a man with more earnestness and with better results than ninety per cent of the full-grown male population of the city.

"There is more to tell of this one little family in direct want of everything but that one thing which, if supported by even the fewest of material blessings, makes happiness supreme—love. But surely even this little story ought to bring to the minds of all who read it thoughts of Charity and her wonderful work among just such families as this. And it ought, too, to teach ever-generous Charity to discriminate just a little in her beautiful work—when it is not possible for her to heal every hurt and supply every need. In the great fields of Charity's endeavor some are honestly, truly more deserving than others, and while it seems wrong to choose favorites, surely, in simple justice, there is license for discrimination and choice of those most deserving of succor—first.

" 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me.' No one in the world doubts the beautiful truth of that. But to choose first the best from the 'least of these'—surely that would be as it should be. Is it not so?"

As a result of this editorial, the next day a woman brought some clothing for the children and a kind hearted man ordered twenty-five dollars' worth of supplies charged to his account. In courtesy to the mission worker, she was given the pleasure of carrying these blessings to the family. The children are now in her Sunday school, and she has seen the beauty of co-operative service on the part of Americanization and mission worker and will continue to labor with the W. C. T. U. in aid of the Spanish-speaking women of the city. The Americanization program of our organization does not add new burdens to Christian service but is a link between church, charity, child welfare, social morality and educational agencies, all of which are seeking the uplift of community life and a greater, happier, holier America.

Christian America, for the writing of whose history God has always held the pen-hand, has had cast into her lap people of more than thirty nationalities, speaking fifty languages and dialects. They are scattered over the country—not a state but has some of these new-comers. To make of the women Christian Americans is our task. I am not responsible for making them ALL Christian Americans, but I am responsible for doing one Christian American woman's part in this effort, so I will—

First, visualize to the ones with whom I come in contact, by my conduct and life, the true Christian American.

Second, I will help at least one foreign woman by being a friend and neighbor to her.

If no foreign-born are within my reach, I will at least help to interest others in this great work by distributing literature and preparing programs on the subject. I will help the workers among them by praying for them, making garments and other supplies for their use, and by helping to finance the work.

Our Americanization Field Workers

Miss Charlotte Fraser has been in the New England states for three months where she has been doing wonderful work. Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the Maine W. C. T. U., says of her efforts in her state: "We all lost our hearts to her as she spoke with such feeling and earnestness on the subject so dear to her. She has really helped our work in a splendid way. May we not have her again in April or May?" The same report comes from every place she visited. A minister heard her deliver three addresses, then wrote: "If a daughter of mine could speak like that in a field to which God had called her, I would be the happiest father in all the world." She spends a part of January in Worcester, Mass., where she will help reopen an abandoned Center in one of the neediest fields of that industrial city.

Miss Amy Spalding has visited Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and is now in Nebraska. While in Ohio she helped to establish the work in Cleveland where the Center is located in one of the most notoriously bad halls in the city. She attended the state convention and won the hearts of the women of the Crusade state. In Iowa, she spoke to organizations of every kind, including Commercial Clubs, and the women all said, "We were so proud of the way she represented the W. C. T. U." In breezy Kansas, they were so enthusiastic concerning her work that they tried to keep her in the state. A leading lawyer of Kansas City said, "Hers was the most logical, convincing speech to which I have listened."

Miss Theo Whiting is in the far southwest. Her work in New Mexico was particularly appreciated by the state superintendent of Public Instruction. Little attention had been paid to Americanization work. She spoke at the state teachers' convention and helped to formulate the program for the ensuing year's work. This work will be productive of much good because it has started a force which will continue in the state after she enters another.

We are happy and thankful for these splendid young women who are giving their time and efforts to this field under the W. C. T. U. program. May the God of all Grace keep them in His Spirit that they may be used of Him for His glory!

Incidents of Americanization Work

Theo Whiting

In Stanislaus county, California, I found few night schools and only latent interest in the work of Americanization. We gathered together for a conference the leaders in the churches (Protestant and Catholic) the W. R. C., the D. A. R., the K. of C., the Y. M. C. A., the women's organizations and the schools. The superintendent of the latter told us, "The foreigners do not want to be taught. Only four have asked for classes." We women called upon a few of these people, urging them to speak at the meeting. Of three women, all Portuguese, the first, unmarried, when told she might learn English and become a citizen, said eagerly, "Where? How? When?" The second, who came here as a stepmother and had learned what she knew from her stepchildren, said, "How I wish I could have gone to school. If I had been even to day-school with my children it would have helped. It is so hard to learn alone. Now I like it better." The third said, "I vote. My husband a citizen."—this very proudly—"I want to study so I can vote right."

In a few weeks the twenty-five required names were obtained and the school opened. The board plans to extend the work throughout the county.

The judge of the district court said to me, "Who sent you here? The Federal government? The state government?" I replied: "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union." "Well, they could do nothing better," was his answer.

I could relate many incidents concerning Tucson, Arizona. In one "case" which I have been trying to help, the father is dead, the mother blind and partly deaf. A son of fourteen earns the living for the entire family by a three days' trip for wood. A girl of thirteen is housekeeper and cook, and four younger children are out of school. There is no comb nor wash-cloth in the house, which has a dirt floor and no windows, and few articles of furniture! The mother sits all day on the side of the bed. The needs: Food, clothing, school life, instruction for the girl at home, and friendship for the mother.

My visits are appreciated. In the limited time I could give to the work I introduced the family to the charity board and school authorities and enlisted a ninth grade girl who lives very near, to teach the thirteen-year-old daughter.

The Mexican women say, "No savvy English." They are willing to learn and they have been taught in three lessons a vocabulary of eighty to one hundred words, can read Bible stories, know how to invite a guest into their home and feel less timid about talking with Americans.

Intelligent, educated Mexicans, used to business life in Mexico, are unable to find work in America because they cannot speak the English language. The wife goes out washing. A girl of ten keeps house. They live in a tent—no bed, stove outside, cooking utensils, clothes, food hanging on the trees. The friendship of a W. C. T. U. woman is needed to help the man find a job, the wife to learn English and to make an American home.

Workers are greatly needed; the harvest is ripe. Here is real home mission work. Hearts are hungry for friendship, for the love of Christ shown in our love for humanity.

Such are our opportunities to teach Christian American ideals when the times are hardest.

Christmas Eve at Ellis Island

Culla J. Vayhinger

Christmas eve was a wonderful time for the more than one thousand newcomers at Ellis Island. Our own Mrs. Ella A. Boole was chairman of the committee and nothing was left undone that could in any way add to the happiness of those detained there. The steamship companies and the organizations connected with the work on the Island placed money in the hands of the committee with which to buy gifts. Great quantities of stuffed animals, dolls, toys, hair ribbons, handkerchiefs, wash-cloths, and soap had been sent in by the Presbyterian Church. The W. C. T. U. had made black sateen bags for the seven hundred women, and in each had been placed a handkerchief, a cake of soap, a wash-cloth, and an apron, or a string of beads. The little girls all received dolls, the boys toys and picture books. Every one, young and old, received an orange, each child a large stick of candy and each adult a half-pound of milk chocolate.

Commissioner Todd has just had a fine new pipe organ installed as a memorial to John S. Kenneday, the great philanthropist, and had arranged a most wonderful program of music.

One thousand people had been sent away from the Island through the ruling at Washington that those detained as excess quota would be released on three months' bond. A very large number of boys and girls, three hundred men, mostly bolshevists, all of whom are awaiting deportation, were not permitted to come into the large room so beautifully decorated for the occasion, but gifts were sent to them.

The immense Christmas tree occupied the center of the room and as these detained ones came into the joy and beauty of this hallowed time, they forgot their loneliness and sorrows and were conscious only of the spirit that led strangers to leave their own firesides on this happy night and come to play "Santa" to those from other shores. They became "no more strangers and foreigners but brothers".

From this time on, this service of love at Ellis Island will be one of the important divisions of work of the Americanization department of the National W. C. T. U., and we hope another Christmas will bring to each of us a little more joy because of the privilege of ministering to these strangers. Our field of usefulness is to be enlarged by the addition of an assistant, who will do necessary clerical work.

The Field of Service Just Where You Are

A young woman read the story of the lives of some of the worthy missionaries in China and her heart was stirred until she felt that she was chosen of God to that field of Christian service. One night she prayed until she was ready to say "yes" to the call, and then retiring very happy in her surrendered will, she had a dream: She met the Christ and was radiantly happy in the thought of her new field of service. "I died for Lee Sam in the Main street laundry, and for his little wife; for Tam Chiu and his wife in the Chinese store: have you ever told them about Me?" He said. She hung her head in shame as she remembered that she passed the two places almost every day and had never been interested enough to step inside to speak with them of the Christian life. She failed to see the duty and opportunity right at her door.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR AMERICANIZATION WORKERS

1. Meaning of Americanization and what the W. C. T. U. hopes to cover.
   - (a) The need of the immigrant woman.
   - (b) Plan of work.
   - (c) Americanization—its meaning.

2. Backgrounds of nationalities with which we may deal.
   - (a) Outline of the human family.
   - (b) World religions.
   - (c) Nations of Asia.
   - (d) Nations of Europe.
   - (e) Latin America.

3. Shall we teach the foreign-born English? UNION SIGNAL for October 13 and November 17.

4. Ten simple lessons in English.

5. The relation of diet, cleanliness and work to health. (Dr. Bourdeau-Sisco)
   - (a) Lesson 1, Anatomy and physiology of the body.
   - (b) Lesson 2, Feeding the baby.
   - (c) Lesson 3, Adequate diet for the family.
   - (d) Lesson 4, Public and house hygiene.
   - (e) Lesson 5, Personal hygiene—confinement.

6. How to teach the effects of alcohol in home brew and home made wines? (Cora Frances Stoddard)
   - (a) Making home pleasant.
   - (b) Providing good drinks.
   - (c) Orange and lemon drinks.
   - (d) Unfermented grape juice.
   - (e) Bottling sweet fruit juices.
   - (f) When fruit juices ferment.
   - (g) Put the danger label on poisons.
   - (h) Poisoned drinks.
   - (i) A talk with Mrs. Petoskey.
   - (j) A talk about grain.
   - (k) Beer is bad for children.
   - (l) Getting ready for a little stranger.
   - (m) John's teacher does not want him to smoke cigarets.
   - (n) Something better.

7. Relation of housing to morals and health. (Elizabeth Perkins)
   - (a) Housing conditions in United States.
   - (b) How I may help.

8. Simple points in home nursing.

9. Some of the fundamentals in citizenship. (Deborah Knox Livingston)
   - (a) How to become an American citizen.
   - (b) What is my vote worth?
   - (c) Why I must vote.

10. The process of naturalization—first and second papers.

11. What shall we teach the foreign mother concerning our department of Social Morality? (Dr. Valeria Parker)
   - (a) The sex life of the child to adolescent period.
   - (b) The changing period—adolescence.
   - (c) Marriage (after 18).
   - (d) What every social worker should know of Venereal Diseases.

CHILD WELFARE

Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director

MANY DEPARTMENT PLANS EQUALLY PRACTICABLE FOR CITY AND RURAL UNIONS

HOW MANY MEMBERS OF YOUR UNION are Big Sisters to Expectant Mothers?

During the Ohio state W. C. T. U. convention, recently held in Toledo, one-hundred-and-eighty women marched into the convention hall, carrying articles belonging to a layette or a mother's comfort kit. Each represented a member of the Lucas county W. C. T. U. who had promised to be a Big Sister to an Expectant Mother. Can you imagine a more practical or tender demonstration of the Child Welfare work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union?

The unions in Lucas county have made the layettes and mother's comfort kits, the names of the Big Sisters to Expectant Mothers have been given to physicians and nurses, and already these women have responded to many calls for help.

The term Big Sister is an old and dear one, but the phrase Big Sister to the Expectant Mother has been coined by the Child Welfare department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to indicate a part of its program of work in assisting the expectant mother, and lessening maternity and infant mortality.

This plan was originated two years ago by the state W. C. T. U. Child Welfare superintendent of Missouri, and since that time, urged throughout the United States by the national director and state superintendents, has proven a blessed and practical work in both city and rural communities, and unions everywhere are pushing it with great enthusiasm and zeal. A demonstration similar to the one in Toledo might be made at most state and county conventions, and would well exemplify the work already being done.

To be a Big Sister to an Expectant Mother does not necessarily involve giving financial assistance, but sisterly love and attention, in full measure, or, united with these, emergency help as the particular case requires.

You may be a Big Sister to the Expectant Mother who sits in the pew next to yours in church; she may live in a beautiful house, but she is far from her girlhood home and friends—a stranger among you—and she will like a Big Sister.

You may be a Big Sister to the Expectant Mother who lives just across the street, or a short way down the block, and who for a little time will be almost a shut-in. Perhaps, you will help make the tiny clothes and will loan her books on motherhood. If you live out in the country, you may find an Expectant Mother a mile or two away. You have never "neighbored" with her, but just now, how lonely she is! Why not begin to make friends with her while her heart is tender; if you invite her, she may go with you to the Mothers' Meeting.

There will be many calls, and many, many opportunities to be a Big Sister to the Expectant Mother who is poor, who has nothing ready for the little one, who knows nothing about prenatal care, and very little about infant care. Physicians, social workers, and district nurses will furnish the names of those who need this material help as well as friendly comfort. The W. C. T. U. Big Sister will be welcomed as she comes in the spirit of the Master and as a real friend.

The local unions are asked to make the layettes and the mother's comfort kits. The former will be made of inexpensive material, for frequently they must be given and not merely loaned. The mother's comfort kit will contain all that is needed to make the patient comfortable and conditions sanitary.

After the great ordeal is over, the mother's comfort kit will be returned to the union, sponges and pads replenished, linen and other articles washed and sterilized, and all will be made ready again for a further mission of love and service.

After the baby's birth, the Big Sister, when needed, will watch over the little one, attend to birth registration in states where the law is not enforced, and will help and advise the mother, that the baby may be properly nourished and cared for.

The Gospel of Christ's love should shine in both word and deed; a Bible or Testament may be given the mother, with the baby's name and date of birth written therein.

What a great opportunity for service! The mother's love for her child will make the service a welcome one, and the Big Sister to the Expectant Mother a trusted friend. More and more, will Our Organized Mother Love be known and loved.

My Promised Babe

O little babe, growing beneath my heart,
O little life, of my own a part!
God grant me wisdom as the days flit by,
And strength and courage as thy birth draws nigh.

Wisdom to shape thy little growing mind,
To make thee loving, generous and kind;
That thou may'st turn, when older, to the right
As eagerly as flowers to the light.

Wisdom to think such thoughts as Mary thought,
With love and purity and reverence fraught;
That this fair soul that God is sending me
May like unto the little Christ-Child be.

God grant us more of love and trust and grace
To make our home for thee a fitting place.
Then earth will be so much the more like heaven,
Because to us a little child is given.

—E. C. H. in *Woman's Home Companion*

Mother's Comfort Kit

Four unbleached sheets. (One must be sterilized.)
Two paper-backed cotton filled pads, 32x32.
Four pillow slips about 19x31 inches in size.
One and one-half yards rubber sheeting with tape sewed on corners, to tie to bed.
One dozen soft towels (sterilized).
Four nightgowns (cut short and opening down front).
Two dozen vulva pads (sterilized).
One dozen gauze sponges (sterilized).
One dozen cotton sponges (sterilized).
One envelope sterile umbilical tape.
Two ounces boracic acid.
One douche pan.
One-fourth pint olive oil.
One cake castile, or pure white soap.

Child Labor

To every child belongs the right to protection from Child Labor.

(The third point in our five-pointed Child Welfare program.)

One regular W. C. T. U. meeting this month will be devoted to *this topic.*

The National Child Labor Committee has asked that January 30 be observed in churches and Sunday Schools as Child Labor Day.

Remember our beautiful poster, "The Crossroads," on sale at the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.

Baby's Emergency Layette

Four bands 5x16 inches.
Four shirts, overlapping front.
Two skirts, (Gertrude) 24 inches long.
Three nightgowns, 27 inches long.
Four slips, buttoned or taped.
One dozen bird's-eye diapers.
One dozen small safety pins.
One dozen medium safety pins.
(Instructions for making the pads and sponges may be secured from physicians or nurses. Use simple patterns in making the layette; nightgown, slips and skirts are all Gertrude style, hanging from the shoulder. Make the sleeves kimona style, rather than set-in.)

Monthly Papers

On the first of each month two papers are ready for individual or group study or for Mothers' Meetings. Must be applied for each month, and four cents sent for postage. During December many calls came from almost every state, two from Nova Scotia, one from Canada, and a number from other organizations.

Ready January First

Child Labor vs. Children's Work.
"The Children's Bureau."

Ready February First

Causes of Undernourishment.
Our Children and "Make Believe."

Send for papers to Elizabeth A. Perkins,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Evanston, Illinois, January 19, 1922

When Are Your Congressional Primaries?

One of the objectives upon which the anti-prohibition associations are focusing their attention is the election of a Congress which will repeal or modify the Volstead Prohibition Act. In at least ten states the primaries to nominate candidates for Congress will be held in the spring or early summer. The antis are endeavoring to make the people believe that prohibition is a failure; that the law cannot be enforced, and that the only way out of what they term the "present dilemma" is to elect a Congress that will replace the Volstead Act by a law providing for the manufacture and sale of wine and beer.

The duty confronts each one of us of ascertaining without delay *who* is being considered for Congress from our district, and of investigating and carefully scrutinizing the record of this man, and getting from him a definite statement as to his attitude on national prohibition. If he cannot show a clean slate, someone who can be depended upon to vote right must be nominated in his place at the coming primaries, and the wholehearted support of the voters of his district secured for him.

"Blame It On Prohibition"

There has been a decided tendency on the part of pro-liquor papers to make prohibition responsible for all the unpleasant and reprehensible events of the past year. Labor troubles and the crime wave, according to that section of the press, were due to the prohibitory law, which paved the way for a regime of lawlessness and disorder. In fact, "Blame it on Prohibition" seems to have been the slogan of our opponents, and too many people who get their opinions from the newspaper they happen to read, have accepted the explanation.

Intelligent students of the occurrences of the past twelve months realize the folly of such conclusions, for the crime wave that has swept over the United States has been world-wide in extent, and has wrought as great, if not greater, havoc in countries other than ours. As to labor troubles, the elimination of the saloon has greatly lessened the violence and suffering that have heretofore complicated such situations.

There are, however, certain happenings of the past year that we frankly admit should be "blamed on prohibition." For instance, 1921, we are told by at least thirty-seven life insurance companies, has been the healthiest year in the history of our country. We will not be far wrong if we "blame it on prohibition." The past year, also, has been a record-breaker for savings banks, even though there has been much unemployment and closing of big industrial plants. Again we say heartily, "Blame it on prohibition," for the bankers will tell you that many a man who never before had money to save because he spent it all over the barroom counter, has been seen every week or month since national prohibition went into effect, at the teller's window ready to make a deposit for the future home he is to build, for the education of his children, or for a competency for his old age.

Statistics Really Interesting

Today we have 100,000 Italians, 110,000 Hungarians, and 200,000 Russians in the city of New York alone. This is the statement recently made by the *Record of Christian Work*. The same magazine is authority for the statement that in Chicago there are 137,611 Poles, 122,788 Germans, 102,095 Russians, 59,215 Italians, 58,563 Swedes, 56,786 Irish, 50,392 Czecho-Slovakians, 30,491 Austrians, 26,420 English, 26,106 Hungarians, 26,054 Canadians, 20,481 Norwegians, besides representatives from dozens of other countries in numbers less than 20,000.

It would be most interesting if our local unions and Y. P. B.'s would make a survey of their towns or cities, or look up records showing how many people of these and other nationalities they have in their communities. Someone has said that although Jesus told us to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, we have gone so slowly that He has had to send all the world to us; this is the reason it is at our very doors. At any rate, since nearly, or quite, one-fifteenth of the globe's population is under the American flag, we cannot thrust our responsibilities upon foreign missionaries. These duties are our own, and they are tremendous.

An exchange tells us that an Italian boy, coming over to America on a steamer crowded with our tourists, learned a dozen words of the new language. When he stood on our shores, this little lad proudly repeated them. What would you wish these words to be? We cannot quote them, for *eight* out of the twelve were oaths—vile and obscene.

What are the foreign-born children in your community learning? What is their home environment, and with what companions are their free hours spent? Could not your union, together with the Y. P. B., insure a better tutelage than was given the little Italian stranger? Here is an opportunity to start the "big brother" and "big sister" movement in behalf of foreign children. The future of the town, and so of the state and of the nation, will depend upon them quite as much as upon native-born children; indeed, our statisticians tell us that they are to make up the preponderance of citizenship.

Surely this work is worth while.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Program of the National Council For Limitation of Armaments

The National Council for the Limitation of Armaments of which the W. C. T. U. is a participating member has announced a preliminary program for 1922 including:

First. A legislation committee, to be appointed the first of the year, which will study all measures before Congress from the point of view of their influence for or against war.

Second. The international organization of all peace groups which has already been begun with groups in England and Japan.

Third. An intensive educational campaign for which the country will be organized in small units. The publication of bulletins, meetings arranged through a national speakers' bureau, the compilation of bibliographies and the distribution of literature and posters will be a part of this educational campaign. Speakers and literature can be secured through the Council.

The Council is supported by individual contributions.

Mr. Bryan Pays Tribute to Woman's Christian Temperance Union

In a Christmas message received by our national W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, from the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, he says:

"We cannot reflect upon the days that have passed or look forward to the unfolding of the future years without recalling the splendid contribution made by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It has helped to make the Christmas time happy for many who have not known joys before and throughout the future the number will increase. This ought to make this season of the year happy for you and your co-laborers."

"SEEKING NOTORIETY"

The most frequent public criticism upon the leaders of organized groups who are working for unpopular ends is that "they seek notoriety," and it must be admitted that those who look upon us from an unfriendly angle of vision can hardly fail to receive this impression. But the position of one who has been placed at its head by a great association is unique. A scientist goes through the long and heavy task of experimentation and rises to the level of his conclusions in the utmost privacy; seclusion is his necessary element. The poet dwells "far from the madding crowd"; the novelist works his spell in secret; but the statesman, the politician, the philanthropist and the reformer have publicity as their inevitable habitat. It is their work to win the majority, to gather a host, to be themselves a part of humanity's unresting tidal wave. They can no more be isolated than the coral worker who helps to build the reef, or the beam of light that seeks to bless the sod. Around their personalities must cluster the purposes, plans and aspirations of their coadjutors. Every crystal has a nucleus, and every movement has a leader; it is not his fault, it is often his misfortune, but there he is. Those who do not like him will say that he "seeks notoriety"; those who believe in him will say that he is wisely using the means furnished to his hand by modern civilization, whereby the public thought may be permeated by the principles and plans to which he is devoted. In sending out the news of the society along wires and by means of the press, he must permit his associates to include the news of his own movements, because the public will often read that, and be influenced by the reasons that lead him to be here and there, when its swift-moving eye would not be arrested by names that stand for less. In this fact is contained a certain stored-up electricity which lends momentum to the organism upon whose unity and enlargement, as the matrix of great principles, depends the incarnation of those principles in custom and in law.

Therefore, the philanthropist or reformer, whether it be in the small or the large circle, must look upon the imputation of personal motives in all that he does, and especially in the spread of the propaganda with which his name has become inseparably allied, as a part of the price, for unto this end was he born, and for this purpose came he into the world. He cannot shirk the difficulties, he cannot avoid the painful imputations, he must bear the brunt and pay the price of the work he is doing, and the publicity into whose vortex it has carried him. The one great question is—will he, in that vortex, sink or rise? But that is a question of his own specific gravity. If he is borne upward by an inextinguishable faith in God, and that love for his brother which "many waters cannot quench," he shall rise above "the swelling currents," and when his work is over, he shall, after the long and stormy journey, be "landed safe on Canaan's side."

—*Frances E. Willard*

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awak'ning continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

A Noteworthy Definition of Liberty

It will be remembered by those conversant with the facts in the case, that for many years the various decisions of Federal and state supreme courts have been favorable to prohibition until in recent years there has not been a decision of any importance in favor of the promoters of the drink trade.

The plea of "personal liberty" now being stressed by the thirty odd varieties of societies opposed to prohibition is apparently destined to follow the same road toward extinction. The supreme court of the good old state of Maine, home of Neal Dow and Lillian M. N. Stevens, recently rendered a definition of freedom and personal liberty which we recommend to those engaged in boosting the propaganda for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Personal liberty friend, cut it out and paste it in your hat!

"The great degree of liberty which we enjoy in this country, the degree of personal liberty which every man and woman enjoys, is limited by a like degree of liberty in every other person; and it is the duty of men and the duty of women in their conduct, in the exercise of the liberty which they enjoy, to consider that every other man and woman has the right to exercise the same degree of liberty: that when persons enter into society—and society is the state in which personal liberty exists—each gives up something of that liberty in order that the other may enjoy the same degree of liberty. It is a conception that perhaps some people find difficult to understand, but it is the conception of liberty which we enjoy."

Action Against Alcohol Taken By Medical Society in New Jersey Ninety Years Ago

According to the *Burlington* (N. J.) *Enterprise*, old records have been produced which show that probably the first action ever taken by a medical association in America against the use of alcohol was in Burlington, in 1831, when Dr. William S. Coxe of that city introduced before the county society a resolution stating that the use of distilled liquors increased liability to disease and rendered patients less amenable to medical treatment, and suggesting that the members abstain from prescribing alcohol "when less dangerous stimulants can be conveniently substituted and may be expected to prove equally efficacious." The resolution was hotly debated, but when, a half year later, it came up for a decisive vote, it was adopted, the physicians pledging themselves to "use all proper influence in the support and practice of temperate habits."

Notice!

Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, state president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., desires that her W. C. T. U. correspondents be informed that her correct address is now St. Paul Park, Minnesota.

Winners of Loyal Temperance Legion Prizes

The prize of $10 offered by Miss Anna Adams Gordon for the largest net gain in membership made by a Loyal Temperance Legion in any state was won by Georgia. The prize of $5.00 for the largest per cent gain in membership, went to Kansas.

1922 Potentially One of the Five Red Letter Years Since Bethlehem

1918 Came Universal Democracy. Democracy starts no world wars, legalizes no recognized iniquities.

1919 Came National Constitutional Prohibition. America sober will lead the world to sobriety. A sober world will keep the peace.

1920 Came the Right of Women to Defend at the Ballot Box Their Own and Other Women's Children. Enfranchised womanhood throughout Christian civilization will make short work of drunkenness, war and whatever else hurts a child, a home, a church, a school or society—and these are "woman's climate, her native air, her vital breath."

1921 Came Our Signature to Treaties Making Peace with all our enemies and Our Leadership for Reduction of Armament. This is the first Christmas since 1916 when we could consistently join in the Herald Angels' song of "Peace... Goodwill." Let us see to it that it shall not be America's fault if the song is ever again silenced anywhere on the earth for which the Prince of Peace died and lives.

1922 Please God, Comes the Uncrowning of Mars and the Enthronement of International Brotherhood; the Return of Prosperity and the Sentence of Death against Alcoholism. All of these potentialities will have become blessed realities if Christian America will remain true to the "Heavenly Vision." Racially ecumenical, civically and religiously free, in every conflict triumphant for unity and liberty, the acknowleged embattled savior and peaceful leader of the world, nothing but selfishness and stupidity can deny us the Beatitude of the Peacemakers.

If in this hour of our supreme opportunity to become the greatest of the nations by being servant of all of them, our statesmen commit the blasphemy, as some of them have done for three years, of making a partisan foot-ball of the broken heart of humanity, fiddling at Washington as opposing partisans while the world burns, we shall have lost forever our well-earned right to the only worthy creed of a great nation.

—Ira P. Landrith, President of Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.

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RED LETTER DAYS

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.
March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day. (Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens.)

Keep Informed!

Mrs. Lem Gilreath, National Evangelist

My work has suffered this year because of my illness, and sickness in my family. However, I have had the privilege of attending some very fine meetings in the past few months.

There are wonderful echoes in my heart from the regional conference in Chattanooga, and I am still "quoting from" an institute held later in Knoxville. We had a fine evening service in the First Methodist church in that splendid little city, and our dear Mrs. Maude B. Perkins was at her best, and inspired us all with a sense of duty toward our young people. Hon. Asbury T. Wright was also a speaker of the evening, and we have been passing on a portion of his message. Judge Wright told us that the week before our institute, a man came to him and said: "Conditions are worse now than before we had prohibition. There is more drinking, and more bad behaviour." The judge commented, "I had a reply for him, having prepared myself to be at all times ready to meet such an assertion. I asked him if he had an idea of how much whisky was being sold at Knoxville. The man hesitated and finally declared that he felt sure that as much as five or six barrels a week were being disposed of." Then the judge asked him if he knew how much was sold when Knoxville had 132 open saloons, and the man said he was not aware of the fact that the town had had so many liquor shops. Judge Wright told him that he had positive information that when the saloons existed there were ten to fifteen car-loads of wine and whisky sold in the city every week, and at least fifteen car-loads of beer. Then the vendor of anti-prohibition mis-statements, when confronted with these facts and figures, "folded his tent like the Arab, and as silently stole away." We too can put them to flight, if *we are informed as to facts.*

In answer to the statement that prohibition is a failure, I told how we went with other Moody workers to the Cook County jail in Chicago for a Sunday morning service in the women's ward, and found thirteen women in all, three black and ten white, where there had been, in the days of the open saloon, as we were told by these Christian workers, one hundred to one-hundred-and-fifty. We also went to the detention station, and found there only three women, in a ward prepared for more than a hundred, which had been filled to the limit, only a few months before. These figures speak and in thunder tones; they cannot be controverted.

Prohibition is a success, a wonderful and glorious success. There are still some ugly fringes clinging to her train, but they are being cut away, one by one, and the day will soon come, please God, when because of prohibition's mighty influence there will be a strong, clean generation of men and women.

"I stand to my task and wait,
'Spite fatigue and delay and my sorrow,
For I feel in my face the breath of the dawn
Of a day that comes after tomorrow."

What Would You Say?

(Answers to Questions in THE UNION SIGNAL for January 12.)

1. The members of the American Medical Association have placed themselves on record in regard to alcohol, stating that as a beverage it is detrimental to the human economy, and that its use in therapeutics as a tonic, or a stimulant, or as a food, has no scientific basis.

2. In 1921 the use of alcohol for medicinal purposes was prohibited by law in twenty-two states.

3. In 1921 seventy-two per cent of the physicians in the United States did not take out permits for the use of alcoholic liquors as medicine.

4. The Supplemental Prohibition Bill (Wilis-Campbell Bill) "prohibits the prescribing of beer or malt liquors for medicinal purposes; not more than one-fourth gallon of vinous liquor, or vinous or spirituous liquor separately or in the aggregate containing more than one-half pint of alcohol, may be prescribed in ten days; physicians are limited to 100 prescriptions for liquor in 90 days, unless extraordinary reason is presented."

5. In regard to the proposition of the opponents of prohibition to place a tax on wine and beer for the purpose of raising revenue for the government, I would say in the words of Congressman Nelson in a recent speech before Congress, "The Constitution of the United States prohibits the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The kind of beer that is proposed to be legalized is intoxicating liquor, and is in violation of the Constitution of the United States. There would be no chance to raise a large amount of revenue from beer unless there was a real kick in it. The return of beer would unquestionably mean the return of the saloon."

Virginia News and Narrative

Faith T. Parrott

That people are saving and not wasting is shown in a treasurer's report of recent date, which indicated that out of the entire list of tax-payers ninety per cent had paid in full. Such a record (which can be duplicated in many sections of the state) was practically unheard of a few years ago. Yet, in the face of such a fact, there are those who declare prohibition is "no good." Temperance people recognize the propaganda of the enemy and work steadily on. When the state and nation combine to employ no officers without reasonably good records, and when jail sentences and not fines become more numerous, then only will there be the enforcement longed for and expected.

The supplying of our excellent state paper, *The Virginia Call,* to each member paying dollar dues is having good results in the way of intelligence and knowledge of plans set forth. The editor, Mrs. Effie B. Clement, is untiring in her efforts to add to the value of our state organ.

Pittsylvania has a wide-awake president, Mrs. Fitzgerald, who, with her home union at Chatham, initiated an observance of Armistice day of patriotic, inspiring effect.

During a fine efficiency congress, held in Richmond under national auspices, with every leading organization in Virginia represented, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge was the guest at the executive mansion of Governor and Mrs. Westmoreland Davis, and among those at the luncheon they gave the next day in honor of Marshal Foch and his attendants. Because of urgent temperance legislation coming before the approaching legislative session, Mr. and Mrs. Hoge have unselfishly abandoned their winter in Florida and will be in Richmond instead.

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life:

Mrs. Huldah Gilbert Smith, of Poughkeepsie, New York. Although a member of several organizations, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the one in which she was most active, giving most generously of time, strength and money to the local organization.

Mrs. G. E. Alcott, president of the W. C. T. U.'s in Pharr, San Juan, and Alamo, Texas. Because of her broad culture, her sound judgment in practical affairs, combined with a winning personality, a prayerful spirit, and a generous stewardship of her means, she was a leader and a source of inspiration to all about her.

FORMER PRESIDENTS CALLED HOME

Mrs. Marion H. Dunham, Burbank, California. Mrs. Dunham was president of the Iowa W. C. T. U. from 1890 to 1908, and was also superintendent of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department for several years. Later she removed to Chicago and became president of the Cook County W. C. T. U. She was one of the gifted and indefatigable workers of her period and many of the present day workers remember her gratefully as one who inspired them to take up W. C. T. U. service.

Mrs. Ellen B. Turner, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Throughout a long and active life she was a worker in the church, contributing generously according to her means. She was also a member of the Women's Club, being interested in philanthropic movements and everything that pertained to civic betterment. But her special allegiance was given to the W. C. T. U. and at various times she served as local, county, and state president, state recording secretary and state auditor. By the terms of her will the state W. C. T. U. will receive $1,000. A consecrated woman of unusual executive ability and a most successful organizer, her loss is keenly felt in church and temperance circles and by a host of friends.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

EDUCATED ENTHUSIASM THE SOLUTION OF ALCOHOL PROBLEM

BY COURTENAY C. WEEKS,
PRESIDENT WORLD STUDENT FEDERATION AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

"The history of Heroes is the history of Youth. We live in an age when to be young and to be indifferent can no longer be synonymous. We must prepare for the coming hour. The claims of the future are represented by suffering millions, and the youth of a nation are the trustees of posterity." Thus does a great modern statesman re-echo, as it were, the words of the prophet of old who said, "Your young men shall see visions." In the name of the federation I write to ask you to share with us the vision which arose before us at Lausanne on August 27, 1921—the vision of a world from which the ravages of alcoholism have been swept away. We know that its realization is in your hands, you are indeed the trustees of posterity. Today you are students, pupils, disciples; tomorrow you will be the teachers and moulders of national life in thought and action. Whatever the future may hold for you, whether in law or medicine, in science or art, whether in commerce or the ministry of the church, everywhere you will be brought into contact with the tragedy of alcoholism, and the problems, domestic, social, scientific, and economic, which cluster around it.

It is therefore to you, the students of today and the leaders of tomorrow, we make our appeal. We desire to enlist your educated enthusiasm in the solution of one of the saddest and most universal evils in the world.

* * * * *

What can you do? Will you decide for yourself that for the sake of efficiency, in order that you may be at your best to meet the demands and temptation of life, you will abstain altogether from alcohol, and will seek to influence others to do the same?

Will you do all in your power, whether an abstainer or not, to promote study and discussion of the subject, seek to ascertain how alcoholic indulgence is the ally and handmaid of other causes which make for national degeneration, and endeavor to influence public opinion so as to provide such wise legislation as shall prevent as far as possible the evils of alcoholism?

* * * * *

You will have to battle against ignorance and indifference as well as against opposition; you will have to fight against traditions and customs, many of which are based on fallacies which modern science has exposed; you will often have to stand alone if you really seek to arrest the drift of alcoholism in your national life. You will need courage; it is a hard and difficult thing to fight against long established customs which are strongly entrenched in the life of a nation. Many will laugh at you, some will assail you, but all the world over comrades will be fighting with you in spirit and determination. The issue is assured, truth must prevail, the victory shall be ours, therefore, on behalf of the federation I close with the words of a great patriot:

"Have faith, ye who suffer in a noble cause, apostles of a truth which the world of today comprehends not. Tomorrow, perhaps, this world now incredulous or indifferent will bow down before you in holy enthusiasm. Tomorrow Victory will bless the banners of your crusade. Walk in faith and fear not! Believe and you will conquer! Believe! and at last the people will follow you."

Ohio Group Conferences

Fannie A. Drummond, National Y. P. B. Field Secretary

At the Ohio Y. P. B. state convention last June, it was decided to hold three regional conferences during the holiday vacation—the northeastern counties to meet in Cleveland, northwestern in Toledo, and the southern in Wilmington.

We looked forward to the experiment with no little anxiety. Would the young people be sufficiently interested in Y. P. B. work to give up a day of their Christmas vacation to attendance at the conferences?

A program committee in each group was appointed to prepare and print a program suited to its individual needs. The state Y. P. B. officers and superintendents attended the conference nearest to them, the state W. C. T. U. sent an officer to each one, while the general secretary attended all three conferences.

The result was very gratifying and the young people have asked that the plan be carried out again next year.

At the round-table conference the problems and needs of each group were discussed, also the best ways to carry on department work.

Mrs. Frances Fuller, state W. C. T. U. treasurer, in a most interesting address at the Cleveland conference, told of the channels through which our dues go and the great purposes for which the money is used.

Mrs. Sara K. Meredith, state W. C. T. U. recording secretary, spoke on peace and the duty devolving upon the young people to carry on this important work. No one could listen to her remarks and doubt that the time for world peace was here.

At the Toledo conference, our state W. C. T. U. president, Mrs Florence D. Richard, brought messages from the great meetings recently held in Washington on law enforcement, and forcefully reminded the young people of their responsibility to the nation today.

At Wilmington, Mrs. Viola D. Romans, state W. C. T. U. vice-president, not only won the hearts of her hearers, but their pocket-books as well! Many attending this conference drove long distances over country roads to be present. A neighboring county sent nine delegates, who drove thirty-four miles and stayed for the evening meeting. Another county sent five, who drove thirty-two miles, and a third county sent six, who came seventeen miles. Over one hundred were present for the afternoon session.

The general secretary of Ohio organized twenty new branches in the state during her recent tour. The slogan is a *doubled membership* and the dues of every member in on time.

FIRST MEETING IN FEBRUARY

Singing.
Scripture and prayer.
Papers—Frances E. Willard as a Girl; Educator; Reformer.
Paper—Why a Frances Willard Memorial Fund?
Our Missionaries—Burma, South America, China, etc.
Study Course—Third Chapter of Studies in Government.

Second Meeting

Singing.
Scripture and prayer.
Discussion—Our National Goal.
Symposium—How our Branch can help toward the State Goal.
Discussion—Our Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.
Study Course—Fourth Chapter of Studies in Government.

Our Y. P. B. Field Workers

Miss Dorothy Wheale will spend two weeks of January in Rhode Island and several days of the same month in Massachusetts.

Miss Winona Jewell will give January, February and March to work in her own state—Colorado. She will be in Oklahoma in April.

On the tenth of January Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, national Y. P. B. field secretary, went to Michigan. The greater part of February she will give to Indiana. The tenth of March she goes to Iowa and, following that, gives a month in Missouri.

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national Y. P. B. general secretary, spends the last week in January in Maryland. On the seventh of February she starts on a three months' trip that will take her to the Pacific Coast. She will visit twelve states, finishing with work in North Dakota the middle of May.

Let It Shine From Your Window

THE NEW SERVICE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Per copy, 10 cents; per 100, $3.00; per 500, $12.50; per 1,000, $20.00.

Scientific Temperance Instruction Charts

From broken sets. Illustrated, in colors. For school rooms or poster use.

TITLES: The Effect of Tobacco
The Smoker's Heart
Food
Construction or Destruction
Alcohol and Typesetters
Water
Diagrammatic Scheme

Size 24x36. Price each, 20 cents.
Manual of Instruction, 50 cents.

Lincoln's Prophecy. Portrait with famous quotation, "When the Victory Shall Be Complete." In sepia. Price, mounted, $1.00; unmounted, 10 cents; per 50, unmounted, $4.00.

LINCOLN LEAFLETS:

Why Abraham Lincoln Signed the Liquor Revenue Bill. Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Make Our Victory Secure.

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.

What Abraham Lincoln Said. Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Teaching Law Enforcement. Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The above material in your schools for "Lincoln Day" will help build good character and create correct sentiment for total abstinence and law enforcement.

Prepare to Celebrate Abraham Lincoln's Birthday

Present Your Schools, Colleges and Churches with the Lincoln Posters

Lincoln on Law Enforcement. Full length portrait of Lincoln with famous quotation on "Reverence for Law." In sepia tints. Price, mounted, $1.00; unmounted, 10 cents; per 50, unmounted, $4.00

Special Helps for February Meetings

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Frances E. Willard a Great Teacher.

Five Little Glimpses of Frances E. Willard.

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age.

Frances E. Willard's Love of Flowers and Folks.

Frances Willard's Widening Way.

A Little Girl Who Became Famous.

Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The Flower of Temperance Chivalry. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Frances E. Willard Memorial Day—A Program. Price, 15 cents.

Frances E. Willard—Biographic Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents; per 100, $1.25.

Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools. Price, 10 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The Cause in Many Lands

While musing upon the progress that is being made in temperance work in other lands, quite by accident we step upon our "magic carpet," and unhampered by speed laws, are transported to India. Going from place to place we review the situation and find that large numbers of Hindus, Mohammedans and Buddhists, being utterly opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors, can be depended upon to co-operate with the temperance forces in bringing about the overthrow of the liquor traffic. A prominent editor tells us that the Bengal Legislative Council has adopted a resolution "to restrict the consumption of intoxicating liquors and drugs by the application of the principle of local option to the municipal areas, and by imposing restrictions on consumption by enhancing the duty, increasing the retail price, reducing the number of shops, limiting the hours of sale, and reducing the issue of strengths."

Where to next? There are so many places from which to choose that we become desperate, open our Baedeker at random, close our eyes and jab madly at the page with a pencil. Eureka! we find that the lead has rested on England. Now we can interview Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U. Our carpet is not out of commission, but we feel that in a very casual survey, such as ours must be, there are some things of interest that might escape us. So Miss Slack describes her visit to St. Gilles prison in Brussels, accompanied by Governor De Devne and Professor Ley, who is on the Prison Commission, and a brain specialist. Because of the vast amount of misery caused by drink that came under his notice in his prison experiences, Dr. Ley has become an ardent temperance advocate. Religious, political and social reasons make the temperance work advance very slowly in Belgium, but nevertheless the tide of sentiment is rising.

In Bulgaria there are signs of life all along the line, with groups of temperance workers in churches, public schools and communities. Some towns have closed their saloons.

With Scotland in mind we are next whisked to Edinburgh, and find that nine thousand persons, all over eighteen years of age, have signed the petition of the Citizens' Council in favor of the closing of all licensed premises at nine o'clock every evening, and on Saturdays from noon onwards.

Now a whirl to Sweden where we are greeted cordially by our white ribbon comrades, and find them very optimistic concerning the outlook for the referendum vote which is to be cast in 1922. Ten per cent of the newly elected Riksdag is reported to be favorably disposed toward prohibition. The temperance forces are making a brave fight and expect to carry the popular vote by a good majority.

In our hurried visit to Japan, where next we are transported, we are pleased to learn that a campaign for the acquisition by Japanese women of the ballot, in order to attain the more fundamental aims of the W. C. T. U., was decided upon at the national convention of the W. C. T. U., when it was held recently at Tokyo.

One last trip we must make before our "magic carpet" disappears, and that is to New Zealand. So presently we are dropped down in the very place we wished to see, Invercargill, the city which for fifteen years has furnished the chief argument for prohibition in Australia, since its emphatic decision in favor of no-license. From every point of view the experiment has been successful. Consequently, at every succeeding poll increasing majorities have been cast in its favor, and as one editor says, "There is no combination of forces sufficiently powerful to persuade Invercargill to take the step backward". Of course there were direful predictions by the liquor interests as to the result of no-license, and equally of course the prognosticated slump never occurred, but just as in the case of dry towns in the United States, the commercial prosperity of the town and the value of real estate have increased by leaps and bounds while savings banks returns furnish additional testimony of thrift and prevailing prosperity.

As our genie deposits us in our own offices once more, we find our desks heaped high with glowing accounts of the blessings that follow in the wake of prohibition elsewhere, but as Rudyard Kipling says—"that is another story." Some day we will give it to you.

SWEET POTATOES, real southern kind, kiln dried, delicious, direct to you. Half bu. $1.00; bushel $1.75 by Express collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference, Bank of Wagram, N. C.—E. F. Murray, Laurinburg, N. C.

"Safeguarding the Nation"—Using the Motion Picture to Further Prohibition

The motion picture film, SAFEGUARDING THE NATION, may now be purchased or rented from the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Since the editing copy of the film was shown at the national convention in San Francisco last August it has been perfected by tinting and toning.

It is a graphic presentation of the latest scientific discoveries showing the effect of alcohol on the human system and the loss of physical and mental power due to its use. This is the fundamental truth upon which the educational work of our organization is founded. The attempt of the liquor interests for the election of a "wet" congress and "wet" state legislatures in the fall of 1922 for the purpose of amending the Volstead Act challenges the dry forces to bring the issue before the people in the most effective, forcible and quickest way possible. Therefore, we have adopted the channel of the motion picture as a means of showing the true nature of alcohol.

We are also prepared at national headquarters to suggest other material, such as short comedies or travelogues, that we endorse to be used with SAFEGUARDING THE NATION to make a complete program that will be interesting and entertaining as well as instructive. We will offer suggestions for co-operation with your local motion picture exhibitors, school and church officials and will furnish advertising helps to those renting or purchasing this film through our organization. This motion picture may be the means of adding funds to your treasuries as well as a means of putting across the message to the public of the real issue before us.

For further information address Miss Elizabeth Newman, National W. C. T. U., 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

W. C. T. U. History in the Making

Our Woman's Christian Temperance Union is a School, not founded in that thought, or for that purpose, but sure to fit us for the sacred duties of patriots.—Frances E. Willard.

Publish the Good Tidings!

Fortunate is the local union that has the co-operation of the newspapers of its town. A stirring editorial or a news article on the history and present activities of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will give the membership campaign a marked impetus. The following editorial appeared in the *Aurora*, (Ill.) *Beacon*, a paper that gives generous space each week to W. C. T. U. and prohibition news sent in by the Publicity director. After a brief but graphic review of the history of the W. C. T. U., the editor says:

"To make its broadly appealing program more effective, the W. C. T. U. is engaged in a Jubilee Campaign to increase its membership to One Million. It will be worth while for every woman who is eligible for membership at least to look into the merits of this modernized crusading woman's enterprise, and to consider carefully whether an organization which has so much to its credit because of its nearly fifty years' activity, might not with great profit to everybody turn its splendid forces into a broader social and educational field. It would be a pity in these days of great social need to lose the benefit of half a million trained women's efforts to better the life of the community. And if the task is worth doing, then the W. C. T. U. should have no trouble in securing its million members—mobilized to carry out its well-rounded program."

Why not ask your local paper to pave the way for your membership campaign by an editorial of similar tenor?

"Spell-Down" on Law Enforcement Manual

"The things I don't know about the prohibitory law would fill volumes," said a W. C. T. U. woman in reply to a question as to what could be done with a certain law-violating citizen. "I thought W. C. T. U. members were specialists on prohibition," retorted the questioner. "I imagined they were walking encyclopedias on that particular question. I am distinctly disappointed."

The W. C. T. U. woman flushed, and then said with a determined accent in her voice, "There is one W. C. T. U. woman who *will* know hereafter. That little pocket law enforcement manual shall be my *vade mecum*. I'll know its contents. I'll study it while I'm washing the dishes, putting the baby to sleep, or doing my ironing, and I'll induce my fellow members to do likewise."

Apropos of this one individual's good resolution, why not during the next few weeks, have in your union an old-fashioned "spell-down" on the Law Enforcement Manual. The president, or someone she may select, may prepare the questions to be propounded, and the winner should receive as a trophy of her triumph a "Service Star" window card.

TOPICAL PROGRAMS FOR FEBRUARY

First Program

THEME——Federal Legislation to Prohibit the Liquor Traffic.

DISCUSSION—A glance backward indicates significantly the determined progress. Has a reform been reached in a day? Is the task completed? How can we help? OUR FEDERAL PROGRAM—Adequate Congressional Appropriations for Prohibition Enforcement, Social Hygiene, Children's Bureau and Women's Bureau. Protection of Maternity and Infancy. Prohibition of Drug Peyote. To make Unlawful the Exportation of Morphia. Protection of China and Other Countries Against the Outlawed American Brewer. Physical Education. Independent Citizenship for Married Women. Bureau of Citizenship. Vocational Home Economics. Department of Education. Public Welfare Department.

Second Program

THEME—Willard Memorial.

DISCUSSION—The W. C. T. U., a vital force in the solution of present day problems of national import. The National W. C. T. U. an army of home defense. Why a Memorial Fund? A Willard, or patriotic medal contest may be held in the evening, proceeds for the benefit of the Memorial Fund.

Have You Registered?

Have you registered for the Correspondence Course on Americanization? The outline for this course is given on page 6. Forty-five students are enrolled and have been sent material for the course, and twenty-five more have signified their intention of taking the study. The course will be of inestimable value in helping you to meet the needs of your foreign-speaking neighbors.

What Would You Say?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Given in Next Week's Paper)

1. If you were asked how many countries in the world have some form of prohibition?

2. If you were asked in how many countries the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized?

3. If you were asked who are the officers of the World's W. C. T. U.?

4. If you were asked how the World's W. C. T. U. is supported?

5. If you were asked what the National W. C. T. U. of the United States is doing to help support the World's work?

Entertaining the Church Missionary Societies

Has your local union entertained the members of the church missionary societies this year? A personally conducted tour around the world, by five or six of your best speakers, will give your guests a bird's eye view of W. C. T. U. work in other lands. A big map, on which the route from point to point may be traced by a narrow white ribbon, will be a picturesque feature. Starting from New York, one could journey southward to South America, and tell briefly the story of our enterprises in Argentina and Uruguay, and of Miss Hardynia Norville's and Muriel Ayres' fine service. Crossing the Atlantic to South Africa we find ourselves among very active comrades, in a field to which Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston is soon to give help for a few months. On to Australia and New Zealand, always in educational or legislative campaigns for prohibition, the last named country to have the aid of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor during the year; north to Japan, the home of the venerable Madam Yajima, honorary president of the W. C. T. U.; across to China, where we meet our "very own" Christine Tinling and Frances Willard Wang. In India and Ceylon we catch a glimpse of the fine work of Mary J. Campbell and Flora E. Strout. Taking the trans-Siberian railroad we cross to Europe, with its many centers of W. C. T. U. service.

Is the "Star in the Window" Shining Along Your Street?

You may not have the courage to deliver a lecture or preach a sermon on law observance, but you can ask your neighbors to display in their windows one of the beautiful "Service Star" cards, with the significant words, "Serve America. Support the Constitution."

Try This Tonic!

"If your local union is a bit spiritless and lacking in enthusiasm, try a school of methods as a tonic," suggests a worker of many years' experience. "Invite the neighboring local unions to join you in this institute. Arrange for a luncheon at twelve o'clock, each member bringing a contribution of sandwiches, salad, fruit or cake, and the entertaining union providing a hot drink. Following the luncheon, start the program without delay, with the spirited singing of 'Win a Million Members.' Have two good speakers lead, in short talks, a discussion on certain departments of work. Conduct a Question Box, thereby giving an opportunity for consideration of problems that any worker may desire discussed. Sometime during the afternoon have music by high school orchestra or chorus, or a group of young people. Close with the singing of 'Work for Enforcement.'"

UNIONS AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good.
Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.
MAJOR MFG. CO., NEW YORK

New Display Cards for Immediate Use in the Interest of International Peace—"Facts On Disarmament"

An exhibit of 20 cards, 9x12 inches, printed in colors. Each card is strikingly illustrated, and presents a startling array of facts. The value of these cards is in immediate use for educational purposes. Place in public schools, colleges, churches, public halls and auditoriums, window displays, club rooms, etc.

Price, per set of 20 cards, $1.00. Enclose remittance with orders. Order quickly and use widely.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Another Empty Jail

The lot of the Mason county (Mich.) sheriff is a hard one. A lone prisoner completed his term in December, and crime is a negligible quantity in that region, according to the *Pontiac* (Mich.) *Daily Press*. After saloons were banished the board of supervisors was compelled to substitute salary for fees in order to secure a sheriff.

Join Our Forces

Each week you will see EveryDay Flavors advertised in the UNION SIGNAL. We hope you will read what we have to tell you.

The responses to our advertisements, so far, have been splendid. We are cooperating to eliminate alcohol and we appreciate the many inquiries and orders which have come to us. Those of you who have become acquainted with EveryDay non-alcoholic, liquid flavors are reaping the benefits of our appreciation. Many competitive offers have been made as a result of which we have been able to reimburse the winning unions in a financial way. This is in addition to our liberal offer. It is done solely for the purpose of helping active members interest the entire union in distributing EveryDay Flavors.

If you have ordered and your name is on our lists, you will receive a personal letter from us. Join our forces *today*, if you are not already one of us. Write for our liberal terms.

EVERYDAY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Lima, Ohio.
Dept. E. Box 290.

Difference Between English and American Views on Prohibition

"Pussyfoot" Johnson never lacks a proper answer. In India he was asked publicly, "Why is Great Britain so far behind the United States on the temperance question?" The question contained a high explosive, considering Mr. Johnson as an American, with headquarters in London, speaking in India. He answered: "Great Britain considers the liquor business so bad that she closes up the liquor-selling shops sixteen hours out of the twenty-four; and America shuts them up the whole twenty-four. There is a difference of only eight hours."

—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Dry Regime Wins Friends For Prohibition

It is reported that Dr. Karl Fries, general international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, on returning to Stockholm after a four weeks' stay in New York, Chicago and other cities, expressed the hope that Sweden would speedily follow the example of America and adopt prohibition. Dr. Fries was impressed by the fact that during the course of his visit he saw no one under the influence of liquor, no smuggling of intoxicants into the numerous hotels and restaurants he patronized; and that the immorality so frequently observed on the streets of London and Paris was absent. He found that many employers who had previously opposed prohibition, now endorse it, because of the increased punctuality, regularity, efficiency and application of their employes under the dry regime.

Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

"Miss China," by Emma Sarepta Yule in *Scribner's* for January.

"Chinese young women are putting new energy into the temperance work. One organizer said that this was necessary to offset the increase of breweries and other alcohol factories in China since the adoption of the prohibition amendment in the United States. 'We do not want alcohol to get the hold opium was allowed to because China was not organized against it,' said this youthful Frances Willard. 'Our work is directed against opium and gambling as well as alcohol.' "

"The Normal Child in Society," by Bird T. Baldwin, Director, and Anne O'Hagan, and "The Story of My Life" by Mme. Curie in *The Delineator* for January.

"The Unmarried Mother," by Frances Haffkine Snow in *Current History* for December.

"Child Welfare Problems and Standards" by Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, in *Mother and Child* for December.

"Little Lonely Tree," story by Margaret E. Sangster in *Good Housekeeping* for January.

"Letters from a Senator's Wife" by Frances Parkinson Keyes in *Good Housekeeping* for January.

"For a New Cycle," editorial, and "You Can Change the World," by Eugene Davenport in *Ladies' Home Journal* for January.

"The Good Citizenship Bureau," conducted by Anna Steese Richardson, and "Are You a Hundred Per Cent Mother?" by William R. P. Emerson, M. D., in the *Woman's Home Companion* for January.

"Working with the Working Woman" by Cornelia Stratton Parker in *Harper's* for December.

Helps For January and February Programs

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

LIFE PLAY—The Child in the Midst. Per copy, 10 cents.

POSTERS:
The Crossroads.
Guard Their Future.
Nutrition.
Price each, 10 cents.

Child Welfare (Five Pointed Star). Per copy, 5 cents.

PAMPHLETS:
The Mother As Playfellow. Price 15 cents.
The Punishment of Children. Price, 20 cents.

LEAFLETS:
The Story Hour—What to Tell—How to Tell It. Per copy, 3 cents; per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 90 cents.
Young America Goes to School. Per copy, 3 cents; per 50, 75 cents; per 100, $1.25.

To Every Child Belongs the Right to Spiritual Training.
Babies or Brewers.
The House Johnnie Lives In. No. 1.
The House Johnnie Lives In. No. 2.
The Baby—Its Food.
The Baby—Its Care.
The Citizen's Duty.
Law Enforcement.
Who Says Prohibition Is a Failure?
Today's Imperative Task.
United States Supreme Court Decisions.
Stabilize Public Sentiment.
A Vision of American Sovereignty.
Crusading In the Court Room. Each per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Twenty Years of Prohibition Legislation by the United States Congress. Per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Studies In Government. Price 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.
Law Enforcement Manual. Price 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Lillian M. N. Stevens—Biographic Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents; per 100, $1.25.

Stevens Legislative Fund leaflet.
Willard Memorial Fund Leaflet.
Each free for postage. Please send remittance with order.

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The Truth In Poster Form

New posters for School Use, Size 24x36.

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- Alcohol Sides With Germ Enemies.
- Alcohol Makes Hard Work Harder.
- Alcohol Impairs Skill.
- Doctors Dropping Alcohol as Medicine.
- John Barleycorn Not a Good Sport.
- Alcohol Hinders Success in Business.
- Drinkers' Wounds Heal More Slowly.
- Small Accidents That Might Happen to You.

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OTHER POSTERS:

- Size 18x52. Sepia Tints. Price, 10 cents. per 50, $4.00; per 100, $7.50.
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- Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
- The Physical Decalog.
- The Destroyer.
- Total Abstinence Must be Taught.
- Forge a Chain.
- Guard Their Future.
- Milk or Beer.
- The Cigaret Condemned.
- The Ten Commandments.
- College Smokers and Non-Smokers.

Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60; per 50, $6.50; per 100, $12.00.

Supply your schools and colleges with posters.

New Health Poster "Nutrition"

For health meetings, conferences, schoolrooms, public libraries, etc. Size, 19x25. Price, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE POSTERS, SIZE 9x11.

- Recent Percentages of Alcohol in Patent Medicines. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.
- Of the Poison Brand. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

New Poster

"Stand by the Flag and The Constitution"

With text of the Eighteenth Amendment and Quotation from Federal Commissioner Haynes. Use extensively in Public Halls, Colleges and High Schools, Club Rooms, Churches, etc., etc.

Price, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents; per 100, $7.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The Diary of a South African

(Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement of this entertaining autobiography, by M. M. Steytler. We are quoting from it the portion telling how a man who had been brought up to consider that liquor was a good gift of God, to be taken in moderation, was influenced to give up the drink department of his business.)

"One evening a man called at my store and asked for a shilling. I refused, and said, 'You are a drunken loafer, and I will not give you *sixpence;* but I will give you food.'

"He laughed in my face, and answered: 'Do you know who I am?'

"I failed to recognize him until he supplied his name, when I was shocked at the change in him. He continued: 'I came here in 1872, and you started me in a canteen; I became a drunkard, my wife and daughters are on the streets, and you see what I am.'

"'Look here,' I answered, 'don't put your misery down to me; you would have got the support I gave you from anyone else, for you brought excellent testimonials from the Colony when you arrived, and in any case you would have been just what you are all the same, but this I will admit: I made money out of your misery, and I promise I will give up the alcoholic liquor business.'

"In justice to myself, I must explain that in our store we sold rough goods, food, groceries, and drink, so that what my visitor designated a 'canteen' was, in reality, a small shop, or 'Universal Provider.'

"That night I went home and told my wife that I would not go on with the accursed trade, and that although I was only selling wholesale, yet it was wholesale slaughter, and, with God's help, I resolved to start afresh.

"Fortunately for me everything in the store was 'on consignment,' so that I was not personally liable for anything. When I was clerk in a wine merchant's office in Capetown I used to take pleasure in my work, and boasted to John of the number of casks of brandy I gauged and marked off in one day. My conscience never troubled me. In that frame of mind I started business in Kimberley. But when I came into close contact with the trade, I realized that I had to be friendly and chatty with barmen, who gradually deteriorated from fresh-looking men to bloated drunkards; then my troubles began. However, I could not give up my business without seriously affecting the men to whom I owed money. The shock I had experienced when I was told by the Bank that Maynard, Walker & Co. were no good, and that I was ruined, caused me endless misery. However, looking back, I thank God for that bitter disappointment; for had Maynard, Walker & Co. not liquidated, I should have continued with their support, and today I might be the possessor of one of the largest liquor stores in South Africa. I cannot be too thankful that I was pulled up in my career and given the opportunity to begin again, as a poor man, it is true, poorer even than when I began to trade, for I had to pay £1,000 for a store that originally cost me £150, yet I felt free to choose a business that would not injure my fellow-men in body and soul. Today I can honestly say that not one penny of what I have or may leave to my children was made from the sale of liquor.

"I wrote to all parties who had consigned liquors to me, and asked them to allow me to hand over their belongings to someone else—the rest I could dispose of myself. Amongst them were sixty casks of brandy belonging to P. Marais, wine merchant, Capetown. The cost was about 8s. 6d. per gallon at Kimberley; the man who took it over kept the stuff for a large profit. I wrote him, saying that as I knew he had been offered 9s. per gallon and would not sell, all responsibility regarding loss to Mr. Marais was off my shoulders. The brandy rose to 9s. 6d., yet he would not sell; finally it fell, and he was compelled to sell at a loss. He and Mr. Marais always said that it was through my action that they lost money. But in the face of the above facts their statement is absurd."

* * * *

"In this connection I must mention a firm in Kimberley who started the liquor business the moment they heard I had relinquished it. There were five partners, who were doing well in the general business, groceries, furnishings, etc. I begged and prayed Alfred, the senior partner, to have nothing to do with the liquor trade; he simply laughed at me. But, not many years after, Alfred had to be sent on a sea-trip to keep him away from drink, and whilst on board his 'grog' was stopped, by the Captain's orders. This was just what Alfred's friends wanted. He arrived in England and became so confirmed a drunkard that those interested in his welfare sent him back to the Cape, and again the 'grog' was stopped on the voyage. These sea-trips inspired vain hopes of his cure. One partner committed suicide, another is said to have died of dropsy, the result of his drinking habits, and the only brother now living is he who protested against the selling of alcohol, and was laughed at for a 'Psalm-singer' and 'sanctimonious humbug'!"

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Does your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your church society need money? If so kindly note the following. We have decided as an advertising medium to place our **Astra Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors** on the market thru these agencies and for every gross placed in this manner your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your society can net $36.00. **Astra** is the highest grade line of this kind on the market today. Our goods come to you absolutely guaranteed; you try them before you pay. It will pay you to investigate our proposition. Why not allow us to submit samples and our liberal offer in detail?

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER.....35c a year

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER.....47c a year

Address all business communications to

THE UNION SIGNAL
Evanston, Illinois.

County Union Honor Roll

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

We are eagerly waiting for a report from the counties that are one hundred per cent perfect on the Trio-Team plan and thus entitled to be listed on the County Union Honor Roll. Perchance we are a bit impatient and eager as the announcement was published only week before last, but we are certain there are counties that can qualify. We repeat the terms of eligibility.

WHAT IS IT? Any county all the local unions of which are one hundred per cent perfect as regards THE UNION SIGNAL Trio-Team plan is to be listed on our County Union Honor Roll, to be published in our official paper.

HOW TO GET ON. To be entitled to a place on this Honor Roll, the county president must certify that the three leading officers of every local union in the county have the weekly UNION SIGNAL, either by personal subscriptions, or as a gift from the union paid out of its treasury, or by special fund.

WHEN TO GET ON. Now! Which county will be the first to send in its name to start the County Union Honor Roll?

Union Signal For New Members

"We have gained nine new members," said the president of one of the local unions of Cook County (Ill.), "and we have given to each of them a subscription to the Law Enforcement Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL. We expect them to like it so well that in another year they will be taking the regular edition. Of course our Trio-Team has the official paper!"

Union Signal Furnishes Copy for Local Press

"Use THE UNION SIGNAL and the bulletins the Publicity department sends out?" exclaimed a county president of Illinois in reply to a question. "Of course I do. That's what I depend upon for my weekly column in our local paper. It doesn't want it in type as if copied, but if I re-write the material, it will publish it, prohibition paragraphs and all. If my SIGNAL doesn't come Saturday, as it usually does, I feel at a loss Sunday, for our Bible class leader invariably says, at the close, 'Perhaps Mrs. —— has something to say along temperance lines.' And if I have received my SIGNAL you may be sure I have."

Good For the Y. P. B.

"I shall recommend the Trio-Team plan to the Y. P. B. of Iowa," says Edith E. Smith, of Ackworth, Iowa. "I have just suggested as a part of the supplies for a new Y. P. B. to be furnished by the W. C. T. U. of Fontanelle, Iowa, that they supply the Y. P. B. officers with three copies of THE UNION SIGNAL."

Bright Idea—Subscribe For An Extra!

"Certainly I take THE UNION SIGNAL," writes one of our subscribers. "I have for I don't know how many years—a score or more anyhow. My husband takes it, also, so I have one to give away or cut clippings from. I also happen to be president of a local union, in which all of the officers and some of the superintendents are subscribers."

How to Put on Flesh

WHY not gain from 10 to 35 lbs. in the next few months? Why not round out your neck, chest and bust and make yourself as attractive as you wish to be?

I *know* you can because I have helped over 45,000 women gain 10 to 35 pounds.

One pupil writes: "One year ago I weighed only 100 lbs.—now I weigh 126, and oh, I feel so well and so rested!"

I can help you attain your proper weight. In your room. Without drugs. By scientific, natural methods, such as your physician approves.

If you only realized how surely, how easily, how inexpensively your weight can be increased I am certain you would write me at once.

Tell me your faults of health or figure.

I respect your confidence and I will send you my booklet, free, showing you how to stand and walk correctly.

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37 1819 Broadway New York

"Thank You" From South America

"THE UNION SIGNAL is more and more useful to us in our work. Its message is far-reaching," writes Mrs. C. Van Domselaar, president of the white ribbon organization of Uruguay, South America. "Very often items of world temperance news are translated into Spanish and circulated throughout the country, by means of the daily press, our official organ, *El Lazo Blanco*, or perhaps in little leaflet circulars that are given out wherever it seems best. Scientific facts and statements by people of prominence are quoted in temperance lectures. We are realizing the importance of spreading facts concerning the benefits from prohibition to counteract the false statements of the enemy, and the up-to-date news THE UNION SIGNAL brings us along those lines is of great value."

Hotel Men Favor Prohibition

Prohibition may have kept hotels from reducing the rates on rooms, but it is nevertheless welcomed by hotel men. This was the statement made at the recent meeting of the Illinois Hotel Association by its president, George T. Thompson. Mr. Thompson claims that there is now less trouble with the guests than when many of them were drinkers, and that conservative patrons are not disturbed at all hours of the night by carousals. There also has been a distinct saving in furniture, and in short, life is easier for the hotel profession.

JUSTIFIES ITSELF

Prohibition has already justified itself, and sound common sense demands that it be continued in full force.—*Wheeling*, (W. Va.) *Intel.*

The "Money Earning Plan"

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Union Signal Quiz

1. State at least six general conclusions as to the results of prohibition thus far.
2. Tell the story of the women's crusade against the liquor traffic.
3. What responsibility for Americanization work rests upon each individual?
4. Give one incident which proves the worth of Americanization work.
5. What shall we "blame on prohibition"?
6. In what particulars, according to Dr. Landrith, were the last five years (including 1922) memorable?
7. In how many states is the use of alcohol for medical purposes prohibited by law?
8. Suggest five methods of work for your local union.
9. What are some of the recent activities of our National Congress?
10. When are your congressional primaries, and do you know the views of your candidates in regard to the prohibition question?

Headache Guaranteed

Capper's Weekly tells of a proud home brewer who took a sample of his beer to Dr. J. M. Doran, chief prohibition chemist in Washington, D. C. "It must be at least ten per cent," said he, "because it leaves you with an awful head in the morning."

Dr. Doran took the home brew into his laboratory, tested it and found that it was not properly made and contained no alcohol at all, but it was full of ptomaines, the poison found in spoiled food, which so often causes death.

An Entertaining Autobiography

is "The Diary of a South African" by M. M. Steytler (whose pen name is M. M. Steyn), a merchant of Port Elizabeth, South Africa. The book gives a vivid description of the writer's boyhood, a picture of life in a good class Dutch circle, and the story of the early days in the diamond fields. Its keenest interest to our readers will be its recital of the tale of how Mr. Steytler gave up the sale of alcoholic beverages, became a total abstainer, and endeavored to influence others to follow his example. Price five shillings, sixpence. Postage extra. Order of J. C. Juta & Co., Capetown, South Africa.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly

Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

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Union Signal Day Number

Union Signal Day—March 1

The Union Signal is the official organ of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is the property of the National W. C. T. U. and every member of the organization is part owner. No white ribboner is adequately equipped for service who is not a subscriber to The Union Signal.

It was the oft expressed desire of Mrs. Stevens that March 1, her birthday, should be celebrated in a way to make prominent The Union Signal, *our official organ. Select from articles in this issue and make an up-to-date program that will result in each locality in a shower of subscriptions.*

IS OUR OPTIMISM CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION SITUATION WELL FOUNDED?

WHAT ARE THE GROUNDS OF OUR CONFIDENCE?

These are days when we must not only be optimistic concerning prohibition but be able to give a reason for the faith that is in us that ultimate success will crown the efforts of those who are working for the enforcement of the law. Magazines and newspapers are featuring questionnaires on "What Do You Think of Prohibition?" and optimists, pessimists and our antagonists are filling the columns of these periodicals with their opinions pro and con. What is noticeably lacking, however, in most of these so-called surveys, is definite, authentic evidence.

There are at least five outstanding reasons why we can be optimistic over the present situation, reasons that are not only convincing to our own intelligence but that ought to convert the sceptical individual who is being confused and misled by wet propagandists.

First: There Has Been a Decrease in Consumption of Alcoholic Liquors

Congressman Goodykoontz of West Virginia, in a speech in the House of Representatives, December 21, said there is not being consumed five per cent of the alcohol that was consumed prior to national prohibition. Deets Pickett of the Research department of the Board of Prohibition of the Methodist Church, says, "There has been an enormous decrease in the consumption of liquor, a decrease not less than 85 and possibly more than 90 per cent." Congressman Nelson of Minnesota, speaking before the House of Representatives, declared that "home brew and the manufacture of moonshine whisky while troublesome in certain communities has been almost a negligible factor when the amount of this illicit manufacture is considered." One of the best informed men on the subject of home brew, Congressman Nelson quotes as saying there is not a home brewing outfit in more than one out of each 1,000 families in the United States.

Decrease in consumption is shown also by the increased price of liquor, for even the vilest concoctions sell now at $12 to $20 a quart whereas in old license days, whisky could be bought for $1.00 a quart. In short, it is becoming increasingly inconvenient, expensive and dangerous to indulge in drinking, and the decrease in consumption is what one would expect. "This decrease ought to be apparent to anyone who wants to see it," remarks William Jennings Bryan. "They used to bring liquor in by the carloads, deliver it in drays at the principal street corners, and bottles were arranged on shelves to lure men to drink. No carload lots are now shipped, they do not deliver it by the dray loads at the street corner saloon, nor is it sold on the principal streets nor exhibited on the shelves. It is brought largely in valises and carried at night through the alleys."

Second: There Has Been a Marked Decrease In Drunkenness

Figures that bear eloquent testimony to the truth of this statement are to be found in the annual report of the Washingtonian Home, a retreat for alcoholics, located in Chicago, which is facing a changed situation for "lack of patronage," and has been obliged to close one of its branches. The Neal Institutes for the treatment of inebriates report a similar experience, the proprietor having embarked in other business. Some time ago Commissioner Haynes said statistics showed a decrease in arrests for drunkenness of about 60 per cent, but remarked that "A few selfish souls in pursuit of a dollar or drink make more noise than the whole United States Supreme Court when in session." Commissioner Haynes says that on recent visits to New York and Philadelphia the number of drunken men seen by him could be counted on the fingers of one hand, while before prohibition the sight of drunken men on the public streets was so common as to excite no surprise.

"In my study of the prohibition situation in the United States," says Gifford Gordon, a lecturer from Australia, "one of the things that struck me most forcibly was the difficulty I had in finding drunken men; I could find more drunken men in Melbourne, Australia, in ten minutes than in America in two months." Pages of testimony from different cities could be given to show the improved condition in this regard, but the statement in the *New York Times* of January 1, that the night before had been the driest and decentest New Year's eve in the history of New York, is typical of much of the evidence that could be given.

Third: There Has Been Increased Co-Operation on the Part of State and City Police, Judges and Juries

Commissioner Haynes at a recent public meeting read at length from letters from state Federal officials showing better co-operation of state and city police, greater inclination on the part of juries and jurists to mete out justice, and punish offenders. Even in as difficult a field as Chicago, the mayor and chief of police have publicly pledged themselves to enforce the law, and the Federal officials are receiving satisfactory support from state and municipal officers. Excerpts from reports of state directors read like this: "Juries becoming responsive to public sentiment." "Juries in sympathy with Volstead Act." "Dry law offenders are being given from three to six months on chain gang or in jail."—(this from South Carolina.) "No trouble in securing convictions." "Attitude of Federal and state juries leaning toward enforcement." "So far as Federal courts are concerned when cases are presented for trial, juries invariably bring in verdicts of guilty."

Fourth: There Is a Growing Sense of Responsibility on the Part of the Average Citizen

The good people are uniting in community law enforcement movements, and demanding that the law be enforced. They are holding enforcement mass meetings to arouse a lethargic public, and are carrying on a campaign of education to inform the people of the actual value of prohibition, and the loss entailed in the failure to adequately enforce it everywhere.

There are indeed reasons too numerous to mention why the advocates of the dry law may feel encouraged and hopeful. The one man in the United States who is in a position to know the best and the worst of the enforcement situation, Major Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, at Washington, D. C., is the most optimistic. He said the other day in a public address, "I never was more confident of the success of national prohibition than I am this very minute." And then he gave the most fundamental and far-reaching ground for his optimism—that as God was with us at the inception of this righteous movement, he confidently believed that He would with us carry it to a triumphant end, and the United States would stand before the world as a nation that had fully demonstrated its power to overcome an age-old evil.

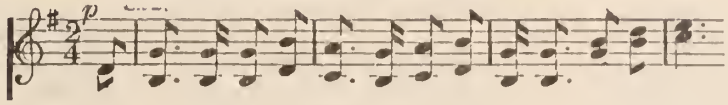
MARCH FIRST PROGRAM

THEME—"To meet their twentieth century obligations and opportunities, it is of paramount importance that our women have a broad education." Anna Adams Gordon.

DISCUSSION—HOW TO USE THE UNION SIGNAL (1) as an agency to secure our Million Members, by putting it into the hands of the women we would win; (2) to enlist new members in definite department work through reading articles by our W. C. T. U. specialists; (3) as a study course in Christian Citizenship to train old and new members to become intelligent and efficient citizens: (4) to mobilize all the women of the United States for a nation-wide campaign for law observance; (5) to set on fire with holy zeal all members through the reading of the thrilling stories of our W. C. T. U. work in foreign lands. For further suggestions and helps read THE UNION SIGNAL.

SIGNAL STEAM FOR THE TRIO TEAM!

Anna Adams Gordon
(Dedicated to Julia F. Deane)



(Tune, "Auld Lang Syne.")

I

We all must help the world to sing
Earth's highest, noblest song,
Of peace on earth, goodwill to men,
And send the thrill along.

REFRAIN

Subscribe and bring the victory,
Subscribe each Trio-Team,
For workers true like you and you,
Must run by Signal Steam.

II

A million members can be won
By Nineteen Twenty Four,
If every Trio-Team will read
The Signal more and more.

REFRAIN

III

Our mighty program for the year,
The Signal will proclaim,
The Trio-Team must pass it on,
A torch with love aflame.

REFRAIN

IV

The world for Christ our zeal shall claim,
The liquor curse must go,
With Signal Trio-Teams at work,
The truth the world shall know.

REFRAIN

V

The great campaigns of '22,
Victorious shall be,
If Trio-Teams and members all,
On Signal lists we see.

REFRAIN

PROHIBITION WINS IN PUBLIC DEBATE AT CEYLON'S FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION

Flora E. Strout

We have just emerged from the throes of our first national convention, which was an unqualified success in every way, and consequently our heads are very much in the air and we have rather a sniffy manner toward other and less fortunate organizations!

We were bold enough to begin proceedings with a public debate on prohibition *vs.* license and had two very prominent men as leading speakers. Prohibition won by a large majority, as it ought to have done, because the only arguments worth while were all on that side. The collection taken at that meeting, together with what we received from the tiffins, more than covered expenses. A wealthy member paid the cost of the garden party.

Why, yes, we had a garden party! It was altogether delightful, with a glee club to help out and delicious things to eat. Everyone became acquainted with everyone else, and the Organizing secretary, (myself) gave her report, which was really a review of the work for the information of such of our guests as were not in touch with our society.

As for attendance, it was splendid! Delegates came from all of our affiliated societies and there were fraternal delegates from many others. Best of all, they stayed throughout the whole proceedings, even through the hot time of the day, and it *was* hot. They even remained during the election of officers and the reading of the resolutions, not seeming to feel the need of shopping expeditions and excursions.

As to the business program, one whole day was given over to a school of methods when our superintendents, some of whom had never before spoken in public, presented their work and conducted the discussions. There was not a "dry moment," most improper, I know, for a

W. C. T. U. convention, in one sense. The second day was given over to reports, addresses and other features. Our president gave a very fine address, a thing she had never done before; I mean, up to that time, she had never in her life given any sort of a speech. She is the wife of a prominent official and very charming. We all love her.

The editors of the five newspapers had the shock of their lives when they were asked to publish proceedings in full, but they found it all such good "copy" that they gave space to everything even unto the last item! Everybody thanked everybody else, and after the reading of the plan of work for the new year, the president declared the first National W. C. T. U. convention of Ceylon adjourned. We have been indulging in secret chuckles to think that we have beaten the World's W. C. T. U. on a department of Substitutes for Drink Shops. Our first "Workmen's Resort," as it is called, is doing a great work.

Following are the national officers for the new year: President, Mrs. C. H. Collins; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. M. Pieries, Mrs. Edward Mather, Dr. (Mrs.) Nellama Aiyar; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. A. Joseph; recording secretary, Miss Hornby; treasurer, Mrs. R. E. Carter; executive secretary, Miss Grace Nathanielsz. Seven departments are in full swing and we are rejoicing over renewed and more extensive activity. We have in view a young people's rally, a children's mass meeting, an adult medal contest; besides which we are inaugurating play centers and are planning to have a booth at the All-Ceylon Industrial Exhibit which is to be held in March.

In Jaffna, where I started a Tamil union with 100 members, there are now 400, and in Galle, the union has nearly doubled its membership, so we have reason for holding our heads a little high and for assuming the air of pitying condescension which we carry!

Now for another bit of good news: The Straits Settlements organization has at last found a worker to help out, an English woman who has had training in social work and who will occupy the same position that Miss Mack, in Burma, and Miss Nathanielsz, in Ceylon, fill so capably. I wish she could have come before I left Malaya as she needs to know about our methods and conditions there, but reports show that the work is still flourishing and Mrs. Ferguson-Davie, the wife of the Anglican bishop is acting as national president. She is very fine and our committees there are so excellent that Mrs. Stitt, the new worker, will have strong backing and, doubtless, soon find her place. I shall keep in constant touch with her.

I feel sure you will agree with me that there is much for which to thank God.

WHAT ARE WOMEN IN INDUSTRY LAWS?

By Mary Van Kleeck, First Director of Woman's Bureau U. S. Department of Labor, Now Director of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation

The mechanical method is the basis of our industrial order today and all production is affected by the type of organization which the machine symbolizes. The fundamental fact is that women who are working in mechanical industries are not in a position, by their own word, to determine what their opportunity or what their hours or what their wages shall be.

So action by the community has developed in recognition of the fact that it is the conditions and not the individual that need to be controlled.

Let us distinguish between the different kinds of labor laws. A labor law is not a single, uniform concept. Let us consider as illustrations some of the labor laws of this country. A law in which I am sure you were all interested was passed in 1920, in Washington, to put on a statutory basis the Woman's Bureau in the Department of Labor, and to provide through it for the collection of information, and the establishment of standards and policies affecting women in industry, to enlarge their opportunities, and to improve their working conditions by means chiefly of investigation and publication.

This bureau is controlled by women for essentially the same reason that you are the Woman's Christian Temperance Union instead of a union of men and women. You recognize the fact that by getting together at this particular stage of our economic and political life we are going to be in a position to deal with questions of importance to us, and to make the influence of women a real contribution to the public service.

Women First—Then All Workers

Then, consider another kind of labor law: The very simplest form is one which prescribes certain sanitary conditions in a factory. In the beginning, I think in all our eastern states, these have specified protection of women and children, but the tendency has been to make this merely the first step. Now I do not believe that there is a state in the country which does not apply this form of "protective legislation" to the entire industry, whether men or women are employed. So, beginning with special legislation for women, it has been extended to the advancement of all workers.

Then, there is another kind of labor law, which is solely a health measure, prohibiting the employment of women in certain occupations involving hazards to health. I believe we would all agree that we want these occupations made fit for women by removing the hazards rather than prohibiting the employment of women in them, unless it be an occupation like certain processes in the manufacture of lead products, in which it is agreed by most scientists the danger for a woman is greater than for a man. A lead-poisoned mother may be unable to bear a child, or, if she does, the child is likely to die in the first year of its life. That is a physiological fact, and I am sure that we would agree, again, that if it is a physiological fact that women are affected more disastrously than men by the hazards of an occupation, we would not regard that occupation as an "opportunity" for women. We would approve, in those circumstances, of prohibition of the employment of women. But when the process can very easily be made safe, then we would say, let us make the occupation safe, and let us open that occupation to women. That is another kind of protective legislation.

Why Do We Have These Laws?

1. See Union Signal, February 23, 1922, for Scientific Temperance Reasons.

2. Write National Director, 1511 Maple Ave., Evanston, Illinois, for free copy of "Economic Reasons," by Miss Van Kleeck.

Should Women's Hours Be Shorter?

Still another kind is the legislation that restricts the hours of women, either limiting the number by day or prohibiting night work. This is legislation with a long history, based partly on the physiological laws of fatigue, and partly on the social considerations involved in the fact that women wage earners have the double duty of wage-earning and home-keeping, and that in practice, those home duties are added to the duties of work. Thus, on that general ground of social need, social exigencies, you might call it, which may not last forever, and in accordance with physiological laws which are likely to last longer, we have been developing our labor laws for women.

I am coming back to the question as to why that type of labor law should not always apply both to men and women, but I want to leave it here just for a moment to make this statement: This is different from the law that regulates sanitary conditions. The moment you touch the question of hours of work, you touch the economic balance of power as between the employer and the employe, and that is the reason why you usually have such a row about it. Every time you try to touch it through legislation, somebody is going to profit by it or the reverse. Hence, it is not a clear-cut issue. It is recognized, in particular, that in shortening hours of work the wage question is intimately involved.

Where the Fight Starts

Workers consider that they have gained a new status when their hours have been shortened, and so you are touching a condition that is not merely physiological, and it is not only social, but is a measure of economic position and economic power. After they have won a new status through shorter hours, the workers are likely to seek further gains, —generally higher wages and better conditions and more power to control their own occupations. Every time you throw this question of hours of work into the arena, you have a fight over it between employing interests and the worker. That is the reason why we cannot dismiss it lightly as a simple expression of our economic theory about women, but must recognize all the varied aspects of it. I shall come back to that question because I realize that the discussion of it is left unfinished.

But now I want to mention another kind of legislation, and that is the establishment of minimum wage commissions. Minimum wage commissions do not mean the setting of a minimum wage by law in the usual sense. What a minimum wage commission does, as it is being advocated by several organizations of women and as it is actually being tried out in some states and in the District of Columbia, is to give women workers a voice in setting their own minimum wages.

Sample Democracy

A minimum wage law establishes a commission on which employers, women workers and the public should be represented. I refer to the law generally recognized as the standard. Some laws have been put through with such amendments that they do not measure up to that standard. But in the best legislation the principle involved is that, in the interests of the community, the cost of living should be the minimum basis of wages, and that since in many communities, due to the economic weakness of women's position, women are the lowest paid workers, they should, therefore, be the group to be protected by law. Not because they are women, but because they are low-paid workers this minimum wage legislation is found necessary. Were they paid the same wages as men, we would not need a minimum wage law for women alone.

I think it is quite safe to say that in practically every study that has been made, the wages of women in an industry have been about half the wages of men in that industry. It is because women happen unfortunately to be the low-paid group that the community asserts itself to improve the status of that low-paid group, not to make an arbitrary law passed by the legislature, but to say, "We must have conference. We must have the minimum wage established on the basis, first of all, of facts, and, secondly, in accordance with the expressed judgment of the women who are involved, their employers, and the public."

And so you see, minimum wage legislation is entirely different from a law limiting hours of work, because the establishment of a minimum wage commission really gives to women a vote on the minimum wage to be paid to any woman or girl in their industry.

Labor legislation, then, takes many forms. Equally complex is the economic opportunity which women seek. Most complicated of all is the relation of labor legislation to economic opportunity.

We must control conditions and we must enlarge opportunities but the one cannot go on without the other because an opportunity which is only a chance to work under conditions that no woman ought to endure is not a desirable opportunity.

What Working Men Say

Now just a word about the reason why the men in the trade unions generally do not wish men to be included in laws limiting hours of work.

The American Federation of Labor had a very vigorous debate on that question several years ago. They came out with a vote which was very close, but it was a vote against endorsing the shortening of hours of work through legislation. That was because our American labor movement is committed to what is called economic action as opposed to political action; that is to say, they believe that they will be stronger if they gain their ends through trade unionism rather than through legislation. But bear in mind that the American Federation of Labor

(Continued on Page Ten)

STUDIES IN GOVERNMENT

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

Deborah Knox Livingston, National Director of Christian Citizenship

There never was an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that was so thoroughly considered from so many angles by the people as the Eighteenth Amendment. For more than half a century the political, social, educational and economic aspects of prohibition had been discussed by the press, the pulpit and platform, as well as by the people themselves. Thirty-three states, either by the act of their state legislatures or by the people at the polls, had voted out the legalized liquor trade and were prohibition states. A large percentage of Congressmen came from these states and were committed to secure National Prohibition. For many years, from time to time, a prohibition amendment had been introduced into Congress but it was not until December, 1917, that the amendment finally passed Congress and was submitted to the several state legislatures for ratification. To do this is required a two-thirds vote in both Senate and House of Representatives. The Constitution further requires that three-fourths of the state legislatures must ratify an amendment before it can become the law of the land. On January 16, 1919, Nebraska, the thirty-sixth state (completing the required three-fourths) ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment. Since then, nine other states have ratified, making a total of forty-five out of the forty-eight states, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey being the only states which have failed to do so. National Constitutional Prohibition went into effect January 16, 1920.

Text of the Amendment

The Eighteenth Amendment reads as follows:

"Sec. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Provisions of Section I

Section one of the Eighteenth Amendment provides five distinct prohibitions regarding intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

1. It prohibits the *Manufacture;* this affects all breweries and distilleries and puts them out of existence.
2. It prohibits the *Sale;* this affects saloons, hotels and all places where liquor is sold, either by wholesale or retail trade.
3. It prohibits *Transportation;* this means that no railway, steamship, airplane, automobile or any other vehicle in the United States or operating under the American flag can transport liquor.
4. It prohibits *Importation;* this means that no citizen or group of citizens, either for personal use or trade, can bring into this country alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.
5. It prohibits *Exportation;* this is its most far reaching provision. It means that the people of the United States, having found that beverage alcohol contributes more degradation to the human race than any other thing, refuse to manufacture and sell to other countries that which they refuse to manufacture and sell to their own people.

QUESTIONS

1. How many prohibition states were there before we had National Prohibition?
2. How many states ratified the Prohibition Amendment?
3. When did the Eighteenth Amendment go into effect?
4. How many sections are there in the amendment?
5. What are the provisions of Section I?
6. What power is provided for in Section II?
7. What obligation has the state government in the matter of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment?
8. How can the purpose of the Federal law be attained?
9. What reason did Representative Volstead give for the insertion of Section II in the Amendment?
10. What has Senator Nelson said regarding the concurrent legislative power conferred on the states?

Provisions of Section II

In this section, concurrent power is conferred upon the several states and the Congress to enforce by appropriate legislation national prohibition. Concurrent power means that both state and nation are given equal power to carry out the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has rendered the following opinion as to the meaning of the phrase "concurrent power":—"The amendment does not require that the exercise of the power by Congress and by the states shall be coterminous, coextensive and coincident. The power is concurrent; that is, it may be given different manifestations directed to the accomplishment of the same general purpose, provided they are not in immediate and hostile collision one with the other. In instances of such collision, the state legislation must yield."

This is the first time that there has been written into the Constitution of the United States specific concurrent power to enforce a constitutional provision.

State Enforcement Codes

The state governments must assume the same obligation to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment within the state that the Federal Government assumes within the nation. We need, therefore, in every state, a prohibition enforcement code as strong and, if possible, even stronger than that enacted by the Federal Government. The purpose of the Federal law can only be attained in proportion as the several states concur with it.

Representative A. J. Volstead, author of the Volstead Act, has said, "To guard the so-called 'dry' states against the possible action of a 'wet' Congress, Section 2 of the amendment was inserted. This is the section that gives the states power concurrent with the Federal Government in enforcing prohibition of the liquor traffic."

Senator Nelson has said, "The concurrent legislative power conferred on the states is a power to enforce and not to destroy or nullify the amendment, or any part of it. The states may pass laws to aid in enforcing the amendment but they are utterly without power to in any wise nullify or destroy it."

ON THE WINGS OF LOVE

Eva Roberts Wood, Author of "In Rayagadda," "The Flag House," Etc.

The last guest had gone, the last merry good-night and best wishes had been said, and at last the wide-paneled, great-hinged door closed on the gay, laughing groups who had gathered to pay tribute to Galen Derby's sixteenth birthday.

It had been the best party of Galen's life. He had enjoyed every minute, it had been wonderful; but deep down in the recesses of his being, he had been anxious for it to be over. The sparkle in his deep blue eyes and the glow on his finely moulded face were not entirely from the excitement of the occasion; nor was the ceaseless moving of his long fingers and graceful limbs altogether instigated by the rhythm of the music. No!

As Galen slipped around the old, carefully carved newel post, and swiftly climbed the winding staircase to his room, a curious thrill of emotion swept over him. As he turned the knob of his own door, his fingers quivered as they touched the cold metal. As he crossed the threshold, and walked toward an old mahogany desk, an heirloom, the color surged to his cheeks. Turning the key to a small compartment he tremblingly lifted the lid to a tiny lacquered box, ran hasty fingers through various trinkets—bits of jewelry and small cards—then pulled out a big, square envelope, yellowed and crumpled with years, sealed with violet wax, and bearing this inscription:

"For my own dear Son:

"To be opened on the night of his sixteenth birthday.

"From his always loving
"Mother."

Galen touched the envelope softly, reverently. Holding it in his hand, he perused again the already familiar words and then in the quiet of the night, in the hush of his own chamber, broke the seal and read:

"My dear, my very dear:

"Do you remember the evening, the bright, twinkling evening with all the lovely, flickering lights when you, a tiny, cuddling boy, were up late waiting for Dad, who had gone over the hills, the big, round, frosty hills encircling our bit of a home, to bring to mother a new doctor?

"As you sat nestling against me, twisting your tumbled curls, and peeping sleepily up at the gorgeousness of a wide-skyed, thickly starred night, you asked: 'How far is it up to God, mother?'

"I tried to answer you then, my son; but you were such a mite of a laddie, and the question such a big one that mother was poorly equipped to answer. Well, anyhow, you fell asleep, dear, close to my tired, weakening heart, your wee, chubby fingers clutching mine. Breathing softly, you slumbered sweetly while angels scattered love-incense on the altar of your mother's heart, until the fire of gladness rose to meet the starry night.

"It was then I wrote this message to you, with the answer to your childish query, which something tells me, dear, you'll make again. When you are older, and are facing life in a new, uncertain way you'll struggle a bit, with the tender, erring wisdom of youth, to solve the mighty problems, which even sages have failed to fathom.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, January 26, 1922

Union Signal Steam

There's a rumor floating around W. C. T. U. circles that the Trio Team of every local union is expected as a matter of course to have the weekly UNION SIGNAL. It is difficult to even imagine a Trio-Team that is not equipped with THE UNION SIGNAL carrying a membership campaign through to success. But don't imagine that it is only the Trio Team that is supposed to take THE UNION SIGNAL; the other officers, the superintendents, every member, indeed, ought to have it if she is to be really efficient. Lillian M. N. Stevens, whose birthday we celebrate March first, said: "THE UNION SIGNAL is the true exponent of W. C. T. U. plans, purposes and principles. Every white ribboner should feel in honor bound to give her loyal support to this paper. No white ribboner is adequately equipped who is not a subscriber."

It is hoped that every local union in the country will consider it a privilege to observe March first by holding a meeting, or arranging for a luncheon for the promotion of interest in and subscriptions to the official paper.

SPECIAL! LAW OBSERVANCE CARDS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS!

Why not combine "pep", patriotism and UNION SIGNAL power and propaganda? As an inducement for long lists of subscriptions, we will give one Law Observance Star window card for each subscription secured through UNION SIGNAL Day Meetings. Remember: Names must be sent in by one person at one time. Stars will be sent to person forwarding list. OFFER EXPIRES MARCH 15.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

NATIONAL PRESIDENT TO VISIT BAHAMAS, CUBA AND MEXICO

In response to oft-repeated invitations, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the National and the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is soon to visit the Bahama Islands, Cuba and Mexico. She leaves Evanston early in February, going via Florida, to Nassau; thence to Havana, Cuba, the Isle of Pines, Matanzas and Santiago. After a short stay at these points she will cross the Gulf to Mexico, and will spend most of the time while in the sister republic to the south in Mexico City, with short visits to Vera Cruz, Guadalajara and Guanajuato. Mrs. Dwight Furness, national president of the Mexico W. C. T. U., will meet her in Mexico, and it is hoped the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be greatly extended and strengthened.

In this issue five different programs are suggested. On page 4 is a general program, that may be adapted to any group. On page 9 is a more specific and detailed program, all the material for which will be found in this number. A third suggestion is the demonstration or playlet on "Why Take THE UNION SIGNAL," to be participated in by eleven people, and the speaker. It is easily arranged; has been given in dozens of cities, and always with excellent results, and because of its success is printed in THE UNION SIGNAL, that it may be used more widely. No. 4, is "A Surprise Party" described on page 12 and No. 5, a UNION SIGNAL luncheon or supper.

Make this year's observance of UNION SIGNAL Day a record-breaker. Demonstrate that SIGNAL Steam can make not only the Trio Team but your whole membership more active, enthusiastic and efficient.

Let The Star in the Window Shine Forth Its Message

"I'd like to see that Star shining in every window in our town," remarked a minister as he held before him one of the new law observance cards of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. "I believe its influence would be far-reaching."

The "Star in the Window" idea has met with general approval. Letters commending it are being received at national headquarters in every mail; newspapers in cities, big and little, are giving it much publicity, some with illustrations. The Fox Film Corporation of New York wired its Chicago office to secure for its Pathe news feature a picture of workers putting the star in the windows of Evanston homes. What is even more significant, a paper unfriendly to our cause has scoffed at the idea—a bit of publicity that has been very helpful in arousing interest among the patriotic, law-loving people.

Orders for the card are coming in from every section of the country by the hundreds and thousands, and in smaller numbers. In order to make the Star campaign really effective, it must be done in a large way, and whole towns must blaze forth with the silent sermon, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Do not content yourself with an order of a Star poster for "me and my son John," but send for at least a thousand—better make it five or ten thousand. Present one to each of the editors of your local papers and ask them to write editorials on the plan. Make a gift of a Star to each of your pastors, and suggest that they speak of it from the pulpit. Arrange to have some of the members of your Young People's Branch sell the cards in the bank or some community center. Advertise in the paper that the cards can be procured at the corner drug store.

From the windows of your homes and your shops let the Star shine forth its glowing message.

"SERVE AMERICA. SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION."

What To Read

In these days, when books and papers abound, there is always a question of choice as to what to read. Young people, in particular, are apt to choose only what appeals to them. Many of your daily papers, with their wide circulation, have standards not of the highest, and some of the most popular magazines inculcate low social and moral ideals, influencing their readers on the wrong side of everything good. What is on your library table? Is it only the best material for young and old? Will the young people in your home look back in later years and thank God that their taste for literature has been carefully and skillfully directed? One man who is now prominent in the nation as a right thinker and moulder of public opinion is quick to say that as a boy he loved reading and devoured all sorts of books—anything that came to hand. But fortunately for him, while his parents had a large number of books, they were only of the best, whether fiction or any other kind of literature. The magazines were few in number, but likewise well chosen. Omniverous reader as he was, if he had not been able easily to have access to the best, and the worst had not been inconvenient to get hold of, he would today amount to little. This thing, more than anything else, he believes, directed his future life, and not only saved him, but all those who have been influenced by him, from the vitiating effects of the wrong kind of books and magazines.

Madam Kaji Yajima

A new brochure containing the story of Madam Kaji Yajima's Peace Pilgrimage to the World Disarmament Conference at Washington, by Anna A. Gordon. Of thrilling interest to all W. C. T. U., missionary and church workers everywhere. Deserves wide distribution. Price, single copy, 5 cents; per 50, $1.00; per 100, $1.75.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois.

UNION SIGNAL DAY PROGRAM

(March 1—Birthday of Lillian Stevens)

Music
Reading of Scriptures and Prayer.
Introductory Talk on the Significance of UNION SIGNAL Day.
Brief Tribute to Mrs. Stevens.
Quiz on "The Union Signal as First Aid in Membership, Christian Citizenship, Law Enforcement and World Prohibition Campaigns," followed by general discussion.
Music—"Signal Steam for the Trio Team." (Page Five)
Reading—"The Union Signal Soliloquizes."
Symposium—Two-minute testimonies by members on "How The Union Signal Has Helped to Gain Members, and been of General Value in W. C. T. U. Work."
Song—"Read, O Read The Union Signal."
Reading—"Overcoming Mrs. Smith's Objections."
Union Signal Subscription Shower.
Closing Song—"Subscribe, Subscribe." (Tune, "Auld Lang Syne.")

Union Signal Quiz

1. How is THE UNON SIGNAL of assistance in the membership campaign?

Ans. THE UNION SIGNAL publishes the plans of the National W. C. T. U. for the membership drive; prints articles that increase the enthusiasm of members and awaken the interest of those we wish to attract; gives suggestions that have been "tried and proved" by unions succeeding in the work, and **is most heartily endorsed by those who have used it most.**

2. Will a woman be a better citizen if she takes and reads THE UNON SIGNAL faithfully?

Ans. Not only will the conscientious perusal of THE UNION SIGNAL pages widen the mental horizon of any woman in a general way, but in a very special way will she learn of her political duties by the "Studies in Government" and the Washington Letter. Now that Congressional elections are approaching **the woman who knows from experience** will say "you must have THE UNION SIGNAL."

3. How can THE UNION SIGNAL help in law enforcement?

Ans. Each month an issue is devoted to the question of law enforcement. Definite information is given on the benefits of prohibition, so that its readers may be enabled to convert the sceptical and teach the ignorant. This is absolutely essential at a time when the daily press is putting out so many misleading statements and specious arguments. Suggestions are given of practical ways of cooperation with law enforcement officials. **Ask the woman who takes THE UNION SIGNAL if it is not a help in suggesting ways of putting force into enforcement.**

4. Should the young people read THE UNION SIGNAL? Why?

Ans. There is a page each week in THE UNION SIGNAL devoted to the interests of the young people; there is clean and wholesome fiction; there are articles that are every bit as interesting as fiction though they deal with facts about the various phases of the work the organization is doing. For the sake of what the young people may get, they should read THE UNION SIGNAL. For the sake of what they may—and wish to—give, they should read THE UNION SIGNAL.

5. Why should we think that reading THE UNION SIGNAL will help in bringing world prohibition?

Ans. It is an axiomatic truth that we will not care to help that of which we know nothing. The thrilling stories from the pens of our workers in China, Japan, Malaysia, South America, and other countries will stir the hearts of the readers to pray, to give, and who knows? perchance to go, that world prohibition may be a dream come true. **Has it not increased the heart's desire of the readers in your union?**

6. Are there other ways in which THE UNION SIGNAL is a "first aid"?

Ans. If time allowed we might speak at length on the necessity of THE UNION SIGNAL for the worker in Americanization, Child Welfare, Women in Industry, and all the other departments. Do you want "to know" what has been done, what may be done by your union, and what you can do to make the world safer for your child or that of your neighbor? Do you care about the foreigners in your community and wish from the depths of your heart that you might make their lot brighter, but have not the least notion of how to go about it? Do you feel the necessity of gaining the allegiance of the Woman in Industry that as she goes out into the world she may use her influence for the right? If you are alive to the great need for consecrated womanhood and girlhood, let THE UNION SIGNAL come to your home with its inspiration and practical helpfulness. **Ask the old subscribers about it.**

Overcoming Mrs. Smith's Objections

"Only one more subscription needed to complete my club of ten," soliloquized Mrs. Brown, as she brushed the crumbs from the breakfast table. "There's Barbara Smith. She ought to take THE UNION SIGNAL. I'm going to ask her this very afternoon."

A few hours later, Mrs. Brown, attired in her best, sallied forth to call upon her neighbor, Mrs. Roger Smith.

Having disposed of the weather, inquired solicitously as to the health of the members of her friend's family, and given an opinion as to the new minister of the Congregational church, Mrs. Brown tactfully broached the subject she had come to present.

"When I've found something which is a special source of enjoyment, I always want to pass it on to my friends," she began pleasantly. "I've been taking the paper, THE UNION SIGNAL, for more than five years and I find it quite indispensable in my W. C. T. U. and civic affairs, as well as in church and Sunday school work. I'm getting up a club of ten, and lack just one name. I felt sure you would be delighted to give me your subscription."

Mrs. Smith smilingly shook her head. "I'd like to do anything you ask me, Mrs. Brown, but really just now I can't afford it, you know. There are so many expenses."

Mrs. Brown's tone was sympathetic. "Yes, I realize just how it is, Mrs. Smith. It is deplorable how fast the children's clothes and shoes wear out, and the price of foodstuffs keeps up outrageously. Of course if you cannot afford the paper, I wouldn't think of urging the matter, but it costs only three cents a week, or 12½ cents a month to subscribe—I always put it that way to myself as then it doesn't seem as much as $1.50 a year. I argued the question with myself at first, and then I found by a little financial adjustment I could do it quite easily."

Mrs. Smith listened thoughtfully, as Mrs. Brown continued:

"Of course to save that three cents a week, or that 12½ cents a month might involve a little hardship, like eliminating a movie once every four weeks, or an ice-cream sundae possibly every thirty days. Most women could more than cover the expense by reducing their expenditure for candy, but then, of course, candy is fuel, and we need more or less."

Mrs. Smith laughed, although her cheeks flushed. "Oh, Mrs. Brown, you are incorrigible. I withdraw my 'can't afford it' excuse. But there really are other reasons. Honestly, Mrs. Brown, I

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awak'ning continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Dead Sea or a Garden?

I looked upon a sea
And lo! 'twas dead,
Although by Hermon's snows
And Jordan fed.

How came a fate so dire?
The tale's soon told.
All that it got it kept
And fast did hold.

All tributary streams
Found here their grave,
Because the sea received,
But never gave.

O sea that's dead! teach me
To know and feel
That selfish grasp and greed
My doom will seal.

And help me, Lord, my best,
Myself to give,
That I may others bless
And like Thee live.

—*Selected.*

FORMER NATIONAL SUPERINTENDENT PROMOTED

Mrs. Evelyn Norton Graham, of New York City, former National W. C. T. U. superintendent and widow of the late Joseph M. Graham, vice-president of the Erie railroad, passed to her heavenly home January 15. Mrs. Graham for many years held the position of national superintendent of Work among Railroad Men, and through her wide acquaintance among these men, rendered exceptional service. She rarely missed attending National W. C. T. U. conventions, and was a member of the party that crossed the Atlantic in the spring of 1920 to attend the World's convention at London. She will be missed by a wide circle of friends and W. C. T. U. comrades.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.
March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day. (Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens.)

What Are Women In Industry Laws?

(Continued from Page Six)

is actually on record in favor of many kinds of laws, such as one day of rest in seven, and that big constituent bodies in the American Federation of Labor, like the United Mine Workers, have worked consistently for legislation limiting their hours of work. Nevertheless, as a general theory the American Labor movement has gone on record against legislation limiting the hours of labor, and we must choose, as women, whether we believe that we should wait until they change their fundamental philosophy before we advocate a law for women or whether we will proceed independently.

The Working Women Say—

The working women themselves have spoken on this question. Every national organization of women, representing industrial workers, that has taken any action on it, so far as I know, has gone on record in favor of labor legislation for women.

There is a saying of Plato that the essence of equality is to treat unequal things unequally. In the July 1921 issue of *The Atlantic Monthly* is an interesting article which does not discuss women in general or women in industry. It is called "New Roads to Equality," and it analyzes the way in which we are abandoning some of our dislike in this country of what we used to call "class" or "special" legislation, because we have begun to discover that industrial development bears unevenly on different groups in the population,—that there are some groups who are rendered powerless by our particular kind of industrial development. So we throw legislation into the scales, as it were, to correct inequality. If you want to discuss your problem along theoretical lines, this is a question to ask: Are women in industry now equal to men in industry? Have they the same economic power, or have they less? If they have less, what can we throw into the scales that will make the desired equality come true?

Foot note: Thanks are due to the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., for whom this material was prepared, to Miss Van Kleeck, and to the national board of the Y. W. C. A. for sharing publication privileges.

Try a Union Signal Luncheon

Hold a UNION SIGNAL Luncheon, and ask eleven members to give a one-minute talk each on what the W. C. T. U. is working for and what THE UNION SIGNAL stresses. Let each speaker hold in her hand the initial letter of her topic as she responds to the toast.

U—Understand your Community Needs
N—Neighborliness, our Watchword
I—Ideals of Christ Realized in Our Town
O—Our Objective—A Million Members
N—National Prohibition Must be Given a Chance!
S—"Serve America! Support the Constitution"
I—Intelligent Women Citizens Needed!
G—A Gift of Gratitude—Our Jubilee Fund
N—New Members—a Million of 'Em
A—America Interpreted to our Foreign Sisters
L—Law Observance, our Political Religion.

Decorate room and table with UNION SIGNALS. Let the waiters wear caps, aprons and cuffs made of Union Signals, and at the close of the meeting pass around slips of paper and pencils for subscriptions.

Medal Contest Program

Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, National Superintendent.

In memory of Frances E. Willard, the Medal Contest department suggests the following program for February 17, her heavenly birthday:

Music—"Cathedral Chimes," Leander Fisher, organ or piano.
Devotionals—Member of W. C. T. U. or pastor.
Music—"Lead Kindly Light," solo, duet, or quartet.
Recitation—"Frances E. Willard" (written by Lillian M. N. Stevens) or "Frances E. Willard" by Rev. Frank Bristol both in the Frances E. Willard reciter, Number 17.
Recitation—"Genius must be our Ally" by Miss Willard, Number 17.
Music—"Joy to the World," quartet.
Recitation—"The Common Joy," Frances E. Willard reciter, Number 17.
Recitation—"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union" by Miss Willard, reciter, Number 17.
Music—"All Round the World," audience.
Recitation—"Eulogy on Frances E. Willard," by John D. M'Cormick, reciter, Number 6.
Song—"Blest be the Tie that Binds," —audience.

The Frances E. Willard buttons and memorial badges can be ordered at special rates in quantities, 15 cents per dozen for the buttons; twenty-five cents for the memorial badges.

Special Helps for February And March Meetings

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Frances E. Willard a Great Teacher.
Five Little Glimpses of Frances E. Willard.
Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age.
Frances E. Willard's Love of Flowers and Folks.
Frances Willard's Widening Way.
A Little Girl Who Became Famous.
Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The Flower of Temperance Chivalry. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.
Frances E. Willard Memorial Day—A Program. Price, 15 cents.

Frances E. Willard—Biographic Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents; per 100, $1.25.
Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools. Price, 10 cents.

Choice Program Helps For UNION SIGNAL Day, Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens

Life Sketch of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt and Margaret L. Sargent. Price 35 cents.
My Mother. Character Sketch of Mrs. Stevens, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price 5 cents.
Biographical Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents.
What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE Evanston, Illinois

To Increase Both Membership and Subscription List

One union divided its membership into four parts, with a captain for each division. Each new member gained counted 100 points; attendance added ten points to the score; paid-up dues meant 15 points more; and each subscription to the regular edition of THE UNION SIGNAL added 100 points, each subscription to the monthly edition, 25 points.

At the close of the drive, which in this case lasted three months, the points were counted, and the team with the largest score was entertained by the other three. As each guest was accompanied by an outsider, the entertainment itself brought both new members and more subscriptions.

Rest Cottage Souvenir Teaspoon

White Ribbon Emblem and picture of Frances E. Willard on the handle; facsimile of Rest Cottage in the bowl. Price, $1.75.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

"My Glass Along With the Others"

The following incident in the life of the late Sir Arthur Pearson of London, the founder of St. Dunstan's College for blind soldiers, is told by William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson in a recent *American Issue*.

"Two years ago, the day after I escaped from the London hospital where I had been confined because of a puncture in my right eye, Sir Arthur gave me a dinner at the officers' club of St. Dunstan's. In front of every plate save mine, there was a filled wine glass, and in some cases, two. Every one at the table was completely blind, save myself. I was only half blind.

"After the dinner, we repaired to the drawing room where the men, all sons of noble birth, asked me to explain to them why America went dry.

"In an hour's talk I tried as best I could, to draw aside the veil and reveal to them the mind of the Americans of their own class who, placing the welfare of their country higher than they did their facilities for getting a drink, worked for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

"I have never talked to a more appreciative company. At the close, Sir Arthur arose and, leaning against the mantel of the fireplace, said a few things out of the bottom of his heart. As near as I can recall, he closed with these words:

" 'I don't know how you fellows feel about this business, but as for me, this is my mind: if the question of prohibition ever comes to a distinct issue in England, I am going to work and vote dry and help to abolish the whole business, my glass along with the others'.

"To my astonishment, nearly all of the fellows around the fireplace responded heartily, 'Hear! Hear!'

"It was most impressive. Here were twenty-five young men of high culture, who enjoyed the good things of life, who gladly gave their eyesight for their country and who were equally willing to give up their glass for the common good.

"What a lofty view of life! Such a spirit spells great things for the future of the world."

On the Wings of Love

(Continued from Page Seven)

"But *mothers* know and understand. God has put a little tabernacle, a holy of holies, in the depths of their souls, which makes them tenderly, lovingly, understand their children. So, remember, son, that the Infinite, through me, your mother, is answering you on this, your wonderful new birthday when life is rich, opportunity abundant, and hope everywhere —and yet, the profound mystery of living is dimming your vision, your perceptions.

" 'How far is it up to God,' my son? Why, your young, pure, rhapsodical, fun-loving *self* is the temple of God. Your tender heart, your active brain, your merry smile, your bubbling laughter, your dancing feet all reflect God.

Members of Canton (China) Y. P. B.

Contributions Received For Y. P. B. Missionary Fund, 1920-1921

New York	$214
Pennsylvania	85
Ohio	40
Colorado	12
Indiana	7
Maryland	7
Tennessee	5
New Jersey	5
Illinois	4
Wisconsin	2
Kentucky	2
Kansas	2
	$385

The Colleges Should Be the Vanguard

By William A. Shanklin, LL.D.
President Wesleyan University

The issue today joined over the Eighteenth Amendment is one of fundamental difference between the better element of the American population and the worst element, many of whom are alien in thought and speech.

It is not a case of whether a man shall or shall not be permitted to drink, but whether a lawless element in our population shall be able to defy the will of the majority. It is now up to true Americans to defend our national honor and institutions.

In support of the laws of the land —all laws—every law—the colleges should be the vanguard.

"Just so long as you are clean, wholesome, upright, honest and loving, look any man, woman or child in the face and say, 'I did the very best I could,' just so long God is in *you*, is templed by the heart of you; is honored by the blood of you and is not afar.

"But if you defile your body, soil the marvelous handiwork of the Creator by one unclean thought or word; or in any way desecrate the vital, Divine-given instincts of life—then God is 'far' off.

"What I am trying to tell you, dear, is to be clean—clean in the biggest, best sense of the word. Your body, the *you* that I know, is too glorious, too grand a creation to be soiled or smudged. Guard it, protect it by all that's brave and true in you. Don't for one instant let the 'Temple of God' be polluted by an act, word or thought.

"Listen, son: when you were tiny, oh, the very smallest thing that ever was, I loved you; shared my heart-beats with you. When you were a bit larger, but still very small, I guarded you at your bedside during the long darkness of night. I taught your baby feet to walk... Isn't it funny?... Once your feet were no bigger than a good-sized nose, and the most wobbly, tumbly things imaginable. *Then* you trusted me to help and guide you over the stumbly places. When it was dark—and you were afraid of the dark—you put your small hand in mine and were at once unafraid.

"So now, son, can't you trust me to guide you over this hubbly place, this uncertain, doubtful estate with pitfalls and temptation all around?

"Yes,— I *know* you are safe. My prayer is reaching out to you now. On the waves of an eternal love it is being borne to you, and you are remembering that you are the 'Temple of the Living God.'

"And now, son, good-night. Although other hands embrace you, other arms enfold you, believe, dear, that love is eternal; that out of the shadows of perplexity my love comes to help you. On the dizzy heights of treachery and the miry places of loneliness my love is holding you fast. So, again, dear, good-night—and remember, that as you are the dwelling place of God and I am with God, we are really nearer to each other than ever before.

"Once more, I whisper: sweet dreams, laddie; a glorious tomorrow.

"Mother."

Galen folded the letter carefully, pressed his lips to its sweet-scented surface and slipped it back into the envelope.

Holding the message tightly, his fingers closed over its preciousness with an eager, determined grasp. The tears would persist in coming, he just couldn't help it; but really, they were tears of joy for his heart kept ringing, ringing joyously as he whispered:

"Mother mine, I love you as never before! And if for no other reason than that I am the son of *you*, I'll keep my honor bright, and remember always to be clean... clean for God— and *you*."

Let It Shine From Your Window

THE NEW LAW OBSERVANCE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Per copy, 10 cents; $3.00 per 100, $12.50 per 500, $20.00 per 1,000.

Popularize Prohibition by Song

Make the Nation Ring with Prohibition Music

Jubilee Songs. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Seventh Edition. Contains "Some Glad Day", "Wind the Ribbon Round the Nations", "The Star Spangled Banner", "Work for Enforcement Where You are", "America", "Win a Million Members", "Jubilee Bells", etc. Also text of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, and roll of states that ratified. Thirty-two pages of inspiration. Price, per 100, $5.00; per dozen, 75 cents; single copy, 10 cents.

OTHER MUSIC

Over the Whole Wide World.

He's Only Changed the Place of His Address.

Hats Off to the Flag. Price 25 cents; 2 copies to one address, 40 cents.

Wear Your White Ribbon Wherever You Go. Price, 5 cents.

SONG LEAFLETS

Some Glad Day.

The Triumph Song.

Each, 2 cents; per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 40 cents.

BOOKS BY FRANCES E. WILLARD SHOULD BE IN ALL W. C. T. U. AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Glimpses of Fifty Years. (Autobiography) Price, $2.25.

A Great Mother. Price, $1.50.

Nineteen Beautiful Years. 75 cents.

Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna A. Gordon. Cloth, $2.50.

Please send remittance with order.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE POSTERS, SIZE 9x11.

Recent Percentages of Alcohol In Patent Medicines. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Of the Poison Brand. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Facts on Disarmament

An exhibit of 20 cards, 9x12 inches, printed in colors. Each card contains a graph or photograph with text.

"The first motion of the first step towards the abolition of war" is to educate the people. These cards will attract instant attention. Prepared for display in

Business Men's Organizations	Or Labor Unions
Churches	Libraries
Colleges and Schools	Lodges
County Fairs	Women's Clubs
Granges	Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, etc., etc.

One set of 20 cards, constituting one exhibit .....$1.00; 30 exhibits, $25.00 express, collect; 100 or more exhibits, $80.00 per 100; express, collect. Terms: Cash with order.

Order without delay and use everywhere.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

A Surprise Meeting

(Adapted)

Announce a surprise meeting, with surprise speakers, surprise music and surprise refreshments, and ask for a surprise collection with which to subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL for schools, libraries, churches, and other public institutions.

The speakers may be from away, some "big" person whom you are particularly fortunate in securing, or one of the members. Let the surprise music be furnished by members of the L. T. L. or the Y.P.B., or have music by outside talent.

The surprise refreshments may consist of grapes, wafers, dates, candy or things of that sort, put up in boxes apparently from the local ice-cream parlor. In the top of each may be put half of a clipping from THE UNION SIGNAL, these to be "matched." A march may be played while the guests pass by the table and take the boxes. Among the refreshments, each may find a further surprise in the shape of a tiny candy potato, beet, carrot, or bean. The hostess or waiter should ask each guest whether she prefers tea, coffee, or cocoa, and each should be brought a cup of cold water, whatever is ordered.

While the collection is being taken ask each guest to give some reason why THE UNION SIGNAL should be taken by each member.

New Poster

"Stand by the Flag and The Constitution"

With text of the Eighteenth Amendment and Quotation from Federal Commissioner Haynes. Use extensively in Public Halls, Colleges and High Schools, Club Rooms, Churches, etc., etc.

Price, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents; per 100, $7.50.

Prepare to Celebrate Abraham Lincoln's Birthday

Present Your Schools, Colleges and Churches with the Lincoln Posters

Lincoln on Law Enforcement. Full length portrait of Lincoln with famous quotation on "Reverence for Law." In sepia tints. Price, mounted, $1.00; unmounted, 10 cents; per 50, unmounted, $4.00

Lincoln's Prophecy. Portrait with famous quotation, "When the Victory Shall Be Complete." In sepia. Price, mounted, $1.00; unmounted, 10 cents; per 50, unmounted, $4.00.

LINCOLN LEAFLETS:

Why Abraham Lincoln Signed the Liquor Revenue Bill. Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Make Our Victory Secure.

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.

What Abraham Lincoln Said. Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Teaching Law Enforcement. Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The above material in your schools for "Lincoln Day" will help build good character and create correct sentiment for total abstinence and law enforcement.

New Health Poster "Nutrition"

For health meetings, conferences, schoolrooms, public libraries, etc. Size, 19x25. Price, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

CROUP OR WHOOPING COUGH
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION
Relieves promptly and safely. Effective in Bronchitis, Lumbago and Rheumatism.
W. EDWARDS & SON London, England
All druggists or E. FOUGERA & CO. 90-92 Beekman St. N.Y.

Helps For January and February Programs

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

LIFE PLAY—The Child in the Midst. Per copy, 10 cents.

POSTERS:

The Crossroads.

Guard Their Future.

Nutrition.

Price each, 10 cents.

Child Welfare (Five Pointed Star). Per copy, 5 cents.

PAMPHLETS:

The Mother As Playfellow. Price 15 cents.

The Punishment of Children. Price, 20 cents.

LEAFLETS:

The Story Hour—What to Tell—How to Tell It. Per copy, 3 cents; per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 90 cents.

Young America Goes to School. Per copy, 3 cents; per 50, 75 cents; per 100, $1.25.

To Every Child Belongs the Right to Spiritual Training.

Babies or Brewers.

The House Johnnie Lives In. No. 1.

The House Johnnie Lives In. No. 2.

The Baby—Its Food.

The Baby—Its Care.

The Citizen's Duty.

Law Enforcement.

Who Says Prohibition Is a Failure?

Today's Imperative Task.

United States Supreme Court Decisions.

Stabilize Public Sentiment.

A Vision of American Sovereignty.

Crusading In the Court Room. Each per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Twenty Years of Prohibition Legislation by the United States Congress. Per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Studies In Government. Price 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

Law Enforcement Manual. Price 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Lillian M. N. Stevens—Biographic Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents; per 100, $1.25.

Stevens Legislative Fund leaflet.

Willard Memorial Fund Leaflet.

Each free for postage. Please send remittance with order.

THE MONTHLY BUDGET OF PUBLICATIONS

will bring you each month samples of new leaflets issued by your own Publishing House. Invaluable for reference. Will keep you posted.

Price, one year, $1.00. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

"Where Did You Get That Information?"

To Ye Editor of The Union Signal:

At the Ladies' Aid, the other day,
Mrs. Asa Brown took particular note
Of the little bow of ribbon white
That I always wear, and said to me,
"I believe I'm right in assuming that you
Are an enthusiastic member
Of the W. C. T. U."
I smiled and quickly answered "Yes."
"I see," continued Mrs. Brown,
"They're out to win a million dollars,
Expect to win a million members;
Now will you kindly tell me what
They're going to do when they reach this goal?"
Upon hearing which, Mrs. Carrie Smith
Remarked, "I'd really like to belong
To an organization a million strong,
But blest if I join until I learn
How all this money is going to be used,
Prohibition is an accomplished fact,
So, of course, it isn't going for that."
Here I dropped my needle in nervous haste
And looked for it upon my dress,
Under the table, and on the floor,
And all the while kept searching my brain,
But could not find the facts I sought.

But Providence was more than kind.
Along came chatty Mrs. Black,
Listened a moment, chimed in and said,
"Do let me tell you about this fund
Of blessed dollars, that will travel round
The whole wide world and carry the tale
Of the wonders that prohibition has wrought."
Deftly and lightly she sketched the work
That is carried on as a labor of love
In China, Burma and sunny Japan,
South America, India, and other lands.
Then told of all that is being done
In our own country, for mother and child,
And also the stranger from over the seas.

Spellbound and thrilled those women sat
And ere Mrs. Black had closed her tale
Each took her purse and from its folds
Drew forth a brand-new dollar bill
And eagerly asked if she couldn't join
This wonderful movement, of world-wide scope.

Dumb as an oyster, all the while I sat,
But just as soon as the two ladies left
I marched straight over to Mrs. Black
And whispered, "Tell me where you get
All this information that I sadly lack."
She laughed and said, "THE UNION SIGNAL, dear,
It only costs one-fifty a year."

I did not wait for the ice-cream and cake,
But put on my wraps, to the postoffice rushed
And purchased an order
For a dollar and a half.
I enclose it herewith. Send the paper with speed!
I'm fully convinced it's just what I need,
And when next someone pauses to question me,
Prepared with an answer I surely shall be.

Respectfully,
A W. C. T. U. Member.

SWEET POTATOES, real southern kind, kiln dried, delicious, direct to you. Half bu. $1.00; bushel $1.75 by Express collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference, Bank of Wagram, N. C.—E. F. Murray, Laurinburg, N. C.

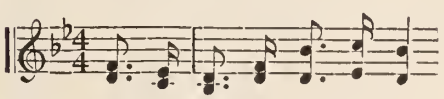
One City To-A-State Meetings to be Held Under the Auspices of the State Unions and National W. C. T. U.

Boston, Mass.	Topeka, Kans.
Waterville, Me.	Parkersburg, W. Va
Hartford, Conn.	Nashville, Tenn.
Ithaca, N. Y.	Birmingham, Ala.
Tronton, N. J.	Lake City, Fla.
Baltimore, Md.	Atlanta, Ga.
Columbus, Ohio	Columbia, S. C.
St. Louis, Mo.	Greensboro, N. C.
Mansfield, Ark.	Charlottesville, Va.
Shreveport, La.	Bloomington, Ill.
Starkville, Miss.	Detroit, Mich.
Dallas, Tex.	Madison, Wis.
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Mankato, Minn.

Sectional meetings are also to be held in Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho (North and South), Oregon, Washington (East and West), Montana, and North Dakota, with Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the Young People's Branch, in attendance.

Read, Oh, Read The Union Signal

(Tune: "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp")



From Headquarters in the West

From Headquarters in the West
Comes the paper we love best,
And from Plymouth Rock unto the Golden Gate
THE SIGNAL travels day by day,
Ever teaching on its way,
Spreading victory news in every loyal state.

REFRAIN

On, on, on, it sends its message
Sounding out the Jubilee,
Blow the trumpet loud and long,
Join us in the triumph song,
'Till the echoes shall be heard across the sea.

Read, oh, read THE UNION SIGNAL
Help to pass the news along;
Not alone from coast to coast
In the land we love the most
But until the whole world echoes with our song.

—*Frances W. Graham.*

Overcoming Mrs. Smith's Objections

(Continued from Page Nine)

haven't time to read another periodical. The days are not long enough to do the things that need to be done."

"Isn't it perplexing," cordially agreed Mrs. Brown, "the way the time slips away before one's program for the twenty-four hours is half accomplished. I sometimes wonder if hours and days haven't shrunk since we were children. I can remember as a little girl, that my mother used to do her own cooking—and exceptionally fine it was, too,—and sometimes her washing and ironing, and yet find time to make dresses for me and my sisters, but she was never too busy, I recall vividly, to attend the W. C. T. U. meetings, and the missionary gatherings, and to read THE UNION SIGNAL and the church paper from cover to cover; and in between she found time to do such a lot of neighborly acts to the poor and the sick and the needy. And yet we modern women with our electric washing machines, and electric irons, and vacuum cleaners, and telephones over which to order our supplies, and automobiles to take us hither and thither, don't have time to do the really worth while things that our mothers never omitted. Isn't it strange?"

Mrs. Smith's face was serious and thoughtful. "But you see we have so many more periodicals and magazines than they had in their day, Mrs. Brown. Don't you think we get practically all we would find in THE UNION SIGNAL in our other papers?"

"If you do, I'd like to know their names," continued Mrs. Brown quickly. "I don't know them. For instance, among the papers on your list have you any that gives in a nut-shell the really worthwhile happenings in Congress, as does our Washington Letter in THE UNION SIGNAL.

"And, then, of course, nowhere else do you get the fascinating stories of our W. C. T. U. work in other countries, Asia, Africa, South America, Europe and the islands of the sea. As to child welfare and Americanization, women in industry and social morality, medical temperance and scientific temperance—all up-to-date subjects upon which every intelligent woman wants to be informed—where will you find a weekly paper that will cover all this ground in short, snappy articles. If you will tell me the paper that will compare with THE UNION SIGNAL in these respects, I'll subscribe this very minute."

But by this time Mrs. Smith had her check book and fountain pen ready for action.

"I didn't know you could be so eloquent, Mrs. Brown," she remarked as she tore out a check for a year's subscription, and handed it to her visitor, "I haven't a fragment of an argument left. You have convinced me thoroughly, and I shall not only take THE UNION SIGNAL, but I shall find the time, as did my blessed mother, to read and study it; and what is more, Mrs. Brown, I'm going to attend the W. C. T. U. meetings regularly, even if I never go to another movie in my life."

"You make me very happy, Mrs. Smith," said Mrs. Brown cordially. "I have coveted you with your gifts and enthusiasm as an active, whole-hearted worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and I know if you read THE UNION SIGNAL every week you will find its appeal for service irresistible."

What Would You Say?

(Answers to questions in THE UNION SIGNAL for January 19.)

1. The United States, Iceland and Finland have national prohibition. Eight of the nine provinces in Canada have prohibition. Liquor with an alcoholic content of more than fourteen per cent is prohibited in Norway.

2. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized in more than forty countries.

3. At the last World's W. C. T. U. convention, the following officers were elected: President, the Countess of Carlisle, London; vice president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, United States; honorary secretaries, Miss Agnes E. Slack, England, and Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston, Canada; honorary treasurer, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, United States. Upon the death of Lady Carlisle last August, Miss Gordon assumed the presidency until the next election, which will take place at the World's Convention in Philadelphia next November.

4. The work of the World's W. C. T. U. is supported by the payment annually into the World's Treasury of an amount not less than one cent or one-halfpenny per member of each local union, the memorial memberships, and special gifts or subscriptions.

5. The National W. C. T. U. of the United States has given from its Million Dollar Jubilee Fund, $300,000 to help the World's work.

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For Whooping Cough, Asthma, Spasmodic Croup, Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Sore Throat.

The Vapor Treatment for Coughs and Colds

The time to use Cresolene is at night. This fact appeals to every one, for the healing, antiseptic vapor is breathed all night and is constantly in contact with the seat of the disease, relieving the cough and difficult breathing.
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Don't Be Satisfied With Less Than the Best

Members of the W. C. T. U. tell us that they want to use non-alcoholic flavorings but they have never been satisfied with any they have tried. We want you all to know EveryDay Flavors. Try a few drops of our Vanilla with its rich, ripe flavor or some of the lemon with the luscious tang of the fresh fruit. Compare the flavor and quality with that of any food flavoring or extract you have ever tried. In this comparison EveryDay Flavors always leads. It is much more economical, as EveryDay Flavors have three times the strength of alcoholic extracts.

When you endorse EveryDay Flavors by selling them, you are doing three valuable things.

1. You are aiding temperance by eliminating alcohol.
2. You are supplanting alcoholic and water extracts with non-alcoholic flavoring, three drops of which imparts a delicious flavor to cooking. This is appreciated by every housewife.
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We would like to tell you more, but there isn't room. Won't you send us your name so we can send you further information? There is no obligation on your part. Write today.

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Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.
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MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

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Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Why Take the Union Signal?

Demonstration for eleven people, in costume.

It is well known that there are 9,999 good and sufficient reasons why every one of the 500,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should take THE UNION SIGNAL. We have selected some of the most important.

Reason No. 1

(Young woman, richly gowned, and if possible with lorgnette, counting her million dollars, some of which she drops upon the platform. In the same receptacle are quantities of pledge cards, which she is also counting.)

Speaker: It is my great privilege to introduce a very illustrious personage, one who rarely attends our gatherings —A MILLIONAIRE. Not an ordinary millionaire but a very fine type,—a W. C. T. U. Millionaire. She is the first and foremost reason why every one of the half million members of the W. C. T. U. should take THE UNION SIGNAL. Isn't she a beauty? Observe her carefully. Note how deftly she counts her million Jubilee dollars and her million Jubilee pledge cards—her members. Breathes there a woman in this audience with so little ambition that she, too, does not desire to be a Millionaire, a W. C. T. U. Millionaire? Would you really like to learn the secret of becoming a millionaire? LET THE UNION SIGNAL TELL YOU. Other periodicals may claim to be able to impart the secret. THE UNION SIGNAL alone can do it.

Now that we are in the midst of a Million Members Campaign, the Twenty Thousand Local Unions in the United States Cannot Afford to be without THE UNION SIGNAL.

Reason No. 2

(Scholarly young woman, wearing glasses, carrying a brief case and books. Comes in reading a book.)

Speaker: I present Reason No. 2, Miss Scientific Temperance Instruction, who for many years has been teaching the boys and girls in the public schools of our country the truth concerning the poison alcohol. As a result there grew up a generation of men and women who hated alcohol with such an intelligent hatred that they voted it out of the nation. And all the world looked on in admiration at the fine strategy of the women who had made possible the teaching of the truths of science in the public schools. So much for the glorious past. What of the future? To hold what we have gained, the 700,000 public school teachers must do as she has done and as intelligently, as conscientiously, as zealously teach what alcohol does to the brain, to the body, to the soul, that the present and the next generation may be as intelligent on this all important subject as was the last generation. How shall we insure such faithful teaching on the part of the 700,000 public school teachers? Go personally and individually to each one? We are too busy. LET THE UNION SIGNAL HELP! Send it with its wealth of material on scientific truth concerning alcohol each week into every school of every city. Let it be the reminder to the 700,000 teachers that they must give out this information and interpret the Eighteenth Amendment to their pupils and through them to the families of these pupils.

In view of the imperative need of the dissemination of scientific information on the alcohol question, the Twenty Thousand Local Unions of the United States Cannot Afford to be without THE UNION SIGNAL.

YOU NEED IT!

The confidence of many thousands is one factor that helps make

SCOTT'S EMULSION

the most popular and widely used tonic-food in the world.

Scott's Emulsion Builds Strength!

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 20-53

Reason No. 3

(Woman in garb of immigrant.)

Speaker: It is a very picturesque reason that I now present. She has just arrived from Ellis Island—a stranger in a strange land, and she feels very forlorn and craves the sympathy and friendship of the W. C. T. U. She has not been in America long enough to attend a W. C. T. U. Americanization class and learn the English language, and she asks me to speak for her, and to tell you that the story of her longing to become a genuine American and to have her children grow up to be true Americans in spirit and in loyalty to the United States is to appear in THE UNION SIGNAL during the coming months. Friends, this story of this foreign-born sister and the rest of the five million foreign-born women will be a fascinating serial. It will be a magic Million Members winner. Let THE UNION SIGNAL HELP YOU through this Americanization serial to gain your friends and neighbors.

For the sake of our five million and more New American sisters, every one of the Twenty Thousand Local Unions Ought to Take THE UNION SIGNAL.

Reason No. 4

(Little Child of four or five, holding a doll in her arms.)

Speaker: Isn't this young lady an entrancing, irresistible reason for gaining a Million Members and having every one of those Million Members take THE UNION SIGNAL? She is the very smallest of all the reasons but, paradoxical as it may seem, she is also the very biggest reason. And she is only one of 25,000,000. Some of them are brown and some of them are black, but most of them are white, and they are all adorable, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union through its Child Welfare department is trying to safeguard them before birth and after birth, and all through childhood, so that they may develop perfectly physically and intellectually and spiritually. If the mothers of the United States could know what we are doing for the children, they would not wait for an invitation to become members of the W. C. T. U., they would be clamoring at our doors day and night, begging the privilege of joining. Comrades, LET THE UNION SIGNAL HELP YOU to tell of our work for the children.

The Twenty Thousand Local Unions of the United States Cannot Afford to be without THE UNION SIGNAL.

Reason No. 5.

(Young woman in coveralls—one of the women in industry.)

Speaker: Number 5 is a very busy reason. She could hardly spare the time to come to this meeting, but she has an hour or two off so she is here. She represents a great army of 12,000,000 women in the industrial world, who are earning not only their own living but in many cases supporting families. Isn't she efficiency personified? Wouldn't you like to make her acquaintance and that of the rest of the 12,000,000? Of course you would, and what is more it is your bounden duty to make her acquaintance, and to know the conditions under which she works, what wages she is receiving, whether fair and just, and to know whether she is being properly protected by adequate legislation. But how can you, a busy woman, learn all these facts essential as they are for you to know? LET THE UNION SIGNAL HELP YOU to learn about the great army of women in the industrial world through the illuminating articles on this subject that will be published the coming year.

For the sake of the working sisterhood 12,000,000 strong the Twenty Thousand Local Unions Cannot afford to be without THE UNION SIGNAL.

Reasons No. 6 and 7

(Little L. T. L. girl and Y. P. B. young woman in cap and gown.)

Speaker: Reason No. 6 and Reason No. 7 I will present together. They are the individuals who are going to carry on the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union long after we older women have passed on to the other world. When we have gained our great objective—a Million Members—and when we have our family circle of a Million Members, as we sit around our Million Members fireside there will be something of vivacity and joy and enthusiasm and exuberance missing if there is not in that family circle a large company of young people. What's the use of being a Millionaire anyway if you don't have somebody to whom to leave your millions, someone who shall use those millions to perpetuate and develop and promote the work you have begun? But to gain the young people and the children we must magnify the Young People's branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch. How to do this in your city and in mine is a serious question. LET THE UNION SIGNAL HELP. LET THE YOUNG CRUSADER HELP. Arouse the older women of your union by telling them through THE UNION SIGNAL of the magnificent men and women, who are today in our legislatures, in our colleges, in our business world, in our world-wide missionary enterprises, who were trained in the Loyal Temperance Legion or Young People's Branch. Make them realize that if they neglect this important work they will have no one trained to succeed them as leaders in the W. C. T. U. when they must lay down their work.

To help solve the problem of the young people's work, the Twenty Thousand Local Unions of the United States must take and read THE UNION SIGNAL AND THE YOUNG CRUSADER.

Reason No. 8

(Young woman in street costume, decorated with overskirts, etc., of real ballots, one of which she must be reading and marking as she comes in.)

Speaker: Election day must be near at hand, judging by the appearance of this young woman, whom it is my privilege to introduce to you as Reason No. 8 why every one of the half million members of the W. C. T. U. should take THE UNION SIGNAL. Reason No. 8, permit me to explain, is a thoroughly informed woman voter. If there is anything under the sun you want to know about why to vote, how to vote, when to vote, where to vote, and what and whom to vote for, ask her and she can tell you. The explanation is that for years she has been a regular subscriber to and a reader of THE UNION SIGNAL. Would that her more than 25,000,000 sister voters were equally well equipped for their civic duties. LET THE UNION SIGNAL HELP TO PREPARE THEM. Get them to take and read it, with its illuminating Washington Letter, telling each week of Federal legislation, with its special correspondence telling of state legislation, wiith its informing articles and its home study course on the duties of citizenship, and the principles of civil government.

Facing as we do the responsibility of instructing the 25,000,000 women voters in the United States, you will agree with me that the Twenty Thousand Local Unions of this country cannot afford to be without THE UNION SIGNAL.

A MOTION PICTURE PROGRAM ENDORSED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Carry on your work with the people where you will find them—in the motion picture theatre.

Give them a program that will entertain tonight and leave something to think about in the morning.

"SAFEGUARDING THE NATION", an accurate presentation of scientific experiments showing the physiological and psychological effects of alcohol upon the human body, together with a comedy especially selected, constitutes such a program.

For rental and sale of copies, address

Miss Elizabeth Newman,
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
1730 Chicago Avenue,
Evanston, Illinois

Reason No. 9

(Motherly individual, carrying World Baby. Use good sized world globe for head. Dress in baby clothes. Have two nursing bottles, one filled with milk, the other with water. Use a big white ribbon bow as a hair ribbon on the baby's head.)

Speaker: I shall now introduce a visitor of world-wide reputation as Reason No. 9 why every one of the half million members of the W. C. T. U. should take THE UNION SIGNAL. We are honored in having with us this individual. In our childhood we were thrilled by the story of Atlas carrying the world on his shoulder. But this tale sinks into insignificance in the light of present day history, for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is carrying the World on her heart, yes, in her arms, is mothering the poor, half starved, anaemic, feverish world. Did you ever

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL.....$1.50 a year
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Club rate for ten or more Law Enforcement and Scientific Temperance Edition subscriptions, 40c a year. No other premium allowed.

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THE UNION SIGNAL
Evanston, Illinois.

Our Goal

Gain of 25,000 Union Signal Subscribers. Every Local Union Trio-Team Subscribers in 1922.

stop to think why this poor world is half starved, anaemic, and feverish? One reason is that it has not had the proper sort of diet. It has been fed on the whisky bottle, the brandy bottle, the champagne bottle, the beer bottle, the wine bottle. Give the W. C. T. U. a chance to feed it on a thoroughly hygienic diet,—the milk bottle and the water bottle. (Here the bottles should be applied to the mouth of the infant.) Comrades, for this great task of "mothering" the world, we need a million mother-hearted women, with missionary intelligence, with missionary zeal. To gain them and to train them for this big task, LET THE UNION SIGNAL HELP. Let the official paper help you to secure these women for our missionary enterprise, by interesting them in the wonderful work we are doing in China, in Japan, in India, in Burma, in South America, in Europe, in Africa, in the uttermost parts of the world.

In the light of the tremendous, stupendous world problem we have to meet, the Twenty Thousand Local Unions cannot afford to be without THE UNION SIGNAL.

Reason No. 10
Law Violation

(Figure wearing black mask, covered almost completely by placard bearing in large conspicuous letters the words: "Repeal the Volstead Law. Away with the Eighteenth Amendment." One hand should hold a beer or whisky bottle. Another poster on his person should bear the names of the twenty-five or more anti-prohibition organizations.)

Speaker: I am taking a great responsibility in introducing the next individual, Reason No. 10, and I do it with fear and trembling, for he is a most disreputable, unpatriotic, disloyal creature of the baser sort, unworthy to associate with the high-minded, public-spirited individuals who have preceded him. You recognize him. His name is Law Violation, but he is masquerading under many respectable and high-sounding aliases. You may have heard of him as "National Order of Sphinx", or "Self Determination League of Liberty" or "Anti-Blue Law League of America Incorporated" or "National Liberty Party" or "One Hundred Per Cent American Spirit League." I am bringing him before this gathering because he is one of the major reasons why we should mobilize our Million Members and see that those Million Members are kept informed, through THE UNION SIGNAL, of the way this villain is organizing his forces, financed by the ex-brewers and the ex-distillers, to repeal the Volstead Act, and do away with the Eighteenth Amendment. No country ever made a greater contribution to the happiness and the prosperity of the world than did the United States when it placed in its Constitution a provision for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. Today other nations are eagerly, yea, anxiously watching to see if we can make of the law a national success. What we do with this criminal, Law Violation, within the next few months, is a matter of vital importance not only to our nation but to all the nations of the world. What shall we do with him? Shall we not mobilize a Million Members and through THE UNION SIGNAL, placed in their hands, keep them informed of his deep-laid schemes to defeat the workings of our law; shall we not furnish these Million Members each week with the ammunition—facts, facts, FACTS, to counteract the falsehoods he has put in circulation. Through a Million Members, made intelligent and all powerful through reading THE UNION SIGNAL, we shall banish this traitor from our land forever and forever.

(At these words Law Violation must slink away, and as he disappears, Law Enforcement—a young woman, attired somewhat after the order of the Goddess of Liberty, in white, carrying a big flag steps into the place where he stood.)

Speaker (continuing): Having forever banished from our shores this traitor, we will enthrone Law Enforcement in our hearts, and in our homes, in the high places of the government, and under her beneficent rule our nation shall become a prohibition lighthouse, that shall illumine the pathway for all the nations of the world.

Comrades, in this great emergency, CAN THE TWENTY THOUSAND LOCAL UNIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE UNION SIGNAL?

THE UNION SIGNAL SOLILOQUIZES

Della Withers, Circulation Manager

What's it all about? Oh, yes, I know, it's a Membership Drive. It has started in real earnest. At a W. C. T. U. meeting at the home of one of the old-time members today, I listened to the strangest talk.

Someone said, "It is so difficult to get folks interested." Another declared: "People don't think nowadays." A third suggested that the public wants to enforce the laws and help but does not know how to do it.

There I lay on the table. At first I was so indignant. I knew I could get people interested by giving them facts. I knew I could make the public think and in the right way, too; and if the public wanted to enforce the laws, I could tell them the very best way to proceed. I wanted to scream out, "Let me help, let THE UNION SIGNAL help!" I couldn't seem to make myself heard. So I stared and stared, thinking they might feel my gaze and stare back and then think of me. Just then the funniest thing happened. A wind sprang up and came puffing in at the window, fluttered my pages a moment, and the first I knew I was on the floor before the whole crowd.

The dear lady I go to every week saw me first, and right away she said, "I have it! How many here take THE UNION SIGNAL, read it and follow its suggestions?" There was gloomy, thick silence.

"Ah! That's our trouble," she continued. "We have to be interested ourselves if we wish to interest others. We have to think, if we wish to get others to think. We must know what to do before we can direct others. Let us here and now subscribe for THE SIGNAL."

Someone made a remark about funds being low. "Oh," said my lady, "you haven't noticed the 'Ten Ways to Raise Money' published in THE UNION SIGNAL. I'll read them to you." And she did. My, what a different crowd. You could just feel the enthusiasm. They subscribed for their Trio-Team and several others gave names. Some promised to secure a list of subscribers March 1, UNION SIGNAL Day.

That night I lay on the table by the side of a book—so happy I began laughing and couldn't stop. "What on earth is the matter with you?" said the book. I replied: "Do you believe in signs?" "No," said the book. "Well," I said, "I do, when they are signs of waking up. I'll prophesy this union will go over the top in the Membership Drive and do it easily." "How do you know?" said the book. "Because they will have me to help." "Talk about conceit!" exclaimed the book. It isn't conceit to know, and to know that one knows and has proven it. Now is it? Won't you please let me help?

Your answer to this question you will have an opportunity to give to the solicitors for your subscriptions who will now pass down the aisles.

"Subscribe, Subscribe, Subscribe" may be sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne" while the ten reasons who have stood in a semi-circle on the platform, (being called out for introduction one by one), retire to the back of the stage, and if desirable, help in securing subscriptions from the audience.

Union Signal Leaflets

Leaflets containing suggestions for increasing the use of temperance literature, including THE UNION SIGNAL. Sent for postage at the rate of 15 cents per 100.

Interior vs. Exterior Decoration. (A UNION SIGNAL program.

The Little Union Signal. (Special reading in verse for THE UNION SIGNAL.)

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And We Won't Stop Work Until the World Is Dry.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN

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ALL THAT STANDS BETWEEN

Sure Is Our Victory

ANNA ADAMS GORDON

(Tune, "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River")

All round the world a light is shining
Brighter each day;
Yes, if our faith and work ne'er falter
Truth shall have right of way.
Beacon lights of prohibition,
Purity and peace;
We'll keep these blessed beacons burning,
Ne'er shall our ardor cease.

We're out to win a million members,
Dauntless and true;
Grand is the task that's loudly calling,
Calling to service new.
One by one our million members
Sound the Jubilee.
Glory to God our hearts are singing,
Sure is our victory.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE SENATE AND THE BUDGET—MORE THAN HALF THE STATES APPLY FOR BENEFITS OF MATERNITY AND INFANCY ACT—MANY WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—U. S. ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, A WOMAN, IN CHARGE OF PROHIBITION PROSECUTIONS—TREASURY APPROPRIATION BILL CARRIES FUND FOR ARCHIVES SITE—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

This week the President assembles the Senate and House leaders around the dinner table at the White House to discuss the program of legislation for this session of Congress. The agenda has not yet been announced, but the completion of the debt refunding, the soldier bonus, a tariff measure, legislation for relief of agriculture, including the co-operative marketing bill, are all expected. The regular appropriation bills must be passed and additional legislation upon which the attention of the legislators will be concentrated will probably depend largely upon public demand. The desire for adjournment in early summer is evident, and the dispatch with which the House is doing its work makes this seem a possibility, although the experienced in Congress realize that the time of adjournment is very uncertain.

THE SENATE AND THE BUDGET

Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming has introduced a resolution in the Senate which would give the Appropriation Committee jurisdiction over all the money bills.

In working out the new budget system, a new condition has developed which has seemed to make necessary action suggested in the Warren resolution. Before the Budget Bill became a law, the House, in anticipation, ordered a concentration of all appropriation bills under one committee and handled the bills in this way even before the Budget Bill was finally adopted. The Senate, however, had retained the rule which distributed appropriation bills among various committees. For instance, appropriations for the Navy went to the Naval Affairs Committee; for the Army to the Military Affairs Committee; for the postal service to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, etc.

Unquestionably, the scattering of the bills among the various committees has led to extravagance and lack of co-ordination. While the full Senate is final judge of all items, it cannot be expected to exercise the same comprehensive study of the bills as would one committee especially experienced in handling these measures. Judging from the admirable way in which the budget plan is working out in the House in point of thoroughness of consideration and speed of action, the adoption of the Senate resolution will probably be demanded for the sake of more efficient demonstration of the new law.

MORE THAN HALF THE STATES APPLY FOR BENEFITS OF MATERNITY AND INFANCY ACT

Before the Federal act passed, the following states by legislative act had provided for co-operation with the Federal government in the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy: Delaware, Minnesota, New Hampshire and New Mexico.

Oregon has passed legislation since the passage of the bill by Congress.

The governors of these states have sent to the Children's Bureau formal acceptance: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Last winter the South Dakota legislature passed a resolution to co-operate, providing the Federal act passed Congress "in its present form." Since the bill was changed in some of its provisions this state must make a new application through the governor or state legislature.

MANY WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Nearly 50,000 women work for the Government in Washington, many of them occupying positions of large responsibility. On the records of the Department of Justice are the names of many women acting as deputy United States marshals, with full power to make arrests and carry weapons. In several states women are acting as assistant district attorneys.

Women, therefore, are coming to have a very important part in many sections of the United States in the framing of laws and in the administration of Federal statutes.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, A WOMAN, IN CHARGE OF PROHIBITION PROSECUTIONS

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt is Assistant Attorney General of the United States and has sole charge of prosecutions under Federal prohibition laws.

Miss Mary Anderson, head of the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor, ranks with hundreds of men who occupy positions similar to hers as chiefs of bureaus. All appointments to the positions of bureau chiefs must be considered by the Senate.

In a recent campaign to survey profiteering, in the Department of Justice, women investigators played a very important part. As detectives, women have been tried out by the Federal Trade Commission, Department of Justice, and United States Shipping Board, all of which maintain detective forces.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS PURCHASES WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS

Announcement has been made by the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the purchase for $70,000 of a permanent headquarters in Washington. The house chosen, one of unusual dignity and beauty, is in the immediate vicinity of the British Embassy, the National Education Association, and the National Geographic Society.

The generosity of a small number of club women has provided a loan that will enable an initial payment of $20,000 this month. It is not proposed to levy assessments or lay quotas on clubs or states, but to ask for voluntary gifts to pay for this new headquarters.

TREASURY APPROPRIATION BILL CARRIES FUND FOR ARCHIVES SITE

Provision for a national archives building here, in which valuable Government records may be protected from fire or other damage, is contained in a Senate amendment to the Treasury Appropriation Bill, which has passed the Senate and now is in conference. The amendment makes an appropriation of $500,000 for the purchase of a site, which included $25,000 for technical service.

SENATE PASSES BILL FOR RAILROAD MILEAGE BOOKS

The Senate has passed a bill, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to order railroads to issue mileage books. The measure will leave to this Commission authority to prescribe "just and reasonable rates." As passed, the measure was a substitute for the original bill, which provided for 5,000 mileage books at two and one-half cents per mile. An amendment provides for books to be from 1,000 to 5,000 miles. The measure goes to the House.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

Continuing the 60-40 proportion between the District and Federal governments for paying the bills of the National Capital, the District Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year starting July 1 next, carrying recommendations for appropriations totaling $20,397,779.80, as compared with $23,001,566.74 appropriated for the current fiscal year, and $26,888,366.75 estimated by the Budget Bureau, has been reported to the House.

The Appropriations Committee recommends continuance of the present rate of taxes at not less than one and one-half per cent, nor more than two per cent.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL PASSES HOUSE

The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was passed by the House this week by a vote of 230 to 119. The bill goes to the Senate.

A STEP IN GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION PLANS NOTED

President Harding is studying the Government and bureau reorganizing plans which have been placed before him by Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Joint Congressional Commission, charged with the task. The plans have not been made public in detail, pending the consideration of them by the President, the Joint Commission, the Cabinet, and their transmission to Congress. The suggestions are considered preliminary in nature. Some of the proposed transfers are as follows:

The Bureau of Good Roads and Markets from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce; the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Interior Department; the Patent Office and the Bureau of Education from the Department of the Interior to the New Public Welfare Department; the Coast Guard Service from the Treasury to the new Department of National Defense, a combined Department of the War and Navy Departments; and the consolidation of all the secret service agencies of the Government in the Department of Justice.

Legislative Headquarters,
Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.
January 28, 1922.

Poland Adopts Prohibitory Law

Beer containing more than two and one-half per cent alcohol is to be forbidden in Poland, according to a press dispatch. The alcohol law passed by the diet the last of January places the ban on beer of higher alcohol content, limits drinking places to one per 2,500 population, prohibits saloons, licensing only cafes and restaurants, makes proprietors liable to arrest in the case of drunkenness on their premises, and places a tax of 20 per cent on all liquor stocks.

A stiff fight in the diet preceded the passage of the measure, the wet forces presenting lengthy arguments against it.

The victory for the drys is attributed largely to the activites of the seven women deputies.

Prohibition Brings Rehabilitation of Homes

"The results of prohibition have been beneficial to the American nation, especially in bringing about the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the American home," said Dr. W. W. Keen, famed Philadelphia surgeon, on the recent occasion of his eighty-fifth birthday, according to the *Philadelphia North American*. "Instead of spending money on whisky in the saloon," he continued, "the head of the family is now concerned with its needs, buying clothes, adorning the house, and looking after the children. The workman is making his home a fit place in which to live.

"Prohibition has been successful, even though in many cases administered by its enemies. If its friends were at the helm of prohibition enforcement there would be less violation.

"And yet, prohibition will never be entirely enforced. Here's the analogy. There is strong prohibition against murder. Punishment for murder is provided by electric chair and hanging. Yet there are murders committed. So it will always be. There is prohibition against stealing and thieving. Yet crime is rampant. There is strong prohibition against cheating. Yet lately we have seen where there has been lots of cheating of gullible people by crooks."

The prevalence of crime Doctor Keen attributes to post-war conditions.

Some of the Organizations Opposed to Prohibition

1. American People's League.
2. Anti-Blue Law League of America, Incorporated.
3. Anti-Dry League.
4. Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.
5. Auxiliary Caravans (Order of Camels) for Women.
6. Liberty Defense League.
7. Light Wine and Beer League of America.
8. National Liberty Party.
9. National Order of Camels.
10. National Order of the Sphinx.
11. New York Anti-Prohibition League.
12. One Hundred Per Cent American Spirit League.
13. Self-Determination League of Liberty.
14. The Association of Moderate Legislation Clubs.
15. The Association Opposed to National Prohibitions.
16. The Good Fellows of America.
17. The Constitutional Liberty League.
18. The National Personal Liberty League.
19. The Personal Liberty League.
20. The 1776 Society.
21. The Veterans of Liberty.
22. The Vigilance League.
23. The Puppets League.
24. The Free People's League.
25. League of Rights, Incorporated.
26. Sanity League.
27. People's Liberty League.
28. National Liberal Alliance.
29. Tax Adjustment League.
30. Anti-Prohibition Society of America.

Prohibition Year a Health Year

With the coming of the new year statistics are being compiled showing the achievements during the year just closed. One report of particular interest is that made by Robert Fox, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, who states that this last year is the healthiest ever experienced. In the United States and Canada there were more than 150,000 fewer deaths this past year than in 1920, and Mr. Fox believes that the indications are that there has begun a material lengthening of the span of life in these two countries. He does not give credit to prohibition for the favorable showing, but that it is at least a factor one can hardly doubt.

Barley Now Makes Beef Instead of Beer

The *Wisconsin Agriculturist* says that since prohibition days have come there has been practically no reduction in the amount of barley raised by the farmers, but this does not go into beer brewing. Anticipating that the stoppage of the manufacture of malt liquors would to a great extent do away with the barley market, the Agricultural colleges of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin long since began a series of tests to determine the feed value of the grain. These tests have demonstrated that barley is highly valuable as a stock feed. It is now extensively fed to cattle.

Chicago's Death Rate Drops During 1921

Chicago has just finished its healthiest year, according to Health Commissioner Robertson. Vital statistics for 1921 showed a decrease in deaths of 4,505 as compared with 1920.

"Let us all band together not only to maintain this wonderful health record but to make it still lower," suggests Dr. Robertson. The old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," is never more true than when applied to the human body.

WORKING FOR ENFORCEMENT

Fannie L. Taylor

W. C. T. U. members of Kansas City, Missouri, were invited by the police to witness the destruction of 200 gallons of home-made whisky and 25 stills, the accumulation of a two weeks' raid on bootleggers. Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, president, Mrs. Ruth Womacks, recording secretary, Mrs. Carrie J. Kaysing, treasurer, Mrs. Rosa M. Webb, S. T. I. superintendent, Mrs. Carrie Maxey, Soldiers and Sailors superintendent, Mrs. T. F. Ridley, president of the Newton union, and Mrs. A. A. Stewart responded.

On arriving at the scene of action, the basement of police headquarters, the ladies were shown the many devices in the bootleggers' paraphernalia and given a history of many of the raids in which the police are now engaged in their efforts to "dry-clean" the city.

As the men began to demolish the contraband stills the W. C. T. U. group sang "Work for Enforcement Where You Are" and then "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," the large group of spectators, including officers, removing their hats and reverently bowing their heads as the white ribboners raised their voices in gratitude.

When the work of emptying the booze began, the W. C. T. U.-ers were permitted to aid. As two hundred gallons of liquid poison streamed on the floor and into the sewer, the odor proved too strong for one white ribboner and she held her nose, the camera and "movie" man taking snapshots.

An officer said: "You temperance folks keep up your work and law violation will soon end. The situation is getting better."

Needless to say we told him we are standing on the lid as hard and as fast as we can.

STUDIES IN GOVERNMENT

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Deborah Knox Livingston, National Director Christian Citizenship

Law is the most sacred thing in Government and lawlessness the greatest menace to civilization. To violate law is to endanger the safety of all, for the welfare of society is dependent upon obedience to lawfully constituted authority. An act of disobedience on the part of one citizen encourages disrespect for all law and ultimately promotes criminality.

Law has always been accorded a certain measure of respect by the people of all nations, even though at times their laws were most unjust.

The basis of all law is found in the Ten Commandments, which were given by God on Mt. Sinai to the Jewish people. These Commandments constitute the foundation upon which the present structure of moral law in all lands has been builded. They deal first with the duty of man towards God, second, the duty of man towards his fellow man.

Our present form of law was taken from the English common law, which in its origin was an attempt to formulate the ancient inherited customs into rules which should hold alike in all parts of the country.

Law Defined

Law is a statement of the principles by which society is governed. The laws of the land are the rules and regulations which are necessary to define the civil and religious rights and liberties of the people.

Alexander Hamilton said, "The Constitution is itself in every rational sense and to every useful purpose a bill of rights." Protection of these rights and liberties, by the enactment of laws, is the highest function of government and is made possible by the Constitution.

There are three kinds of law:

Civil Law, which deals with the rights of the individual;

Criminal Law, which deals with crimes or wrongs against the state or community or the person of an individual.

Moral Law, which deals with moral questions, such as child labor, Sabbath observance, gambling, laws regulating or prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

Law Enforcement

Law has no inherent power by which it can enforce itself. Enforcement of law is dependent upon three factors; namely, public sentiment, honest officials, impartial administration.

Public Sentiment is created through the press, the pulpit and the lecture platform, by the printed leaflet, the poster, and in every way whereby an appeal can be made to the mind and heart of the people. In this way, discussion is secured and the necessary educational work is accomplished.

Honest officials is the great need for adequate enforcement of law. Only such officials as are known to be of personal integrity and ability to rise above partisan dictation should be elected to public office. Officials who honestly endeavor to enforce law should receive the support and commendation of all law-abiding citizens, and when officials are to be elected, personal qualifications should govern the choice rather than partisan prejudice.

Impartial Administration

Nothing will tend toward the repeal of law more surely than its partial enforcement. If a law is enforced against some people and other classes or groups are permitted to violate it with impunity, it will not last long, for the public resent anything that seems like injustice or class legislation.

Questions

1. Upon what is the basis of law founded?
2. From what was our present form of law taken?
3. What is law?
4. How many kinds of law are there?
5. What is civil law?
6. What is criminal law?
7. What is moral law?
8. Upon what is the enforcement of law dependent?
9. How is public sentiment created?
10. What kind of officials are needed to secure law enforcement?
11. What is the duty of every citizen?
12. What did Lincoln say concerning reverence for law?

Enforcement of the Prohibition Law

In the appointment of men whose business it is to enforce law, only such as are in sympathy with the law should be selected. Much of the gross violation of the prohibition law is due to the fact that many officials whose sworn duty it is to enforce the law are not in sympathy with the principle of prohibition and so permit its violation, in many instances even conniving with law breakers.

True patriotism is obedience to the law and order of the government, and the man or woman who in any degree violates the country's sacred laws is a traitor and should suffer the consequences of that violation. Unless our democracy is based on the principle of obedience to law, it dies and we have anarchy.

Liberty is the glory of our republic but license, which expresses itself in contempt for law and order, becomes our most deadly foe.

It is the duty of every citizen to take an active part in the political affairs of his local community as well as in the state and nation; and there is no greater challenge to the political life of our day than the challenge of law enforcement. The challenge must be met by an enlightened citizenship; by a revival on the part of its citizens of obedience to the law and order of our country; by the election to office of men and women who are not afraid to do their duty, irrespective of consequences, whether or not those consequences result in their political or social ostracism. The election of such officials is accomplished only by the combined efforts of all clean, decent and courageous citizens.

Lincoln gave us the great ideal when he said, "Let reverence for law be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice, and, in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

American Medical Association's Referendum on Alcoholic Liquors

Martha M. Allen, National Superintendent

For several weeks past the *Journal of the American Medical Association* has been publishing the results of the questionnaire sent out a few weeks ago to 54,000 physicians asking their opinion as to the need for whisky, wine and beer for medicine. The replies from forty-eight states and the District of Columbia have been tabulated and published. The following is the gist of the returns:

Illinois: 4245 questionnaires sent out, 2141 replies received; 1149 favored whisky, 964 did not; 668 favored beer, 1428 did not; 804 favored wine, 1288 did not.

Indiana: 1539 questionnaires, 966 replies; 362 favored whisky, 598 did not; 187 favored beer, 765 did not; 211 favored wine, 740 did not.

Idaho: 227 questionnaires, 161 replies; 70 favored whisky, 90 did not; 38 favored beer, 120 did not; 40 favored wine, 113 did not.

Kansas: 1026 questionnaires, 741 replies; 289 favored whisky, 448 did not; 150 favored beer, 589 did not; 165 favored wine, 563 did not.

Maine: 471 questionnaires, 271 replies; 153 favored whisky, 115 did not; 71 favored beer, 196 did not; 73 favored wine, 194 did not.

Mississippi: 549 questionnaires, 315 replies; 133 favored whisky, 182 did not; 70 favored beer, 242 did not; 66 favored wine, 240 did not.

Nebraska: 870 questionnaires, 565 replies; 272 favored whisky, 292 did not; 165 favored beer, 394 did not; 162 favored wine, 391 did not.

Rhode Island: 296 questionnaires, 161 replies; 96 favored whisky, 65 did not; 55 favored beer, 104 did not; 65 favored wine, 95 did not.

Arizona: 173 questionnaires, 110 replies; 35 favored whisky, 53 did not; 29 favored beer, 81 did not; 37 favored wine, 73 did not.

Connecticut: 714 questionnaires, 394 replies; 238 favored whisky, 156 did not; 119 favored beer, 271 did not; 153 favored wine, 235 did not.

Colorado: 615 questionnaires, 370 replies; 154 favored whisky, 214 did not; 73 favored beer, 292 did not; 83 favored wine, 274 did not.

Delaware: 113 questionnaires, 74 replies; 47 favored whisky, 26 did not; 19 favored beer, 35 did not; 19 favored wine, 55 did not.

Georgia: 1040 questionnaires, 502 replies; 219 favored whisky, 281 did not; 114 favored beer, 381 did not; 112 favored wine, 380 did not.

Iowa: 1488 questionnaires, 1004 replies; 476 favored whisky, 522 did not; 220 favored beer, 775 did not; 242 favored wine, 751 did not.

Michigan: 1751 questionnaires, 1036 replies; 470 favored whisky, 554 did not; 247 favored beer, 769 did not; 273 favored wine, 739 did not.

Montana: 263 questionnaires, 192 replies; 109 favored whisky, 81 did not; 55 favored beer, 133 did not; 82 favored wine, 105 did not.

North Dakota: 310 questionnaires, 193 replies; 92 favored whisky, 98 did not; 49 favored beer, 141 did not; 56 favored wine, 134 did not.

Ohio: 2732 questionnaires, 1666 replies; 721 favored whisky, 931 did not;

(Continued on Page Nine)

WHAT THE GOVERNORS HAVE TO SAY ON PROHIBITION

People Must Be Educated to Respect Amendment

I feel that prohibition has had a very helpful influence in Colorado, which had prohibition before the national amendment was passed. I have long contended that law enforcement must wait upon public opinion and now that the liquor traffic as an organized and recognized institution has been abolished, the people of America must be educated to respect the Eighteenth amendment and the regulatory statutes which have been enacted for its enforcement. Prohibition can be made effective wherever the sentiment of the community favors enforcement.

O. H. SHOUP
Governor of Colorado

Prohibition Morally and Economically Right

I think that prohibition has had a very beneficial effect upon the state of Nebraska, and I believe that there is no general disposition here to desire a return to former conditions. Ultimately, I have no doubt that the American people, as a whole, will recognize prohibition as a movement that is morally and economically right.

SAMUEL R. MCKELVIE
Governor of Nebraska

Greatest Lever Is Education of Young

Prohibition has proven a great blessing to the people of Arizona since it became effective in January, 1915, and during that period the state has witnessed a most remarkable growth. In fact, the 1920 census disclosed that Arizona had made a greater percentage of gain in population than any other state in the union during the ten year period, and I am very sure that prohibition will be a permanent policy so far as the people of Arizona are concerned.

It is a deplorable fact that the attitude of some Americans toward prohibition is as we find it today. Instead of hearty compliance with its principles prohibition is lightly treated. Violations of the law, which are publicly condemned, are condoned in private.

The women of our nation can render notable service through bringing about a change in this attitude, awakening public opinion to the menace which the present loose attitude toward prohibition is producing toward all laws, and through emphasizing the sacred duty of every citizen not only to obey the letter of the law, but also its spirit.

Woman's greatest lever is, of course, education of the rising generation, and this, together with the constant exercise of her enormous influence in public affairs, will do much to bring about attainment of the condition which is so manifestly desirable.

T. E. CAMPBELL
Governor of Arizona

> The government will endure on the rock of law enforcement, or it will perish in the quicksands of lawlessness. Those who do not believe in our government and the enforcement of our laws should go to a country which gives them their peculiar liberty.
>
> —Hon. H. M. Daugherty,
> Attorney General of the U. S.

Eternal Vigilance Price of Every Reform

North Dakota has always been dry. When the state was admitted to the Union in 1889 and a constitution was adopted, a prohibition clause was a part of that constitution. Despite the many difficulties attending the enforcement of any law where the enforcer battles against the combined forces of men's appetites and men's greed, the people of North Dakota have never regretted the adoption of this provision of the constitution, and the sentiment for prohibition is steadily increasing.

Eternal vigilance is not only the price of Liberty but is also the price of every other reform that is instituted against the power of the embattled hosts which the prohibition forces have had to contend with everywhere.

When I first came to the state twenty-eight years ago, I talked with a great many people who had lived in the community both during the territorial days, when licensed saloons existed, and also during the period of statehood when the legalized saloon had been abolished, and they declared almost without exception that the improvement in the social and economic conditions, in the closer and better attention to both farming and business, was quite marked, and these men, even though they occasionally shipped in some liquors for their own consumption, contended that the general benefit from prohibition was such that if the question were ever again raised in this state, they would not only vote for prohibition but would contribute liberally to the cause.

Now that national prohibition has come, the advantage should become still more apparent. For a number of years this will not be so noticeable because the forces that oppose the movement for the sake of the great financial gains, augmented by the strength of those whose craving for the intoxicants is still so great as to outweigh every other consideration, will make the battle furious and it will take time before prohibition will have that body of public sentiment back of it which will insure its thorough enforcement. I am confident, however, that it has come to stay and I believe that the improvement in our industrial and economic life during the next decade will be so apparent that inside of a quarter of a century the opponents of the cause of prohibition will have become also its ardent supporters.

Liquor has always been an enemy and curse to the home, and it is to be expected that in this battle no class of people will more loyally uphold the prohibition amendment, and insist upon its enforcement, granting their personal help to those entrusted with the task, than the women of the land. By fighting for the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibition law, they will be contributing, in full measure, to the upbuilding of the institutions they love and to the success of which they have devoted so much of their life and strength.

R. A. NESTOS
Governor of North Dakota

Public Sentiment Must Be Aroused

The contest against the liquor iniquity is not yet crowned with complete success. On the contrary, the situation demands the utmost vigilance of all who earnestly desire a sober state and nation. The forces of evil are active and aggressive and there must be no abatement of the energy and watchfulness by which they are to be encountered. Every resource at the command of the commonwealth of Iowa is enlisted for the extirpation of the nefarious traffic, but in the last analysis there must be aroused a vigorous public sentiment for its utter overthrow.

N. E. KENDALL
Governor or Iowa

Prohibition Not An Issue in Kansas

The Volstead act has had no effect in Kansas, for the reason that we have had prohibition upon our statute books for over a quarter of a century, and for several years have had a bone-dry law. We are in the second generation of young men who never saw a saloon, and therefore the question of prohibition isn't an issue here any more. Kansas went through a great deal of the same sort of turmoil that New York and other wet states are now passing through. Every fracture of the law was hailed as a proof that the law was of no account. Every time some old soak smuggled in some booze and was captured at it, all the wet sympathizers said that proved that the law was increasing crime and making hypocrites out of honest men. But, in spite of that, public sentiment was growing steadily in favor of prohibition, the law was being strengthened by subsequent legislative acts, and prohibition won out in this state absolutely upon its merits as a business and moral issue.

HENRY ALLEN
Governor of Kansas

ENEMIES OF THE LAW ARE ENEMIES OF THE NATION

Hon. Guy D. Goff, Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General

No man in this country is so high that he is above the law, even though he may regard the rule or regulation as a personal affront. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance.

There is no greater evil today than the non-enforcement by public officials of laws which they have sworn to uphold. It is not for an executive, state or federal, to say whether a law is good or bad. He should enforce it, or confess failure and resign. Society cannot progress without respect for authority and order, and the individual cannot make progress without that protection and security which respect for the law insures. Strong as this government is, it is not strong enough to last unless the American citizen is taught and—if needs be—made to respect authority and obey the law.

In the great field of law enforcement our difficulties are incredible. Not only are the criminal classes insolently bold, but hitherto law-abiding citizens find it convenient to forget the law. This is true particularly of the prohibition law.

POSTER LESSONS — DIFFERENT DRINKS BUT THE SAME AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL

Cora Frances Stoddard, National Director Scientific Temperance Investigation

(Suggestions for teaching material in connection with the poster bearing the foregoing title in school class work, in shop talks, or in public addresses.)

The Kind of Drink Is Less Important Than the Amount of Alcohol Taken In It

Place on the blackboard the following table:

Beer contains 3½ to 5 per cent alcohol by volume.

Wine contains 6 to 23 per cent alcohol.

Whisky contains 42 to 47 per cent alcohol.

Show comparative sizes of the glasses in which, before prohibition, these drinks were ordinarily sold in the United States, viz., beer glass, 9-12 ounces; wine glass, two ounces; whisky glass, one ounce.

As an arithmetic problem compute the amount of alcohol at 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent in 9, 10, and 12 ounce glasses of beer; in 2 and 3 ounce glasses of wine at 8, 10, 13, 19 and 23 per cent; in a one ounce glass of whisky at 42 and 47 per cent. Translate these amounts into terms of the familiar tablespoonful (half an ounce).

Emphasize the facts:

1. That because the wine, beer or cider drinker uses a larger quantity of his beverage he may easily drink in a day or an evening as much as or more alcohol than the whisky drinker.

2. That it is the same drug alcohol in all these drinks, in the lighter as well as in the stronger.

Alcohol Weakens Self-Restraint

Glasses ordinarily used hold enough of these drinks to weaken the natural self-restraint of a person not accustomed to them. Weakened self-restraint sometimes results in readier speech; it is called "loosening the tongue" and is one of the arguments used for social drinking. Alcohol does set most people to talking more glibly, and, for a few minutes makes them more animated and more inclined to talk.

This effect of alcohol is frequently looked upon as amusing, but it ought not to be so regarded. The man who walks in a queer fashion because he has injured a leg is not laughed at; he is pitied. The man who talks in a queer fashion because he has injured his brain with alcohol should not be regarded as funny; he too should be pitied. He is in the first stage of alcoholic poisoning or intoxication. While it lasts, he is liable not only to say foolish things, but to quarrel without excuse, and to act in other ways than would be allowed by his judgment if it were not weakened by this slight benumbing of the brain by the poison.

Weakened Self-Restraint Makes It Easy to Take More Drink

If no more drinks are taken, the effects pass off in a little while, but while they last, the drinker is in greater danger of taking another drink than if he had his normal power of self-restraint. The temptation to refill the glasses is especially present when people are drinking in company. They urge each other to drink again. Refusal is ridiculed as a sign of weakness or fear. Those who might in their normal condition have the courage to ignore such teasing are more likely to yield under the effects of the first glass.

Thus, a chief danger in taking a single glass of an alcoholic drink is its tendency to lead to a second glass or more. Other effects then become so apparent that all can see them and observers who are ignorant of the first effects of alcohol may condemn the drinker for not "knowing when he had enough." They are blaming him for not exercising self-control in using alcohol, one of whose first effects is to weaken that self-control. He ran this risk in taking the first glass.

Alcohol in All Alcoholic Drinks a Habit-Forming Drug

The secret of the habit-forming power of alcohol lies in the fact that the body gradually becomes accustomed to alcohol so that more and more must be taken to produce an effect that the user finds pleasure in, or to produce drunkenness. Thus Jack who has been drinking for some time boasts that he can get away with several drinks without getting drunk. This simply means that Jack's body has become so far accustomed to alcohol that it takes more than it once did to make him drunk.

But he is not escaping harm meanwhile. "Down among the cells and tissues" of his body other injury is being recorded. Such injury shortens the life of the drinker, makes certain diseases more fatal for him, makes him a less skillful and dependable worker, interferes with his ability to read and answer signals correctly, increases his danger from accidents. There are dozens of experiments proving the injury done by alcohol though the drinker never gets drunk.

By the time that Jack finds that he can take more than he could at first without getting drunk, he has another motive for drinking besides the desire to be social. The narcotic effect of alcohol—a benumbing of the sense of weariness—makes him think that he "feels good" after drinking; and, by removing restraints, that he feels gay or happy. Little by little more alcohol is required to produce this feeling. Just as he can drink larger amounts without getting drunk, so he has to drink larger amounts to get the feeling he wants, much as the user of narcotic drugs like morphin and opium has to take more and more of them to get their desired effect. And so before he realizes that alcohol has been producing this drug effect upon him, Jack goes on increasing the amount that he drinks, believing that as long as he never gets tipsy or but seldom does so, no harm is done.

Drunkenness Not the Measure of Harm Done by Alcohol

This fact should be thoroughly taught. Youth and adult should understand that alcoholic intoxication begins with the sense of gaiety and ease or well-being due to slight narcotizing by alcohol of the feeling of self-restraint. Drunkenness is the late stage when the narcotic effect of alcohol causes the drinker to lose control of his limbs, his speech, or stupefies him into unconsciousness. It is a narcotic effect from first to last, and this narcotic effect is the reason why alcohol in wine, cider, beer or whisky gets a grip on many a drinker which he finds difficult or impossible to throw off, and why safety lies in letting all drinks alone.

A Reason for Prohibition

This habit-forming power of alcohol is one reason why the law prohibits alcoholic drinks just as there are laws to prevent the sale of habit-forming drugs, such as morphin and opium.

WHO SAYS PROHIBITION IS A FAILURE?

III. ITS EFFECT UPON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

Emma L. Transeau, Massachusetts Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction

It is generally recognized that wars are followed by crime waves. This has been the case in France and Germany since the great war and also in England where London policemen are reported to be carrying firearms for the first time in many years.

In the United States the influence of the war can be detected in a wide spread spirit of daring and bravado, but in spite of this and of the new traffic laws and ordinances which tend to swell the number of arrests, there has been no crime wave. Jail populations have decreased. The class of offenses in which alcohol is an inciting factor has shown a marked decline.

"There has been in our city a big decrease in crimes caused by booze," wrote a local justice to the secretary of the New York State Probation Commission. "Men heretofore before the court after a week-end spree are now working steadily and have extra money in their pockets instead of always being 'broke'!"

"Prohibition has made the police business dull compared with the old regime," stated another letter.

To present a complete picture of the effect of prohibition on crime would require much time and money. A large number of records, however, have been gathered from such varied and representative localities that they can not be charged with presenting biased results.

An extensive collection of records of *jail populations* for the years ending July 1, 1918, 1919 and 1920 was gathered early in 1921 by the M. E. Board of Temperance and published in its *World Digest*, March 26, 1921. The records came from 200 counties in 14 states, among which were: New York (23 counties), Pennsylvania (30 counties), Minnesota (34 counties), and similar proportions in California, Illinois, Massachusetts and the remaining smaller states.

Of these 200 counties, 100 were dry and 35 partly dry before national prohibition went into effect. This would tend to reduce the contrast, as the great falling off from the wet period had already occurred in these counties. The total jail population of these 200 counties on July 1, 1918, was 8,251; on July 1, 1919, it was 7,901, a difference of only 4 per cent. On July 1, 1920, at the end of the first dry year, it was 5,357, a decrease of 35 per cent from 1918 and of 32 per cent from the preceding wet year, ending July, 1919.

The figures of *total arrests* for all offenses have been collected from a number of large cities. In Boston these arrests reached their highest point in 1917, when

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

"EVILS" OF PROHIBITION

A circular has recently been received by the editors of the *Portland* (Oregon) *Telegram* purporting to show that prohibition is only a failure. In parallel columns are presented what prohibition promised and what it performed. The first list is: (1) Empty jails and the elimination of crime: (2) happier homes and a general uplifting of family conditions; (3) a richer nation; (4) improved labor conditions; (5) fewer cases for the courts; (6) better citizenship. The other list ascribes to prohibition such evils as "the greatest crime wave in the history of the nation"; "added friction between capital and labor"; "courts choked with more cases than ever before in history," and the like. The following statistics, however, will show that prohibition has already gone far toward fulfilling the promises made for it:

THE "CRIME WAVE" A pamphlet recently issued by the Indiana state board of charities states that at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, more than two-thirds of the county jails of the state were empty, while at the close of the preceding year one-third were empty, fourteen had but one inmate and six two inmates each. The statistics show a steady decrease in commitments since the coming of prohibition.

The records of the Cheyenne (Wyoming) police department show a steady decrease in the figures for all classes of arrests since the coming of prohibition, with the exception of gambling and opium cases. The totals (including these) are: 2,348 in 1918; 1,862 during the first six months of 1919, and 627 the last six ("dry") months; 1,020 in 1920. The figures for the first six months of 1921 were 692, showing an increase, but not as much as many expected since it was reported that there was far more bootlegging.

The figures for the Albany county (New York) penitentiary may be taken as typical of a wide section of the country, as it receives prisoners from seven other counties, all included in the report. The commitments have decreased from 1,120 in 1910 and 1,070 in 1915, to 173 in 1920. Of these only 6 were for drunkenness, less than one -twentieth.

HOME AND CHILDREN The school authorities of Columbus, Ohio, reported that there has been noticeable improvement in the living conditions of the Columbus school children, better attendance, less sickness and malnutrition, since the advent of the "dry" regime, according to the *Columbus Dispatch*. Compared with the increase in the enrollment, the children seem more thrifty, are dressed more warmly, and have less to say of troubles at home.

The Brooklyn (New York) board of charities states that prohibition has cut in half the number of cases of poverty and distress ascribable to drink, decreased the number of wife desertions, and has been instrumental in bringing down the unemployment and illness totals. Families have been rescued from almost chronic misery.

Robert A. Woods, social worker for Massachusetts, says that the greatest results of prohibition cannot be measured by statistics. "The greatest is found in countless homes," he asserts as quoted by the *Christian Science Monitor*. "Social workers throughout the state testify that families formerly handicapped in greater or less degree by the liquor habit have shown marked and general improvement. Indeed they hold that the greatest total benefit has come to the families of beer drinkers, of men who did not ordinarily become intoxicated, but did spend much time and money in the saloon, and neglected their families without abusing them. The half was not told on this matter in appeals for prohibition before it came in. Men not only cease neglecting their families and at times abusing them; they not merely begin to provide for them properly, but they become—and there are countless facts to support the statement—domestic beings once more, enjoying their homes, and treating the wife and children with affection."

> To me, this is the "Zero Hour" for our country and for humanity. As an American and a Christian, I think that God leads in this great advance. He calls upon us to fall in line—to keep close to the barrage—to take our place, and to do our duty. Let us so take our place—do our duty—step out with a splendid abandon of self, that when that All-seeing Eye scans the place where we should serve, we shall not be "missing."
>
> Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes

PROSPERITY Has prohibition caused bad business? Joseph Frankel, president of Makers of Men's and Boys' Apparel, in an interview in the Chicago *Daily News* declared that the retail clothing merchants sold more garments in October, 1921, than in any other corresponding month in the history of the clothing business. Mr. Frankel's observation was based on facts obtained on a tour of investigation covering the larger eastern cities, which he had just completed at the time of the interview.

"Jails are empty now where they used to be taxed to capacity," says J. A. Warren, an adjutant in charge of social work of the Salvation Army, as quoted by the *El Paso* (Texas) *Herald*. "Poorhouses are vacant, and homes where empty larders and broken furniture were mostly in evidence are now real homes, with happiness replacing the suffering of the saloon days."

The report of the bank commissioner for Massachusetts shows that in the year 1920, with its high cost of living, unemployment and general business depression, the people of that state had saved more money than in any previous year—$190,826,000. "That portion of the daily press which is hostile to prohibition, not content with giving disproportionate emphasis to violations of the law, too often disregards facts which clearly indicate the social and economic value of the law," said a dry worker, in pointing out the fact that this gain took place in a prohibition year, although prohibitionists did not claim that the Eighteenth Amendment was solely responsible therefor.

IMPROVEMENT OF LABOR CONDITIONS Says the *Cedar Rapids Republican* (Iowa), "So far as we have been able to observe, where one man now is disqualified for business as a result of drink there were at least ten under the saloon * * * The economic waste that used to result from fuddled brains, unsteady hands and quarrelsome dispositions has been very largely eliminated, and the output of industrial plants has been greatly improved."

The Lone Star Brewery of San Antonio, Texas, property of the Busch Interests of St. Louis, has been remodeled into a cotton mill. The plant is using twelve bales of Texas cotton daily, operates 505 machines and 375 looms, and gives employment to large numbers of men and women.

The Rochester *Times-Union* says that the manager of the American Window Cleaning Company, New York City, which supplies window washers, scrub women and janitors for office buildings, had his own troubles before prohibition. Drunken window cleaners were a menace to themselves and a handicap to the business, and it was hard to get sober ones. Scrub-women with a fondness for the bottle were the bane of his existence. He is thus quoted: "When I want a man now for a special cleaning job, I go to the lodging houses, and I can get willing, sober fellows anxious to earn a few dollars. It used to be they were nearly all drunk * * * No, you can't make me believe anything against prohibition. I've seen a lot of men and women die from booze—had a scrubwoman carried out of one of my buildings and taken to the alcoholic ward at Bellevue where she died. There is none of that sort of thing nowadays. They are all sober and saving and you can depend on them to stick to their jobs."

COURT CASES According to the survey made by the board of prohibition, temperance and public morals of the Methodist Church, "In Boston, prohibition brought about a decrease in the number of cases of assault from 2,127 to 1,673 in one year. In St. Louis, petit larceny declined from 6,167 to 3,503. We have it on the authority of the commissioner of police of the city of New York that in 1918 there were 11,611 burglaries and in 1920 only 6,830. He makes similar statements as to commissions of other crimes of serious nature. Even better results have been obtained in rural and small town districts."

The records of the San Francisco police department show a decrease in the total number of arrests in spite of the increase of population, and the officials express the belief that this decrease is due almost wholly, if not entirely, to the prohibition law.

The effect of prohibition in the last five years, showing how the dry laws have cut in half the number of arrests in Wilmington, Delaware, for all causes, and have reduced the arrests for drunkenness to one-seventh of the former number, is revealed in a report recently compiled by the prohibition director. Figures for the New Castle county workhouse show 44 per cent less prisoners.

BETTER CITIZENSHIP Less drunkenness, fewer crimes committed, uplift of family conditions—does this not naturally mean better citizenship? The Sioux City (Iowa) *Journal* says, "So far as *The Journal* has observed, there is an entire absence of open liquor drinking in Sioux City. The open temptation to drink that formerly caused young men to go wrong has been eliminated. To have removed that temptation from young men is a gain of vast importance and significance and is worth all the effort that prohibition has cost. It is that fact that stimulates hope of and confidence in the ultimate success of prohibition."

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
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Editor-in-Chief . . . Miss Anna A. Gordon
Managing Editor . . Miss Julia F. Deane
Associate Editor . . Miss Vida I. Thompson

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Evanston, Illinois, February 2, 1922

"The Enemy"

A Thrilling Serial Story To Begin Next Week

A tale with a thrill in every chapter! A series of dramatic episodes that grip you; a charming love story that delights you; an ocean voyage to the Orient that exhilarates you; an insight into life in faraway India that educates you; a swift succession of graphic pictures of the evils that result from the social custom of drinking—this characterization describes the serial story, "The Enemy" by Frances S. Hallowes, that is to begin in next week's paper. You will not want to miss a chapter.

American Education Week A Success Says the American Legion

Writing to the National W. C. T. U. of its appreciation of the co-operation of that organization in making American Education Week a success, the national director of the Americanism Commission of The American Legion says:

"I am pleased to direct your attention to the Summary of American Education Week—December 4th to 10th, 1921. You will note that your organization was most highly instrumental in making a success of the undertaking for the furthering of the best interests of education in the United States. You have the everlasting gratitude of The American Legion for the whole-hearted assistance you gave and we are looking to you for support in the future.

"Most cordially yours,
(Signed) Alvin M. Owsley,
National Director Americanism Commission."

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION IN DISTINGUISHED COMPANY

Anna Adams Gordon

Some of the newspaper comments on the Law Observance Star window card, give the impression that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is standing alone in urging all citizens to work for the observance and enforcement of law. It is well to remind ourselves and our friends of the many distinguished champions of the principle represented by this "Law Observance Star."

In advocating this window star with its motto, "Serve America, Support the Constitution," we line up with Abraham Lincoln in his famous utterance:

"Let reverence for law be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries and colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpits, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice; in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old and young, the rich and poor, and the grave and gay, of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

We line up with Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court in his strong statement:

"It is the duty of loyal citizens to obey the laws and to insist upon their enforcement, no matter what they thought of the Amendment before its adoption."

We line up with United States Attorney General Daugherty, in his declaration before the American Bar Association at its Cincinnati Convention, August 31, 1921:

"Our safety and happiness lie in obedience to law by every man, woman and child within the domain of the republic, and no one can undermine respect for law without being, to that extent, an enemy to law and orderly government."

We line up with the American Bar Association in the warning presented at the Cincinnati meeting by the judicial section of that body:

"The people of the United States have undertaken to suppress the age-old evil of the liquor traffic. When for the gratification of their appetites, lawyers, bankers, merchants, and manufacturers and social leaders, both men and women, scoff at this law or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence. They are sowing dragon's teeth and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest."

American Legion Expresses Appreciation of Gift of National W. C. T. U.

The General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union have received from the National Executive Committee of The American Legion the following resolution of appreciation, beautifully engraved on handsome vellum paper, bearing the seal and the colors of the organization. The resolution reads:

RESOLUTION
Adopted by the National Executive Committee of THE AMERICAN LEGION in session November 2, 1921.

WHEREAS: the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has generously offered the balance of its Patriotic Fund in the sum of $4,000.00 to The American Legion for the benefit of permanently disabled comrades; and

WHEREAS: this gift expresses, not money's worth alone, but sentiment and feeling which are beyond value;

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, That we accept this kindly tender with full appreciation of the spirit of the donors; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the gratitude of The American Legion be conveyed to them by this resolution duly inscribed and transmitted by the proper National Officers.

(Signed) Hanford MacNider
National Commander, Chairman
(Attest) Lemuel Bolles,
(Seal) National Adjutant, Secretary

Why Not In Your Church Bulletin?

The following "gentle reminder" appeared in the weekly bulletin of the First Baptist Church of Evanston, Illinois:

"Lest you should feel that the Eighteenth Amendment has put an end to the need for temperance agitation, just observe the list of thirty organizations, some of them incorporated, that exist for the purpose of the overthrow of that amendment printed in the last issue of THE UNION SIGNAL, the organ of the W. C. T. U. As long as the enemies of law enforcement agitate, the friends thereof must not hold their peace."

Why not a similar reminder in the bulletin of your church?

Correction

Through a misunderstanding, the article in THE UNION SIGNAL for January 19, entitled, "Americanization—A Link in the Social Chain" was credited to the national director. We are told that this most interesting account was written, instead, by Miss Theo. Whiting, who has been doing Americanization work among the Mexican people.

YOU SHOULD HAVE THE LAW ENFORCEMENT MANUAL!

For the study of local unions and individual citizens. ORDER NOW. Price 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

A. M. A.'s Referendum

(Continued from Page Four)

328 favored beer, 1316 did not; 418 favored wine, 1222 did not.

Pennsylvania: 4430 questionnaires, 2575 replies; 1414 favored whisky, 1138 did not; 611 favored beer, 1930 did not; 817 favored wine, 1706 did not.

Alabama: 768 questionnaires, 431 replies; 161 favored whisky, 266 did not; 102 favored beer, 321 did not; 98 favored wine, 317 did not.

Arkansas: 640 questionnaires, 348 replies; 150 favored whisky, 196 did not; 73 favored beer, 268 did not; 91 favored wine, 252 did not.

California: 2561 questionnaires, 1514 replies; 749 favored whisky, 756 did not; 365 favored beer, 1125 did not; 569 favored wine, 920 did not.

District of Columbia: 444 questionnaires, 232 replies; 149 favored whisky, 83 did not; 83 favored beer, 145 did not; 106 favored wine, 119 did not.

Florida, 464 questionnaires, 272 replies; 132 favored whisky, 138 did not; 72 favored beer, 192 did not; 84 favored wine, 180 did not.

Kentucky: 1034 questionnaires, 544 replies; 252 favored whisky, 288 did not; 131 favored beer, 405 did not; 145 favored wine, 375 did not.

Louisiana: 754 questionnaires, 381 replies; 199 favored whisky, 178 did not; 109 favored beer, 266 did not; 146 favored wine, 231 did not.

Maryland: 920 questionnaires, 500 replies; 310 favored whisky, 190 did not; 154 favored beer, 334 did not; 216 favored wine, 276 did not.

Minnesota: 1254 questionnaires, 820 replies; 332 favored whisky, 474 did not; 176 favored beer, 626 did not; 174 favored wine, 618 did not.

Missouri: 1947 questionnaires, 1098 replies; 581 favored whisky, 509 did not; 289 favored beer, 793 did not; 404 favored wine, 676 did not.

Nevada: 75 questionnaires, 51 replies; 30 favored whisky, 19 did not; 14 favored beer, 35 did not; 21 favored wine, 29 did not.

New Hampshire: 300 questionnaires, 186 replies; 117 favored whisky, 68 did not; 55 favored beer, 128 did not; 69 favored wine, 112 did not;

New Mexico: 217 questionnaires, 137 replies; 58 favored whisky, 76 did not; 24 favored beer, 110 did not; 37 favored wine, 95 did not.

New York: 5375 questionnaires, 3083 replies; 2015 favored whisky, 1041 did not; 1067 favored beer, 1939 did not; 1416 favored wine, 1579 did not.

Wisconsin: 1194 questionnaires, 707 replies; 342 favored whisky, 359 did not; 188 favored beer, 509 did not; 221 favored wine, 476 did not.

Massachusetts: 2405 questionnaires, 1343 replies; 726 favored whisky, 602 did not; 359 favored beer, 958 did not; 496 favored wine, 822 did not.

North Carolina: 885 questionnaires, 445 replies; 182 favored whisky, 262 did not; 72 favored beer, 370 did not; 68 favored wine, 367 did not.

New Jersey: 1504 questionnaires, 837 replies; 520 favored whisky, 308 did not; 273 favored beer, 550 did not; 354 favored wine; 460 did not.

Oklahoma: 920 questionnaires, 553 replies; 196 favored whisky, 351 did not; 117 favored beer, 423 did not; 116 favored wine, 419 did not.

Oregon: 478 questionnaires, 282 replies; 121 favored whisky, 161 did not; 65 favored beer, 215 did not; 78 favored wine, 203 did not.

South Carolina: 508 questionnaires, 259 replies; 117 favored whisky, 140 did not; 59 favored beer, 196 did not; 53 favored wine, 202 did not.

South Dakota: 314 questionnaires, 203 replies; 80 favored whisky, 120 did not; 44 favored beer, 157 did not; 49 favored wine, 150 did not.

Tennessee: 1025 questionnaires, 526 replies; 224 favored whisky, 296 did not; 90 favored beer, 422 did not; 101 favored wine, 409 did not.

Texas: 2042 questionnaires, 1196 replies; 491 favored whisky, 697 did not; 266 favored beer, 905 did not; 315 favored wine, 867 did not.

Utah: 229 questionnaires, 133 replies; 64 favored whisky, 68 did not; 31 favored beer, 97 did not; 37 favored wine, 89 did not.

Virginia: 932 questionnaires, 473 replies; 270 favored whisky, 202 did not; 112 favored beer, 357 did not; 124 favored wine, 340 did not.

Washington: 715 questionnaires, 434 replies; 201 favored whisky, 225 did not; 112 favored beer, 315 did not; 126 favored wine, 297 did not.

West Virginia: 746 questionnaires, 444 replies; 206 favored whisky, 234 did not; 106 favored beer, 328 did not; 123 favored wine, 308 did not.

Vermont: 253 questionaires, 154 replies; 79 favored whisky, 74 did not; 27 favored beer, 124 did not; 46 favored wine, 103 did not.

Wyoming: 145 questionnaires, 92 replies; 52 favored whisky, 40 did not; 31 favored beer, 60 did not; 35 favored wine, 55 did not.

The states are listed here as they appeared in the report of the *Journal of the American Medical Association.*

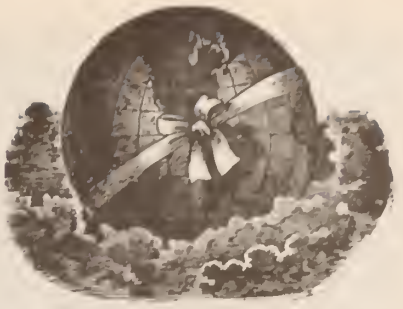
Summary: Questionnaires were sent to 53,900 physicians, representing 37 per cent of the physicians of the United States, and 31,115 replies were received; 15,625, or 51 per cent, favored whisky; 15,218, or 49 per cent, were opposed to whisky; 22,663, or 74 per cent, replied to the beer question in the negative, and 7,934, or 26 per cent, voted for beer; 20,648, or 68 per cent, voted against wine, and 9,803, or 32 per cent, voted for wine.

The vote was affirmative for whisky in 20 states and negative in 29. In all the states the vote in regard to beer and wine was largely negative. Fifty-eight per cent of the vote in cities favored whisky. In the rural districts the vote against whisky was 54 per cent. On wine and beer both cities and country voted largely negative. The North Atlantic states and the South Atlantic states gave a majority vote favoring whisky.

There is no doubt that if this vote had been taken prior to the enactment of the national prohibition law with its restrictions upon physicians as to the prescription of liquors the result might have been different. More whisky has been prescribed in the past two years than in a long time previous. The difficulty of getting liquor for beverage use has led to great abuse of the medical prescription on the part of medical men who care more for the dollars gained, or the friends accommodated, than they care for their own honor or that of their profession. A very great deal of irritation has been felt and expressed that any set of lawmakers should dare to interfere with the medical profession as to what it should want to use in the treatment of disease. This irritation, no doubt, influenced a good many replies.

Of course this vote does not settle the value of alcohol as a medicinal agent. It only shows that a considerable number of the medical profession still cling to the old views of alcohol even in states where for some years they have not been permitted to prescribe it. It shows, too, the need of continued work in the department of Medical Temperance.

Later, some of the comments made by physicians on the lack of need of alcoholic liquors as medicines will be given, together with suggestions as to best methods of preventing the present widespread abuse of the physicians' permits.



Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awak'ning continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Cleft Rock

Louisa L. Weightman

'Mid the tempests of life, through its pain and its woe,
No anguish need vanquish, no wave overflow,
For lo, through the ages, withstanding all shock,
There looms for our refuge, the "Cleft in the Rock."
O, measureless peace! where waves of unrest
Once lashed their wild billows unchecked o'er my breast.
O, Rock, cleft for all, to Thy shadow I flee.
Dear Jesus, my Refuge, I'm resting in Thee.

In the gathering shades, at the close of life's day,
No gloom need affright me, no darkness dismay.
For see in the distance, dispelling the dark,
What radiance streams from "The Cleft in the Rock."
O, Light of the World! Thou guidest our way
Through the doorway of death, to a glorious day.
O, Rock, cleft for all, to Thy shadow I flee.
Dear Jesus, my Refuge, I'm trusting in Thee.

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RED LETTER DAYS

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.
March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day. (Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens.)

Sunday School Work

Dear Sunday School Workers:—

The dates of the quarterly temperance lessons for 1922 are, March 12, April 23, July 16 and October 29. The date of Anti-Cigaret Day, (the second temperance Sunday of the year) comes only one month later than the date of the first lesson, making immediate preparatory work necessary for both temperance Sundays. The list of lessons with titles, temperance topics, etc., will soon be published in THE UNION SIGNAL and printed in leaflet form at 45 cents per 100. Anticipating this, the following is the outline for March 12:

The lesson topic is "*Amos warns Israel*" and the text of the lesson is Amos 6:1-8. The Golden Text is Proverbs 20:1. Topic for Primary Workers: "*God sends Amos on an Errand.*" Memory verse, Amos 5:14. The lesson topic for Juniors is "*A Prophet who was a Friend to the Poor*" *with the same memory verse.* The temperance lesson suggested for these two departments of the children's division is "*Warning voices against everything that will harm the body, God's temple.*" The Intermediate and Senior departments have as their topic, "*The Consequences of Self-indulgence.*" The temperance lesson for these two departments, comprising the young people's division is, "*Habits which destroy life and its prospects.*" A timely topic is given the adult classes, "Social *Evils yet to be Conquered.*" The adult division is asked to study our *prohibition law and its enforcement.* Consult the catalogue of the National W. C. T. U. Most helpful leaflets will be found to aid in presenting all of these subjects. The following blackboard outline may be used as the basis of a temperance talk either in classes or before the school.

AMOS A Model for Modern REFORMER

The Sunday School literature prepared by Mrs. Stella B. Irvine and heretofore published for the benefit of the Sunday School department of the National W. C. T. U. has been presented by her to the national organization and will henceforth be republished and circulated with the regular departmental literature, by the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House at Evanston, Illinois. The change was contemplated by the national superintendent early last year and was the direct result of a careful survey of the Sunday School field which convinced her that all of her time would be needed, not only to maintain and intensify the present plans, but to develop the work in new and important avenues opening to the department. It is not probable that the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House will publish all of the material presented to it, but, a choice selection will be made. Every Sunday School worker should send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois, for the new catalogue and order supplies for Sunday School work.

The lesson leaflet, formerly of four pages, will henceforth be a one page leaflet and convey to the workers the temperance lesson, and advices concerning the literature available as helps for the work in the Sunday School. New material will be prepared for the department and published as often as the needs require and workers are urged to send early for samples and prices.

Because of the change in handling the literature, the quarterly budget will be discontinued and in its place the national superintendent will establish and maintain a mailing and correspondence list of workers, who will receive the bulletin of the department, frequent communications giving instruction, up-to-date Sunday School information necessary to our work, points for publicity, and samples of literature suited to the needs. Sunday School workers and others desiring to be enrolled on the mailing list, should at once send to the national superintendent their names and addresses, enclosing fifty cents for postage. The present subscribers to the budget will be enrolled on the mailing list, unless otherwise instructed. The aim will be to make the new plan as effective in helping the work as the budget has always been. The bulletin will advertise literature, instruct workers and aid in our department extension work soon to be outlined.

Our present plan of Sunday School work will be continued and intensified. We remind our workers of our method of helping the million members campaign by setting our faces toward the goal of our department slogan: "*Every Sunday School teacher and officer an active or honorary member of the W. C. T. U.*" REMEMBER—The national superintendent will send out the bulletin and only *samples* of literature. *Send all orders for supplies to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.* We bespeak the helpfulness of all workers in making this change in our department effective, and note that it will take a little time to adjust matters.

We invite the co-operation of all white ribboners in our continued effort to make the Sunday School department a powerful factor in establishing the principles for which the W. C. T. U. stands.

Yours in loyal service,
Stella B. Irvine, National Superintendent
Sunday School Department,
115 *Walnut St., Riverside, Calif.*

Social Welfare Notes

Miss Rebecca N. Rhoads, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, recently spent a very pleasant but strenuous day in Virginia in the interests of the work. Escorted by Mrs. Amelia F. Colgan, bi-county superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, Miss Rhoads first went to the Y. M. C. A. at Fort Monroe, later addressing the Fellowship Club. In Newport News she spoke at the Soldiers' Rest. At Phoebus, in the Methodist Church, Miss Rhoads spoke to the members of the local W. C. T. U. and urged the establishment of a "tarry a while room," where the soldiers and sailors could meet while off duty. Mrs. Phillips, state superintendent, was among those present. Soldiers' Home Hospital was another point visited. Through the kindness of Dr. Truitt of the Methodist Church, Mr. Carrington and Mr. Earl, secretaries of the Fort Monroe Y. M. C. A., and others, cars were placed at Miss Rhoads' disposal to enable her to reach quickly the places visited.

Let It Shine From Your Window

THE NEW LAW OBSERVANCE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Per copy, 10 cents; $3.00 per 100, $12.50 per 500, $20.00 per 1,000.

New Poster

"Stand by the Flag and the Constitution"

With text of the Eighteenth Amendment and Quotation from Federal Commissioner Haynes. Use extensively in Public Halls, Colleges and High Schools, Club Rooms, Churches, etc., etc.

Price, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents; per 100, $7.50.

New Health Poster "Nutrition"

For health meetings, conferences, schoolrooms, public libraries, etc. Size, 19x25. Price, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

Rest Cottage Souvenir Teaspoon

White Ribbon Emblem and picture of Frances E. Willard on the handle; facsimile of Rest Cottage in the bowl. Price, $1.75.

THE MONTHLY BUDGET OF PUBLICATIONS

will bring you each month samples of new leaflets issued by your own Publishing House. Invaluable for reference. Will keep you posted.

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

KEEP THE GOAL IN SIGHT!

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, National Y. P. B. General Secretary

When Greece and Rome were rich in worldly goods, they allowed their manhood to decay. Corruption of youth bore fruit in the slow death of the nation. Shall America fall like the peoples of that by-gone day? Not while we make the training of our boys and girls our first aim. I believe the greatest conservative work that we can do is to build into the lives of the young men and women of today the principles embodied in the PURPOSE of the Young People's Branch.

"The purpose of the Young People's Branch is to unite the young people of the community, county and state in a campaign for the enforcement of the prohibitory law; to keep alive the civic consciousness concerning the value of total abstinence; to educate the young men and women as to the effect of tobacco upon the human system; to study the meaning of a single standard of purity, and live it; that we may emphasize the essentials of Christian Citizenship and thus perpetuate the heritage that has come to us from the mother organization."

Through the Young People's Branch the young folk of the community are united to carry on the teaching that has put the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. This is not the work of any one denomination and each young people's society of the church has its own specific program. The program of the Young People's Branch is not a duplication of effort but is distinct in that it relates to the vital reforms of the day—reforms that will keep our nation from decay.

No matter how busy young people may be they cannot afford to leave out of their activities the training afforded by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Total abstinence truths must be made attractive. Through organized effort this can be done by the debates, and suggestions found in the Y. P. B. Year Book.

Citizenship is stressed by our study book, "Studies in Government." Programs for this study are also found in the Year Book.

Our directors and superintendents have given much thought to plans for the Young People's Branch. These, too, are found in the Year Book. You will be interested in the awards offered.

You have received the goal established for your state and which appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL of January 12. The year 1922 has just begun.

Now all together we will work to reach our goal!

Winning College Students For the Young People's Branch

Mrs. Alice M. Bigney, Y. P. B. secretary for the Maine W. C. T. U., has sent out an appeal to the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. in every college and Normal school in her state. As might be expected from the "grand old state," all but one of these institutions have promised cooperation in the advancement of the plans offered for our work in schools and colleges. She writes, "I have received from one to four replies from each letter and shall follow up this response with definite plans for the temperance work in these higher institutions of learning."

Following is a copy of Mrs. Bigney's letter:

"In our plans to secure thorough enforcement of law the educational factor comes first. Especially do we wish to reach the young men and women of our colleges and Normal schools, for from their ranks must come our future community leaders. The study course of our Young People's Branch gives a thorough understanding of the temperance question, physical, social and economic,—and we hope that many of our students will take up this allied work.

"It seems almost useless to ask for the formation of a new society when your time is already so fully occupied, but this subject is too important to be overlooked. Will you not appoint a temperance committee for your Association, whose chief objective shall be temperance work? There are many ways in which such a committee can work. The students may be induced to take our study course, or to compete for the $100 prize offered for the best essay on a given subject; temperance reference books and THE UNION SIGNAL may be placed in the college library; speakers provided for chapel service; debates arranged, and other plans (outlined in the new Year Book) carried out. Your committee might carry on a pledge signing campaign, pledge signers to become, upon payment of dues, members at large of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Will you not as good citizens do your utmost to have a part or all of this work adopted?"

What is done in Maine may be done in every college in our country. Educators welcome the message and the students respond to the appeal. If these students in their days of preparation know of the work of the W. C. T. U., they will be ready and willing to take up the work in whatever community they may be called to serve.

Follow the plans outlined for work in schools and colleges found in the 1922 Year Book and let us make a record in this line of endeavor.

Wise Mr. Coolidge

(G. P., in a letter to the *Springfield Republican.*)

"A wise old owl lived in an oak,
The more he saw the less he spoke.
The less he spoke the more he heard,
Why can't we be like that old bird?"

The above stanza, which hangs over the open fireplace in Vice-President Coolidge's home in Northampton, Mass., may answer the question why our Vice-President has had the name of "Sphinx" given him. He evidently is remembering the wise old owl in Washington, as well as when in Boston.

A Student on the Jericho Road

By Ernest Fremont Tittle

A certain man left the farm and went to college. His best suit of clothes was the one on his back, but it was none too good, and it was, moreover, his only suit. He was full of ambition, but he had a great deal to learn, and he fell among snobs who stripped him of all his little conceit, and departed, leaving him more than half discouraged.

By chance a certain instructor met him one day, and noted his dejected appearance, but said to himself: "I cannot afford to waste my time on such unpromising material as he."

In like manner also, a fellow student, himself a Freshman, observed his classmate's downcast face, but reflected: "This is not the sort of chap that I want to tie up to."

But a certain upper-classman who was known on the campus as a "good fellow," when he saw the discouraged look in the eyes of the new man, stopped and said to him: "Look here, old fellow, you are having a pretty rotten time, aren't you? Better come around to my room to-night and talk it over."

Which of these three, think you, proved neighbor to him who fell among snobs?

Which of these three, think you, was able that night from the heart to pray, "*Our* Father"?

Try "Signal Steam" for the Trio-Team of your Y. P. B.! At least the president, secretary and treasurer of your Branch should have THE UNION SIGNAL.

Prohibition and Extracts

The W. C. T. U. encourages the manufacture of alcohol when they buy alcoholic extracts. We are told that many factories have sprung up since prohibition, for the manufacture of alcoholic extracts. Do you realize the misuse made of such extracts? Do you want to encourage the distribution of alcohol in this form to anyone who wants to buy it, without protesting? If you doubt the harm being done in this way, write us for authentic information. We believe you will see the good which you can do in your town by taking up the sale of EveryDay liquid, non-alcoholic flavorings.

In addition to this good influence, you can substantially add to your treasury. One Ohio woman has written us that in the year they have sold EveryDay Flavors, they have had more money in their treasury than they ever had before. Isn't that splendid endorsement?

Write for our liberal terms. We do not overload you with a big supply, nor burden your union with an obligation which is unfair to you. We work with you. Our cooperation is yours for the asking. An inquiry today will bring a prompt reply.

EVERYDAY PRODUCTS COMPANY,
LIMA, OHIO.
Dept. E, Box 290

Introducing—

ASTRA

Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors

to the W. C. T. U. and Church Societies

Does your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your church society need money? If so kindly note the following. We have decided as an advertising medium to place our **Astra Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors** on the market thru these agencies and for every gross placed in this manner your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your society can net $36.00. **Astra** is the highest grade line of this kind on the market today. Our goods come to you absolutely guaranteed; you try them before you pay. It will pay you to investigate our proposition. Why not allow us to submit samples and our liberal offer in detail?

MURRAY MANUFACTURING CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS
360 E. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

How Many?

How many members are there in your union?

How many are subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL?

How many should be subscribers?

How many will YOU get to subscribe?

Scientific Temperance Instruction Activities

Elizabeth O. Middleton,
National Director

The increase in activity of this department in 1921 over 1920, as evidenced by reports sent in, is encouraging. More and more our workers are securing the co-operation of state, county and city school superintendents. This tends to make our work more systematic, more thorough. But having this co-operation by no means lessens our work. Rather it increases our responsibility. If we ask of educators that our suggested plans of work be followed in the schools, we must prepare ourselves to answer calls which will come to us with this increased activity.

In connection with the ten Regional Conferences held in the spring of 1921, eight S. T. I. conferences were held and proved an interesting feature of the Regional Conferences. Following the oral contests, written essays were submitted under the two classes, first, "Best Talk to Teachers," ten essays; second, "Best Talk to Children," seven essays. The prize in the first class was awarded to Mrs. Rosa M. Webb, Kansas City, Mo.; in the second class to Mrs. Lem Gilreath, Etowah, Tenn.

The following states were on the Roll of Honor for two or more counts, indicating that much good work has been done: Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, New Jersey, Kentucky, Virginia, Kansas, Vermont, Colorado, Ohio, Washington (W.) Reports from other states did not quite come up to these requirements.

At the last session of the Connecticut legislature a strenuous effort was made to repeal the Temperance Education law. Through the work of the W. C. T. U. this law was retained. In Drury College, Springfield, Mo., two hundred essays were written. The national prize essay, eighth grade, was read at the state Teacher's Association in Oregon, having been won by a pupil in Portland. County prize essays were read at county fairs. In connection with the national Regional Conference the grade teachers of Portland gave a reception to the national S. T. I. director. Prize essays were read at Parent-Teacher meetings and at Sunday evening service in New Jersey; seventy-two Tinling booklets and flags were placed in schools. Kentucky has a special course of study in physiology and hygiene in forty universities, colleges, Normal and summer schools. Vermont places four hundred copies of the *Young Crusader* in schools. "A new impetus was given the S. T. I. work following the Regional Conference" in Colorado. Ninety-two teachers are members of the W. C. T. U. in Washington (West); the city superintendent of schools of Tacoma has essay subjects and rules announced in the Tacoma *Tribune*. Space forbids the mentioning of many more interesting points from other states.

State S. T. I. superintendents are enthusiastic over the work for the new year. The Board of Education of the City of Warren, Ohio, has given the state superintendent an order for sixty-four temperance books and four subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL. A county school superintendent in Missouri writes: "I expect to have every teacher in my county enter her school in the essay contest."

Prepare to Celebrate Abraham Lincoln's Birthday

Present Your Schools, Colleges and Churches with the Lincoln Posters

Lincoln on Law Enforcement. Full length portrait of Lincoln with famous quotation on "Reverence for Law." In sepia tints. Price, mounted, $1.00; unmounted, 10 cents; per 50, unmounted, $4.00

Lincoln's Prophecy. Portrait with famous quotation, "When the Victory Shall Be Complete." In sepia. Price, mounted, $1.00; unmounted, 10 cents; per 50, unmounted, $4.00.

LINCOLN LEAFLETS:

Why Abraham Lincoln Signed the Liquor Revenue Bill. Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Make Our Victory Secure.

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.

What Abraham Lincoln Said.

Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Teaching Law Enforcement. Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The above material in your schools for "Lincoln Day" will help build good character and create correct sentiment for total abstinence and law enforcement.

BOOKS BY FRANCES E. WILLARD SHOULD BE IN ALL W. C. T. U. AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Glimpses of Fifty Years. (Autobiography) Price, $2.25.

A Great Mother. Price, $1.50.

Nineteen Beautiful Years. 75 cents.

Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna A. Gordon. Cloth, $2.50.

Please send remittance with order.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE POSTERS, SIZE 9x11.

Recent Percentages of Alcohol in Patent Medicines. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Of the Poison Brand. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Facts on Disarmament

An exhibit of 20 cards, 9x12 inches, printed in colors. Each card contains a graph or photograph with text.

"The first motion of the first step towards the abolition of war" is to educate the people. These cards will attract instant attention. Prepared for display in

Business Men's Organizations	Labor Unions
Churches	Libraries
Colleges and Schools	Lodges
County Fairs	Women's Clubs
Granges	Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, etc., etc.

One set of 20 cards, constituting one exhibit .....$1.00; 30 exhibits, $25.00, express, collect; 100 or more exhibits, $80.00 per 100; express, collect. Terms: Cash with order.

Order without delay and use everywhere.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

W. C. T. U. History in the Making

Alone we can do little. Separated, we are units of weakness; but aggregated we become batteries of power. We want all those like-minded with us, who would exalt the home, redeem manhood, and uplift womanhood, to join hands with us for organized work according to a plan.—Frances E. Willard.

W. C. T. U. Window Exhibit Good Advance Agent in Membership Campaign

A well arranged W. C. T. U. window exhibit will attract attention and arouse an interest in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that will be of decided advantage in the membership campaign to follow. Secure space in some prominent and well situated store. Assemble the posters, literature, and other articles you desire to display; ask the advice and help of some local window trimmer. A good-sized globe (borrowed from the school) encircled with a beautiful white ribbon, may form the center-piece, and back and above it may be placed the Law Observance Star window card. On either side may appear the Lincoln and the "Guard Their Future" posters. The remainder of space may be filled with other illustrated W. C. T. U. posters, leaflets, copies of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* and pictures of Frances E. Willard. A quantity of pledge cards, with pen and ink in close proximity, should be conspicuous in the foreground. A member of the W. C. T. U. may have a table in the store and invite women customers to join the W. C. T. U., and present to all who become members a Law Observance Star window card. A short article describing this W. C. T. U. window exhibit should appear in the local press, and special reference be made to the Law Observance Star window card, with an invitation to all citizens to display it in their windows.

How about March first? Don't fail to observe it by a rousing UNION SIGNAL meeting.

"Catch a Member" Campaign

1. Look very carefully over your field: he churches, the women's clubs, the D. A. R., the Y. W. C. A., the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Women's Relief Corps, all of the thirty women's organizations that are constituent members of the National Council of Women, which at its recent meeting went on record in favor of the enforcement of the national prohibition law.

2. Classify these women as to their special interests. Some will find our World's W. C. T. U. work absorbing. Others can be appealed to through the departments of Americanization, Women in Industry, Social Morality. All will take kindly to Child Welfare.

3. Conduct quietly a preliminary campaign of education. Send copies of THE UNION SIGNAL to prospective members, marking articles describing special branches of our work that will interest them.

4. Invite these "hoped for" members to go with you to a local union meeting.

5. If you do not succeed immediately in enlisting them as members, do some tactful "follow up" work by correspondence, or telephone conversation, evidencing your earnest desire to have them become members of the white ribbon family.

Newspaper Publicity An Aid To Membership Campaign

"Make friends with the newspapers of your town and get them interested in your membership campaign," advises an experienced worker. "They can, if they will, and they will if you present the matter in the right way, help you to inaugurate your campaign for members, and prepare the minds of the women of your community for the invitation you are to extend to them." The Georgia W. C. T. U. has had at its disposal for some time two or three columns each week in the *Atlanta Constitution*, a paper with a nation-wide reputation, in which to tell the reading public of white ribbon activities. Very recently this opportunity for helpful publicity has been enlarged by an offer of additional space each week in the magazine section of the daily *Constitution*. What our Georgia comrades are doing, other women can do in their own cities. Try to secure the editors as allies in the campaign for law enforcement and good government!

Who Doesn't Love a Baby?

Is there a woman, young or old, rich or poor, in your town, who does not love a baby? A Child Welfare poster contest, as described by the national director of Child Welfare, in the December 8 UNION SIGNAL, cannot fail to arrest the attention of all the child-loving women in your community. They are certain to talk about it and wish they could enter the contest and show what they know about taking care of little folks, and ten to one this will lead them to want to join the greatest Child Welfare organization in the world, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

She Changed Her Mind

A former president of a W. C. T. U. moved to another city to care for a dear one who needed attention. She had little time to give to outside work and had neglected renewing her subscription to her temperance paper. Meeting her pastor in a neighboring city, he said to her, "What do you think? Our friend, Mrs. Black, has heard so much about bootlegging that she thinks the Eighteenth Amendment cannot be enforced." "I told him I would look after her," said the white ribboner in repeating the story, "and I did so at once by sending her THE UNION SIGNAL. I met this same woman a short time after and her views on prohibition and enforcement of the law were completely changed."

Moral: Read THE UNION SIGNAL yourself and see that your friends read it also. "The truth shall make them free." —I. D. V.

Have You Tried "Signal Steam" to make your Membership Drive go? Get Your Trio Team to take the weekly UNION SIGNAL, and watch the results.

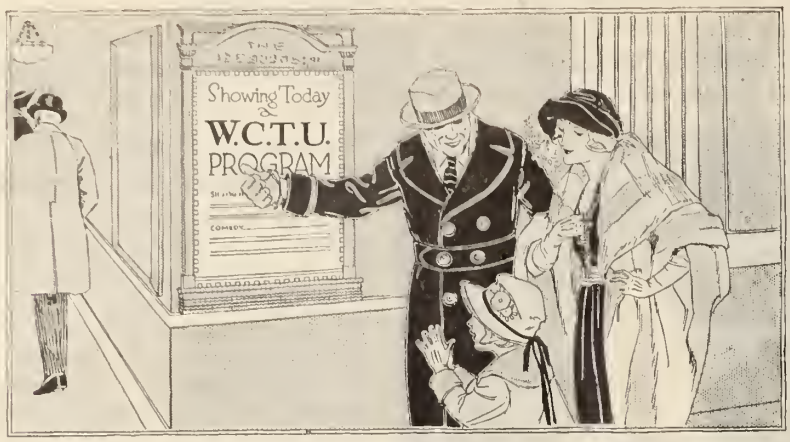
Let Your Enforcement Officials Know You Appreciate Their Efforts

Appreciation of what our law enforcement officials are doing should go hand in hand with our co-operation. A resolution similar to the one adopted by the Tucson (Arizona) W. C. T. U. at its January 16th meeting might well be placed on the records of every local union. It reads: "Resolved that we express to our law enforcement officials (federal, state, county and municipal) our keen appreciation of their efforts to bring violators to justice, and urge them to continue the same vigorously, assuring them that we are eager to support and assist them in every way possible to bring about law enforcement.

"We hereby express to the local press appreciation for their generous publicity, and make the urgent request that they desist from publishing wet propaganda."

"They Will Be Sure to Ask Questions"

"I want one of the Law Observance Stars in the window of my school room," said the teacher. "It will no doubt cause the children to ask questions, and in answering I can urge upon them reverence for and observance of all laws and every time they look at the star they will be reminded of my words."



Our Fight Is Still On!

Show the motion picture "SAFEGUARDING THE NATION" to prove that our work is not done.

This is not a popular story, but an interesting presentation of scientific laboratory experiments showing the effects of alcohol upon the body.

Create public sentiment for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment by letting facts talk for themselves across the screen.

"SAFEGUARDING THE NATION" with a bright comedy makes a good program for schools, churches, and temperance societies.

Dr. Clarence True Wilson says, "The picture gives evidence of greatest fidelity to detail and its production is irrespective of expense."

For further information, sale or rental of copies, address

MISS ELIZABETH NEWMAN

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
1730 Chicago Avenue,
Evanston, Ill.

Do You Know?

Do you know who are your Congressional candidates? How do they stand on the subject of modification of the Volstead Law? THE UNION SIGNAL will help you to educate and to create sentiment for the retainment of the present percentage of alcohol in beverage and medicinal drinks.

commissioner of correction, says that in spite of unemployment, increase of population, and after-war conditions, the entire penal population of Massachusetts shows a decrease of 3,625 from September, 1914, when it was 6,877; in September, 1921, 3,253. This is an increase over the figures of 1919 and 1920 and yet it is still over 50 per cent less than under the old license system." (Jones.)

It will be noted here that Mr. Bates is careful to compare the figures for 1921, which are larger than those of 1919 and 1920, with the preceding wet years. False reports about the effects of prohibition increasing crime have been made out by comparing only the year 1921 with 1920. The slight increase thus found in some places, due no doubt to the temporary advantage gained by the illicit traffic while the machinery of enforcement has been getting under way, amounts to very little, as Mr. Bates points out, when compared to the pre-prohibition figures.

The decrease which prohibition has brought about in *juvenile crime and delinquency* is even more significant and encouraging than its effect on the criminality of adults.

Moral character is so largely a matter of home training that it is not necessary to prove the relation between homes demoralized by drink and juvenile delinquency. Here, at the bottom of the ladder of crime, is shown the preventive working of prohibition.

Arrests for exposing children to vice and crime decreased from 33 cases in 1915 to none in 1919, wrote the judge of the Juvenile Court in Richmond, Virginia, where state prohibition went into effect in 1916. Judge Frank Lahr, of the Juvenile Court of Indianapolis, says that in the last wet year in Indiana, 619 cases of parents brought before him for delinquency in the care of their children were the result of booze. The first dry year he had only 5 such cases, and the next year 7. After the state prohibition law went into effect, 90 of the 619 families purchased property and practically all provide for their families far better than in wet years.

"Less domestic discord; fewer boys in pool-rooms; fewer parents before the courts," wrote a New Orleans correspondent to the *Christian Science Monitor*, and the head of a firm of real estate brokers in Louisville summed up his opinion of the results of prohibition in that city thus:

"Louisville today is a paradise compared to what it was before prohibition went into effect."

MAJOR'S CEMENT

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good.

Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.

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For details write to
CHAS. R. DAVIS
184 Ward St.,
NEWTON CENTER, 59, MASS.

Who Says Prohibition is a Failure?

(Continued from Page Six)

they amounted to 104,366. In 1920 they had dropped to 51,863, a decrease of over 50 per cent.

In Peoria, Illinois, arrests for all causes fell off the first dry year over 50 per cent. (M. E. Board of Temperance.) In Pittsburgh the jail commitments the first dry year were only 4,721, a decrease of 67.8 per cent from the last wet year, when they were 14,684 (according to the warden, Edwin Lewis, cited by Senator Jones in his speech on the Anti-Beer bill).

In Cincinnati the total of all criminal offenses was 48.8 per cent less in 1920 than in 1918.

The number of commitments to prison in New York state, according to a report of the state commissioner of prisons for 1920, fell from 129,352 in 1917 to 59,033 in 1920, a decrease of 54 per cent.

"Mr. Sanford Bates, Massachusetts

JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER

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Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Are you using the fuel of facts to make hot a fire of enthusiasm? Subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL!

The Friend

Agnes E. Volentine

As Judge Barter entered the office, Anthony Kent, Federal Prohibition Director, looked up from the personal letter he had just finished reading.

"Your 'friend'—" he repeated, musingly. "Barter, did you ever think what it means to be a real friend?"

"Why, I suppose I have," the Judge answered warily—"but I didn't imagine you were that hard up. How much cash do you want?" He gave an unjudgelike grin.

"Aw! You know that isn't what I meant," the other protested with equal boyishness. "This letter is from Randolph Mains," he went on seriously, "the best friend I ever had—even better, begging your pardon, than you ever had the chance to be. You didn't know him, of course; that was in the old days when —Barter, I've never told you," he impulsively interrupted himself, "but I used to—drink."

"You!"

"That's one reason I fight the stuff so hard now. I'm going to see that it stays put out, and that the law is enforced if I have to break the brewers' big horses' ham-strings to do it! That's my prohibition ticket. But about Randolph," subduing the fire in his tones, "he was one of a half-dozen young men whom I called friends in my early manhood. They were all total abstainers, and I had always been till I got to overworking and a cousin, with whom I boarded, persuaded me to drink a little with him, to tone up, as he said.

"Soon I got to liking liquor entirely too well, and began visiting saloons and staying out late at nights. Then several times I got drunk; and, as I found out afterward, I made a fool of myself more than once on social occasions. Of course I thought at the time I was just being unusually brilliant." He smiled grimly. "If I had known, the humiliation of it would have made me stop short. But nobody told me—they were all too good friends."

"Ah, I see!" nodded the judge.

"That is, all except Randolph. After I had made a spectacle of myself the second time, he could stand it no longer, as he told me later. And he decided he was going to enlighten me though it cost him my friendship, which, strangely, he valued highly. Then he thought out a plan and I soon gave him the opportunity to use it. The next time I began carrying on at a social gathering, Randolph whipped out his note-book and pencil—he was a stenographer—and without anyone's knowing what he was doing, he wrote down what I said, word for word. Then, when he had transcribed his notes, he sent them to me by mail, with the briefest possible explanation.

"When I had seen what I had said—the maudlin sentiments, the business secrets I had no right to divulge, the public revelations of private things that I would have hesitated to tell the most intimate friend,—I turned sick with shame. I felt as if I could never again face those people. I experienced, too, a terrible anger at the thing—the liquor traffic—that had been the cause of my undoing. And I was sensitive and self-respecting enough for that revelation to cure me of drinking—the habit, you see, had not obtained a very strong hold on me as yet. And I've not only stayed dry myself, I've worked against the curse ever since."

"No wonder the liquor folks call you Mad Anthony," smiled the Judge.

"There's a reason," replied Kent. He opened a lower drawer of his desk and took out an old letter. It was addressed in the same handwriting as that of the letter open before him.

"Barter, I keep those transcribed notes, and shall always. No, I don't want you to read them—I never do myself. But I look at the envelope sometimes; it reminds me of things that fire my fighting blood to renewed heat, while if I get to feeling too big, the sight of it humbles me down a bit. And Randolph's letter today brought it all back still more plainly."

"So his showing you the truth didn't break up your friendship?"

"Just the opposite. I have never ceased to thank God for a friend who had the courage to be a friend when I needed one. The others professed to care for me, but they let me go on to ruin. Was that real friendship? But a friend —"

"I see," said the Judge thoughtfully.

FRANCES WILLARD SCHOOL 8x10 photograph, mounted on 10x12 India Tint de luxe mount, beautifully colored in oils by hand. Every local branch of the W. C. T. U. should have one. $3.00 prepaid.

REX PHOTO SERVICE, Janesville, Wis.

FREE BOOK

Discloses Secret Which Makes Music Intensely Interesting and Easy

Explains how to become an accomplished player on any instrument, quickly, in your own home. No teacher needed.

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Through this remarkable method, without musical education or special training you can learn to play any kind of music by note. No long drawn out study. No complicated "number" or "ear" systems. No trick music or other make-shifts. No waste of time or energy. It is a positive, rapid, efficient, scientific method, for beginners or advanced pupils.

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Della F. Withers,
Circulation Manager

To gain a million members by 1924 we must fire the apathetic with intelligent enthusiasm. To build this fire we must have fuel—the fuel of facts. Every subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL is fuel—the producer of steam and power to carry our cause to victory.

UNION SIGNAL Day (March 1) is about three weeks ahead. What are you doing about it? Are you gathering in "fuel" subscriptions? How about your Trio Team?

The January 26 issue of THE UNION SIGNAL contained five different programs, songs, playlet and many attractive features; also an offer of one Law Observance Star window card for each subscription, either renewal or new, secured through UNION SIGNAL Day meetings. These names must be sent in by one person at one time and stars will be forwarded to person sending list.

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The Union Signal Our Best Asset.

SIGNAL STEAM FOR THE TRIO TEAM

Anna Adams Gordon

We all must help the world to sing
Earth's highest, noblest song,
Of peace on earth, goodwill to men,
And send the thrill along.

REFRAIN

Subscribe and bring the victory,
Subscribe each Trio-Team,
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Must run by Signal Steam.

A million members can be won
By Nineteen Twenty Four,
If every Trio-Team will read
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Our mighty program for the year,
The Signal will proclaim,
The Trio-Team must pass it on,
A torch with love aflame.

The world for Christ our zeal shall claim,
The liquor curse must go,
With Signal Trio-Team at work,
The truth the world shall know.

The great campaigns of '22,
Victorious shall be,
If Trio-Teams and members all,
On Signal lists we see.

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(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

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What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE Evanston, Illinois

Union Signal Quiz

1. State how many organizations are opposed to prohibition and name several of them. What is *your* union doing to offset their propaganda?

2. Where do the physicians of *your* state stand in regard to medicinal alcohol? How is *your* union helping to educate people along this line?

3. Name and define the different kinds of law. How is *your* union stressing *good* citizenship?

4. Why are enemies of law enemies of the nation?

5. In what way should the story of Kansas encourage the drys in their fight?

6. In a four-minute talk discuss the statement of North Dakota's governor in regard to eternal vigilance.

7. Show how the story on page fifteen ilustrates the points made in Miss Stoddard's poster lesson.

8. What has been the effect of prohibition on crime? Give concrete facts as proof.

The Union Signal Makes Membership Permanent

Two Conversations, Overheard One Sunday Morning

"Good morning, Mrs. A. It is about a year since you joined the W. C. T. U. Of course you will wish to continue your membership. May I report your name, and hand in your dues at our meeting this week?"

"Thank you, Mrs. X., but I think I will not re-enlist for another year. I joined to help out your membership campaign, but as you know, I have been unable to attend the meetings, so I would like to drop out. Yes, I am sure the cause is a worthy one, but it does not seem to be particularly up-to-date. Goodbye."

"How do you do, Mrs. B. I am on the committee to report renewed memberships in the W. C. T. U., and I should like to be able to give your name this week."

"Thank you, Mrs. X. Yes, I like to feel that I belong. I am sorry I have not been able to attend the meetings very frequently this year, but I will come when I can. I have enjoyed THE UNION SIGNAL each week this year, and it has told me so much about the work that I want to have at least a little share in it. You may have my dues, and a renewal of my subscription also."

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly — Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

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LET us persevere in our affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American happiness, the Constitution of the United States. Let us cherish it, too, for the sake of those who, from every clime, are daily seeking a dwelling in our land.

---George Washington.

REMEMBER that he who violates the laws of the land tramples on the blood of the fathers, and tears in sunder the charter of his own and his children's liberties.

---Abraham Lincoln.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

OWNERS CANNOT WITHDRAW LIQUORS FROM BONDED WAREHOUSES—SENATE RESOLUTION SHOWS PROHIBITION IN ICELAND ENDANGERED—SECRETARY MELLON DISAPPROVES TAX ON WINE AND BEER—SENATOR KENYON NOW JUSTICE KENYON

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Washington in Grief Over Terrible Disaster

Since last Saturday night, when the Knickerbocker Theater disaster occurred, Washington has been in mourning—a city benumbed and anguished by the heart-breaking tragedy. It reached into every home, from the White House to the dwellings of the lowly.

The Knickerbocker Theater was one of the most popular in the city, frequented by diplomats, members of Congress and officials generally since the peculiarly shaped edifice was erected.

Resolutions have been introduced in both houses of Congress looking to a thorough investigation. This sad occurrence should not fail to insure the safety of the movie theaters in the future.

Owners Cannot Withdraw Liquors From Bonded Warehouses, United States Supreme Court Declares

In a decision delivered by Justice McKenna, the Supreme Court held that intoxicating liquors stored in government bonded warehouses cannot be withdrawn by the owners for their personal use. The decision was dissented to by Justice McReynolds.

Such liquor can only be transported from the bonded warehouses, Justice McKenna stated, "to a wholesale druggist for sale to him for purposes not prohibited."

The Court, in a previous decision, had held that owners could withdraw from private warehouses liquor for their own consumption or for use of their families or their bona fide guests. The later ruling marks a wide distinction between private and bonded warehouses.

On this point Justice McKenna said that "mere ownership was not the equivalent" to possession and declared that under the Volstead law, "there must be ownership, and possession in one's private dwelling, and that character cannot be assigned to the bonded warehouses of the government."

The cases before the Court did not, he declared, have the effect of depriving those who held warehouse certificates of their property without due process of law, nor did it amount to the taking of private property for public purposes without just compensation.

Senate Resolution Shows Prohibition in Iceland Endangered

A resolution has been introduced by Senator Jones of Washington expressing the regret and great concern of the United States because Iceland, which has prohibition, is threatened with discrimination with respect to her fish exports by Spain on the ground that wines of that country are denied admission to Iceland.

The resolution in part follows:

"Resolved, that the Senate of the United States has heard with profound regret and great concern of such threatened pressure upon smaller nations to change their internal policies, and expresses the sincere hope that to promote international comity and good will among the nations and in recognition of the right of small nations to self-determination such pressure may not be resorted to against weaker countries, and all such efforts to force the liquor traffic upon the peoples like those of Norway, Finland, and Iceland and the opium traffic upon China may be abandoned by Christian and civilized powers, and that if such a policy is adhered to the United States should consider what proper means may be used to vindicate its domestic policy and secure the recognition of those principles of self-determination and the rights of small nations that should be fully recognized by all Christian and civilized peoples."

Secretary Mellon Disapproves Raising Bonus Revenue by Tax on Wine And Beer

Secretary Mellon appeared before the Ways and Means Committee and declared that, if the soldier bonus was to be raised, it must be raised by special tax, such as increased first and second class postage and tobacco levies. Mr. Mellon says that it would be impracticable to provide bonus revenue by a tax on wine and beer.

House Passes Independent Offices Appropriation Bill

The Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, carrying a total of $494,304,238, most of which is for use by the Veterans' Bureau, has been passed by the House and sent to the Senate. For the Bureau the bill appropriated $177,474,622, and the only change in this feature was the elimination of a provision which would have limited the number of camps at which training schools might be established to Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Of the amount appropriated in this bill more than $450,000,000 is to be spent during the coming year to pay compensation to disabled veterans and insurance on the lives of those who were victims of the war. In pre-war days this amount represented half of that spent for the entire government budget.

With the agitation for a soldier bonus for those who are physically uninjured by the war comes a realization of the enormous cost of aiding those who are disabled.

Commissioner Haynes Appoints Woman

The appointment of Miss Georgia Hopley of Bucyrus, Ohio, as the first woman general prohibition agent to be attached to the mobile forces of the headquarters unit, has been announced by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes. Miss Hopley is a former Ohio newspaper woman.

Woman's Traffic Corps Policing School Approaches

A woman's traffic squad has been organized in Washington to be stationed at busy street intersections near schools to safeguard the lives of children. Mrs. Ellis Logan, who is at the head of the newly organized auxiliary, reports that the majority of the more than one hundred women selected to assist have appeared at their posts. The program calls for a member to work one day in nine. The women will be on duty while students are going into the buildings and will also act during recesses and at the close of school. Each is equipped with a white arm band to distinguish her. Members have been given printed forms on which to note the number of the tag on all defying automobiles. These notations will be sent to the Corporation Counsel's Office where warrants will be sworn out.

Mrs. Logan said that children are beginning to understand the purposes of the new traffic squad, and are now waiting until they are given the sign to go across the street. "Any woman who wants to donate her time—we don't ask for money—will be willingly received," she said. "Even if she can only serve for half an hour, she can be used to good advantage. We could use several hundred more members without having any difficulty in locating corners where they can direct traffic."

Senator Kenyon Now Justice Kenyon

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, has been appointed by President Harding Circuit Judge for the Eighth District. The United States Circuit Court is second in rank only to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the retirement of Senator Kenyon the Senate loses one of its ablest and finest men. He was Senate sponsor for the Webb-Kenyon Act and was always to be counted on when prohibition legislation was at stake. The Senator held the leadership of the farm "bloc" and great regret at his retirement is expressed by the agricultural interests of the country.

Aside from divergent views at times regarding legislation, he and President Harding have always been close friends.

Senator Kenyon has made the following statement:

"The President has known since our service together in the Senate that political life did not appeal to me and that my ambition was to serve on the Federal bench. When a vacancy occurred last fall in the Federal district judgeship in my state, some of my friends suggested my name to him and he indicated his willingness to appoint me. The legislative situation was such then that it seemed to me I could not accept.

"The situation is somewhat different now, as the West Virginia investigation is out of the way; likewise the Newberry case, and a large portion of the agricultural program has been put through.

"The question is presented to me again as to the circuit judgeship in the eighth judicial circuit, and the President, knowing my ambition and desire for service on the Federal bench, and, at the solicitation of some of my friends, has tendered me the appointment of Circuit Judge for that circuit, which I am pleased to accept."

New Ambassador To Belgium

It is expected that Henry P. Fletcher, Undersecretary of State, who has been named for ambassador to Belgium, will leave soon after the adjournment of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, for Brussels, the Belgium capital. He will succeed Brand Whitlock.

Mr. Fletcher began his diplomatic service as second secretary of the American Legation in Cuba in 1902. Since then he has served at Peking, Lisbon and Santiago, Chile. On October 1, 1910, when the legation at Santiago was made an embassy, Mr. Fletcher became America's first ambassador to Chile, which position he held until he was appointed ambassador to Mexico on February 25, 1916. He was sworn in March 6, 1921, as Undersecretary of State, succeeding Herman H. Davis.

A report of Conference on Limitation of Armament will be given next week.

Legislative Headquarters,
Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.
February 4, 1922.

Summary of Results of Two Years of National Prohibition

Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes names the twelve results of the prohibition law.

1. Disappearance of the open saloon.
2. Abatement of open drinking in public dining rooms.
3. Passing of the treating evil, which was recognized as the greatest contributing agency in the development of a liquor appetite.
4. Closing of whisky cures and similar institutions.
5. Increased savings accounts.
6. Record breaking Christmas business.
7. Decreased drunkenness.
8. Prohibitive price of "bonded" liquor for beverage use.
9. Dangerous character of illicit whisky.
10. Surreptitiousness of present-day drinking.
11. Wail of howling minority, who would go to the length of undermining the Constitution in order to nullify an amendment which their own action demonstrates is in actual effect.
12. Changed attitude of former hostile statesmen, political leaders and the press.

Living in a Crusade town, and taught the evils of drink in a Sunday school class, is it any wonder that Federal Commissioner Roy Haynes is such an enthusiastic champion of prohibition? He is shown at the extreme left in a picture of the kindergarten class of the Presbyterian church, Hillsboro, Ohio. Beside him is seated his brother. Miss Ella McSurely, the teacher, is in the center of the group.

Why Prohibition Will Grow Continually Easier of Accomplishment

Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes gives these reasons:

1. Helpful attitude of the patriotic press, which recognizes the danger of lax enforcement to constitutional government and which stands four-square for enforcement of all laws.
2. Aroused citizenship.
3. Closer co-operation on the part of all enforcement agencies, headed by the United States Attorney General.
4. Poisonous, death dealing character of practically all illicit liquor now on the market.
5. Attitude of Canadian and other foreign officials against border smuggling.
6. More stringent state legislation.
7. Maximum penalty by courts.
8. Less leniency on the part of juries.
9. Weeding out of enforcement officials not in sympathy with enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.
10. Attitude of physicians and druggists against prescription abuses.
11. Action of judicial section of the American Bar Association.
12. Curtailing of sources of supply.

Mexican Border to be Dry

A "bone dry" zone, extending over an area of forty miles inland along the full length of the California-Mexico border, soon will be proclaimed by the Mexican government, according to a statement just issued at Mexicali by Jose Lugo, new governor of the northern district of Lower California, and published in the daily press. Tia Juana, Mexicali, and Tecate will be among the towns to be made dry by the new order.

India Progressing Toward Prohibition Goal

India is still steadily progressing toward prohibition. Mr. William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, who has returned from his trip to that country in the interest of world prohibition, says that the states of Limbri, Paranpur, and Bhavanagar, independent states in Bombay presidency, have all closed up their liquor shops, and Limbri has also closed its distillery. Baroda state is also planning for the adoption of the prohibition program. This is one of the most progressive independent states in India. It has a population of more than 2,000,000 people, a system of free and compulsory education, and a legislative assembly of its own.

What a University Man Says of Prohibition

Dr. Charles M. Dabney, until a year ago president of the University of Cincinnati, speaking in the press of the progressive way in which prohibition is working in that city, one of the wettest of the wet in pre-prohibition days, says:

"Since the saloons have been eliminated here, conditions are improving rapidly. There is less crime, as shown by the police, the court, and the workhouse reports, and much better health, as shown by the hospital records. The people for the most part are adapting themselves to prohibition with excellent spirit. The only complaints are from the old, habitual drinkers and those commercially interested in the liquor industry. Business is better, more money is going into the savings banks and into the homes, and the women and children are happier."

Mexico's Health Campaign

For some time Mexico's minister of the interior, General Calles, who is an ardent prohibitionist, has been working for a dry country. He has had various difficulties to overcome, but instead of ceasing the attack he has simply directed it from a different quarter. His latest endeavor has been to bring about prohibition because of its effect upon health. To do this he must convince the health department and the president of Mexico, under whose direct control is the health department, that the future physical welfare of the country depends upon getting rid of the liquor traffic. Thus the prohibition campaign becomes a health campaign, and the fact that President Obregon has more than once declared in favor of prohibition would seem to portend a successful result.

Mayor's Opposition to Volstead Act Fails of Support

It is not so long ago that Frank X. Schwab, now mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., announced with a great hooray and flourish of trumpets that if elected he would introduce into the city council a resolution calling on Congress to amend the prohibition law to permit the sale of "wholesome light wines and beer." When, however, in pursuance of his pre-election promise, he introduced such a resolution, it failed to obtain the endorsement of the council. "The legislators know the sentiment of the people and I don't believe it is for us to advise them," one of the councilmen, though an opponent of prohibition, is said to have declared.

Denver and Other Cities Turn Down Wine and Beer Proposition

Recently the Chicago city council passed a resolution urging the modification of the Volstead prohibition act, to permit the sale of light wine and beer, and sent a copy of the resolution to other councils, urging similar procedure. If the action of the Denver city council be taken as a criterion, however, sentiment in favor of modification is not marked. By a majority of six to three the council placed itself on record as opposing any changes in either Federal or state prohibition laws. Prior to the vote on the measure, resolutions advocating the defeat of the modification resolution were presented to the council by churches and temperance organizations.

Among other city councils which have also refused to pass such a resolution is that of Peoria, Illinois, formerly termed "the wettest city in the United States," because of its many distilleries, and that of Lansing, Michigan, where the majority was thirteen to one against the proposition. The city council of Detroit, Michigan, has declined to take action on the matter, the president stating that he did not think it necessary, and that he would not favor this step.

A DAY IN A W. C. T. U. CENTER

Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director of Americanization

The clock in front of the jewelry store, owned by Mr. Cerevegna, marked eight o'clock as a young woman, probably thirty years old, stepped lightly down Paulina Street, stopped in front of a store building facing on two streets, unlocked the door and went in. The windows were clean and in them was a fine exhibit of picture posters on health, prohibition, total abstinence, law enforcement, peace, good citizenship and child welfare, with the American flag much in evidence. Pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Lafayette, Kosciusko, Frances Willard, and in the center of the group a copy of Hoffmann's head of Christ, occupied a conspicuous position. On a window facing each street, in gold and black letters were the words, "W. C. T. U. Neighbors," and on the door in the same colors, the words, "Welcome. Walk in."

As she entered the bright cheery room the telephone rang and a voice at the other end of the line asked if a group of young Italian men and women from homes where the families were crowded into two rooms, might come to the Center the next evening with their own "eats" and have a party. The tone in which the request was made and permission given indicated that this was no unusual request, and the teacher in the happiest possible manner replied that she would be there and enjoy the occasion with them.

As she turned from the phone, the door opened and a dirty, unkempt woman entered. In broken English, she told a sorry tale of sickness in the city hospital, dismissal, inability to work, and no place to stay. The teacher heard her story and then called up the Salvation Army to see if they could take care of the case in their woman's quarters. Receiving a favorable reply, she wrote a note to the person in charge, asking her to let her know when the bearer arrived, placed it in the hands of her visitor, took her to the street car, paid her fare, and asked the conductor to put her off at the right place. Later, she was told over the phone that the woman had put in an appearance, all safe and sound.

It was nine o'clock when three women, wearing the marks of Russia as their native land, called at the Center. For one hour the teacher with infinite patience and care used her brain and all the ingenuity she could muster to instruct them regarding the various parts of the body. Then she took into her own hand the horny hand of each woman, cramped into the shape of the back of a scrubbing brush, and carefully guided the stubby fingers in the attempt to make letters that would spell her name. When the lessons were finished and the stories of sick babies, husbands out of jobs and the troubles of the children in school had been listened to with sympathetic attention, the teacher gave her promise to see what could be done, and the three foreign sisters, filled with more courage and interest because one American woman cared, went out to take up the trials and struggles incident to life in a strange land. The teacher sat down to her desk to make up her report of the last month's work which she must have ready by the next afternoon. She was to lunch at twelve-fifteen with the community nurse at the restaurant four blocks north of the Center and kept by the husband of one of her Greek pupils. She must get there before the nurse arrived that she might find out if he had secured the last bit of information necessary to properly make his declaration for citizenship. He had forgotten the name of the steamer on which he had come across and she had written several letters to other Greeks, who had been passengers on the same boat, trying to secure the desired facts. She was to discuss with the community nurse the needs of a family where help had been given the wife in confinement and the teacher had furnished the layette for the unwelcome, destitute little stranger.

Before she left the Center, she had made note of a W. C. T. U. meeting at which she was to present the needs of the Center; a meeting of the supervisors of Centers and Settlement Houses for the discussion of the need of a clearing house for organizations engaged in social service; had promised to call to see the husband of one of her pupils who wished to prepare for citizenship but worked at night and so could not attend the class taught by the Y. M. C. A.; had promised to go with Mrs. Felgitano to take her little girl to the free clinic for treatment of her eye which it was feared she was going to lose; had talked to the county agent about help for the Seike family until Mr. Seike recovered from the injury to his back caused by a fall from the building on which he was working.

The hour passed quickly and pleasantly because both young women were devoted to the work to which they felt the Master had called them.

The first caller after lunch was a most interesting one—Mrs. Marolich, to whom the worker had a few weeks previously given a reading lesson from Henry Ford's "Little White Slaver," that she might know why she should teach her boys not to smoke. Mrs. Marolich was returning the book as she had promised to do, but when she told the teacher that her husband had read it and "he smoke no more," the teacher decided to let her keep it that she might pass it on to some of her friends.

Mrs. Mastro came next for her lesson and showed much amusement as she told the teacher of some friends of hers who did not like this country and had returned to Italy last July because they could not get wine as they used to do, but had returned the evening before saying: "Italy no good—no wine—no chicken—no meat, only a little potato, no coffee."

These are some of the little things that encourage the heart of the W. C. T. U. Americanization worker.

At two o'clock, three white ribboners came and for an hour they studied with the teacher the correspondence course in Americanization, then went out with her to call at some of the homes of the neighborhood, in preparation for volunteer work among the mothers.

At three-thirty a crowd of boys and girls came scuffling into the Center, and after discouraged looking stockings had been pulled up off of shoe-tops, buttons put into their proper holes (or pins stuck where buttons should have been) and noses wiped, at the suggestion of the young women from the Y. P. B. who had charge of the Loyal Temperance Legion an interesting group of children representing Roumania, Greece, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Croatia and Russia were taught the reason why they should love America and the principles of the W. C. T. U.

This did not happen to be the time when the Mothers' Club or the Girls' Club met, or when the teacher was to visit the court, or the school, or when there was an evening class or the Mothers' Party, so the teacher went to her modest room with the feeling,

"I stand at my task and wait,
'Spite fatigue and delay and my sorrow,
For I feel in my face the breath of the dawn
Of a day that comes after tomorrow."

Kansas' Way of Americanizing Brings Results

During her recent visit to Kansas City (Kansas), Miss Amy Spalding, National W. C. T. U. Americanization worker, addressed the Council of Clubs and was enthusiastically received. "She helped me to see the foreign mother in a new light," was the opinion expressed by her hearers. Miss Spalding conducted an Americanization institute, using one of the W. C. T. U. members as a "model" in demonstrating her method. As a result, eight volunteer Americanization workers were secured. Professor I. B. Morgan, director of the night schools, was delighted with Miss Spalding's work and declared that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has struck the keynote in Americanization by going into the homes to reach the mothers.

Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Zelechowski, "star pupils" of Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, Kansas' superintendent of Americanization, participated in the institute program, playing two violin duets—first the national air of their own country, and then "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Zelechowski is in charge of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox church. Each week he and his wife, natives of Ukraine, take lessons in English from Mrs. Wallace, and then teach members of their twenty-five parish families what they have just learned. Mr. Zelechowski has decided to become an American citizen, and Mrs. Wallace will assist him in preparing for his entrance examination.

Leaves From My Note Book

Theo. Whiting (Pacific Slope Worker)

In the west the W. C. T. U. has an opportunity to lead out in Americanization work. Other organizations are also interested in serving along this line but have no definite plans. So again and again, we have called together for conference all societies wishing to undertake work for foreigners, especially foreign women. Together we form an Americanization board, unite our efforts in work which has common interest for all, and do separately that which has a special appeal for us. In each state and town the problems differ but everywhere there is the Americanization of native Americans awaiting us.

The following organizations have cooperated with the W. C. T. U. in installing night school and home teachers, in conducting classes for foreign women, in doing organized neighboring in the homes, in training the foreign women for citizenship, in inviting the husband and wife to patriotic programs: The Protestant

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

SOME OF THE THINGS OUR STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF CHILD WELFARE AND OUR LOCAL UNIONS ARE DOING

Just From Our Mail Bag

Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director Department of Child Welfare

Maine's state superintendent, Mrs. Annie M. Barnes, is on a ten days' speaking trip in the interest of her department. She writes, "Fine services, great interest." Mrs. Barnes has worked out and proven in her own town the plan of Child Study groups. The town is organized by streets into groups of young mothers (twenty in a group), who meet at the homes of members, weekly or fortnightly, to study child problems; fathers' night and big meetings where all the groups come together are special features of the plan. (This plan will prove a MEMBER-WINNER, wherever tried). February time is fair time in Florida. Child Welfare exhibits will be displayed in at least three Florida fairs this month. Dr. Grace R. Parker, state superintendent, is pushing exhibits and *every* other department plan. Hot school lunches will be served in the little town of Ida, Michigan. To help with the necessary equipment the W. C. T. U. will furnish wash basins and paper towels for the children's use. Wisconsin's superintendent writes, "Am having many more calls for Child Welfare literature this year than last." North Dakota's Child Welfare exhibit is "on the road most of the time." Just before Christmas the state superintendent, Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, sent out an appeal for gifts for crippled children, and "boxes and boxes and boxes came from unions all over the state. There were *more* things than could be used at the hospital for crippled children so large boxes were sent to the Glad Tidings Mission, one to the Crittenton Home, one to the Day Nursery, and a number of scrap books to the children detained in the city detention hospital, ill with contagious diseases." *Generous North Dakota Unions*, and big hearted state superintendent, who also is health commissioner in Fargo. West Virginia's state superintendent, Mrs. V. E. Mohler, has added to her exhibit a beautiful set of posters, on "Foods and Health" for children. The Mother-Child Center in Toledo, Ohio, had a beautiful opening in January; you will hear more about it. District of Columbia (No. 2) unions, with assistance from Mother National, have established a Mother-Child Center. This Center will prove the great faithfulness and consecration of the women in Union No. 2. Unions in Monroe county, Michigan, have sent six layettes and two mothers' comfort kits to the national director; one layette and one mothers' comfort kit have been sent as a three months' loan to the Mother-Child Center in Washington. The mail bag is filled with letters asking for the "two monthly papers." "I have just been appointed superintendent of Mothers' Meetings and want to start right away" is the constant appeal. From Republic, Missouri—"We used the papers in our union and also at a meeting of the parent-teachers' association." Lavonia, Georgia—"Send papers to use in my school and for my mothers' meetings." Kalamazoo, Michigan—"Have the primary department in Sunday School, with an enrollment of fifty-one, and am starting a mothers' day once a month." Ransom, Kansas—"We shall start our mothers' meetings at once and make them *very* interesting for all young mothers." Mrs. E. V. Berg, Idaho (South) state superintendent, writes, "We have used every one of the monthly papers; don't know how we could have gotten along without them." Mrs. E. S. Hankinson, Weymouth North, Nova Scotia, superintendent of Mothers' Meetings, sends for the monthly papers and other Child Welfare material; Mrs. Hankinson was formerly an American teacher.

Mrs. Alice Methven, state president of Washington (East) W. C. T. U., is on a three weeks' speaking trip, and is carrying with her a Child Welfare exhibit. Michigan's state superintendent, Mrs. Mildred Hubbell, has mounted a miniature mother's comfort kit as a part of her exhibit. (Splendid plan for other state superintendents.) Minnesota is raising money with which (with help from the National) to establish a Mother-Child Center. We know Minnesota will soon be ready. Oregon's state superintendent, Mrs. Lottie Hannon, with the aid of the local unions, is making a great effort to have the University of Oregon furnish a correspondence course in "Scientific Motherhood." Success to Oregon women! North Branch, Michigan, W. C. T. U.'s have started a child study class; one hundred present at first meeting. They write, "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE: Thanks for the posters." Mrs. Dessa Kelsheimer's Sunday School class of girls at Paxton, Illinois, sent a large box of hand-made dolls, picture-books and post-cards, to the national director for the Mother-Child Centers. Wasn't that fine! New York's state superintendent, Mrs. Edith F. Lee, is kept busy speaking on Child Welfare, and sending out her exhibit. Tennessee has just added to her exhibit a set of fifty-eight charts dealing largely with school health. The Reno, Nevada, W. C. T. U. has purchased a scale for the schools. Mrs. Flora Diefenderfer, Pennsylvania's state superintendent, is constantly adding to her large exhibit, and has many calls. Massachusetts' state superintendent, Mrs. M. Ella Ricker, has a Mary Gay theater as a part of her department equipment. She has a large collection of posters, many of them hand-made and *suitcase* size. (*Practical plan*). The hand-made posters are wonderfully attractive. One shows heads and figures of ten babies, nine happy, smiling and joyous, the tenth, only, (sad and sickly looking) representing the one in ten who will not live. Another poster done in crayon colors and mounted on "child welfare baby blue" gingham represents infant and maternity mortality; another shows the "school index number of states." (We want Mrs. Ricker to bring her suitcase posters to our next national convention.) Scores of letters in our January mail bag ask for instruction on Poster Contests, the Big Sister to the Expectant Mother plan, and on the Story Hour. California (South) state superintendent, Mrs. A. H. Gregg, has sent out an attractive mimeo sheet, on "Outline of what to do; something for every community" and closes with the words. "MAKE THE CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT A MEMBER-WINNER FOR YOUR UNION."

Watch for the next Mail Bag.

A Prayer for a Sleeping Child

Once a wife in Bethlehem
Had a child like me;
Once she watched a sleepy head
Held upon her knee,
And, with young eyes dim,
Low she prayed for him.

Every life holds pain and strife,
Each life holds delight;
Through their paths' entanglement
May he walk aright.
Like her, so today
For my child I pray.

May her Babe, as quick years flow,
Hand in hand with my child go,
Holding him with loving arm
Safe from hurt and free from harm.

—Mary Carolyn Davies,
in *Woman's Home Companion.*

Child Welfare Studies

Conducted by E. A. P.

To Every Child Belongs the Right

- To be well born
- To be educated
- To be protected from child-labor
- To be morally safeguarded
- To be spiritually trained

How early in life does the child form mental images? What is an important factor in developing such images? How much time may well be spent by the parent in watching the mental growth of the very young child?

Is a strong imagination of value to the child? Who is his companion in the early, and perhaps most important, years in the land of "Make Believe"?

All life is to the child—what? Is play as real to the child as work?

Do fairy stories and myths have any effect upon the child's conception of right and wrong and of great virtues?

How may we put to a constructive use this great creative element of the child's nature? What are some of the effects upon the child of "acting out" with a little group of companions, pretty little stories?

What effect does the recitation of great life stories have upon the child? How do these life stories add to the child's concept of life and service?

References:

Kirkpatrick's "Fundamentals of Child Study." Also, the "monthly paper" for February, "Our Children and the Land of Make Believe."

MONTHLY PAPERS

On the first of each month two papers are ready for individual study, Child Study Classes or Mother's Meetings. Must be applied for each month, and four cents sent for postage.

Ready February First

Causes of Undernourishment.
"Our Children and the Land of Make Believe."

Ready March First

The Rural Health Nurse.
Our Children and Beautiful Pictures.

Send for papers to Elizabeth A. Perkins, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION BRANCH

National General Secretary
MARY B. ERVIN
Xenia, Ohio

Associate Secretary and Promoter Missionary Fund
MRS. MYRA MILLER STAFFER
Manheim, Pennsylvania

"SAFEGUARD AMERICA'S FUTURE"

Inspire America's Youth With Civic Ideals

Mary B. Ervin

In Athens long ago boys were taught a pledge. They said it each day, believed in it and tried to live by it. Fathers taught their sons, who, when they were grown up, gave it to their own boys. Each helped make the pledge true until Athens became "Athens, the Beautiful."

Pledge of the Athenian Youth

"We will never bring disgrace to this our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our comrades; we will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the city laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in others; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty; that thus in all these ways we may transmit this city, greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

Such a pledge taught to the American youth today and passed on to future generations would make our own loved land truly "America, the Beautiful."

The principles involved in this pledge are the underlying ones of our Loyal Temperance Legion movement.

Enlist the children today and help make America "greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

An Apron Social

The wide-awake white ribboners of Timewell, Illinois, recently sent out dainty miniature aprons with the following clever invitation:

"The Timewell W. C. T. U. asks in rhyme
A donation from friends in any clime.
The marvelous big task has just begun,
More work in all lines must be done.
The white ribboners ask you to share
In Law Enforcement and Child Welfare,
Christian Citizenship, Temperance, too,
Americanization, Purity, all in view.
Place in pocket a cent for each inch
Of your waist measure—do not pinch.
Bring it on Jan. 14 to the Farmer's Hall,
Order at 7:30 P. M., music will call.
Brother Jones' address will be a treat;
Be sure and come early and get a seat.
We'll greet you with a hearty hand-shake,
Serve a lunch of fruit salad and cake."

Your national L. T. L. secretary had the pleasure at one time of visiting this local union and its progressive band of Loyal Temperance Legioners.

An "apron social" of this type would furnish a practical plan for helping to finance the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Loyal Temperance Legion of any community.

L. T. L. Helps for the New Year

Have you ordered your copy of the 1922 L. T. L. Year Book? It is full of helps and hints for organizing and maintaining a Loyal Temperance Legion. Price, two cents each. Send to National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

A heading containing pledge, slogan and other introductory matter for L. T. L. National Prohibition Guard Enrollment sheets can now be procured from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House. Organizers, Sunday School workers and local W. C. T. U. members will find these enrollment headings most valuable in enlisting the children. Price, three cents per copy; fifteen cents per dozen.

The L. T. L. supplementary lesson manual, "A Course in Citizenship and Patriotism" can now be secured from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House. Price, $2.00. This book is a collection of fascinating and inspiring poems and stories, designed to stir in the heart of the child patriotism and an ambition to do effective public service as a citizen, and should be in the hands of every L. T. L. leader.

The Child and the Year

Said the child to the youthful year:
"What hast thou in store for me,
O giver of beautiful gifts, what cheer,
What joy dost thou bring with thee?"

"My seasons four shall bring
Their treasures: the winter's snows,
The autumn's store, and the flowers of spring,
And the summer's perfect rose.

"All these and more shall be thine,
Dear child—but the last and best
Thyself must earn by a strife divine,
If thou wouldst be truly blest.

"Wouldst know this last, best gift?
'Tis a conscience clear and bright,
A peace of mind which the soul can lift
To an infinite delight.

"Truth, patience, courage and love,
If thou unto me canst bring,
I will set thee all earth's ills above,
O child! and crown thee a king!"

—Celia Thaxter.

The Gordon L. T. L. Prizes

The Loyal Temperance Legion is again indebted to Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., for her splendid L. T. L. membership prize offer.

Ten dollars will be awarded to the state making the largest net gain in membership and five dollars to the state making the largest per cent gain during the fiscal year, 1922.

Last year Georgia was the proud winner of the ten dollars and Kansas merited the five dollar prize. This year the states are heartily entering into a friendly rivalry for the winning of these prizes.

The Loyal Temperance Legion in song and story endeavors to develop ideal methods for bringing scriptural, scientific and governmental temperance truths to bear upon young lives, and through its various departmental activities to train for Christian citizenship and for moral leadership the men and women of tomorrow.

Is It Worth While?

Ellen Dayton Blair

In all my years of L. T. L. work, as an organizer and as state L. T. L. secretary in three states, I have never enjoyed my association with the children and their leaders more than I have in Southern California. I love the work as sincerely as I did forty years ago.

May I give you just a few of my delightful experiences? First, I wish to tell you of the sweet, loving messages I received from the legioners while I was a "shut-in" three times from accidents. They came from near and far, all saying, "We are praying for you to get well." I believe they helped my speedy and complete recovery. Again came warm and happy greetings, with numberless bouquets of roses, when I visited many of these legioners later.

It thrilled me the other day, when I gave a Bible reading to the Strickland Home for boys, to find every one of the fifty-two had a Testament in his pocket, and while I was drawing a picture of a shepherd holding a lamb, five boys found and read as quickly as adults could do the selections I had given them.

At Highland Park, on pledge-signing day, the enthusiastic members showered me with questions arising from study of our L. T. L. pledge which, in part is, "I promise not to buy, drink, sell or give alcoholic liquors while I live." These were some of the queries:

"If I buy alcohol for my mother to use in preparing a medicine, shall I break my pledge?"

"Does alcohol in all drinks always bite the tongue?"

"There is 48 per cent of alcohol in vanilla extract. How about buying that?"

"Is there alcohol in the cider they are selling in little barrels?"

"Is there alcohol in root beer?"

"Our treasurer told Mary she was not coming any more, so we elected a new one while she was away, and now Elizabeth has come back and wants to be treasurer again. Which is our treasurer now? May we vote on it, please?"

Do you wonder that I love the work? Come and enjoy it with me. I am leading seven L. T. L.'s, one of them meeting weekly, and it is prolonging my life. Do you doubt it?

A friend writes me: "My mother had a Loyal Temperance Legion in our home town for years, till her strength failed. She is in heaven now, but one of her legioners was a winner of the prize offered for the best essay written by a college student. I can't help thinking it pleased mother even in heaven."

Is it not worth while?

STUDIES IN GOVERNMENT

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES

Deborah Knox Livingston National Director of Christian Citizenship

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States deals with citizenship and reads thus:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This amendment shows that there are two ways of becoming a citizen, by birth or by naturalization.

Citizenship by Birth

Any person born in the United States is a citizen, even though his parents may be citizens of another country. While this has been the law from the very beginning of our government, there are some notable exceptions:

1. Indians who refuse to adopt the habits of civilized life and take up a separate residence, but continue to remain in tribal relationship, are excluded from citizenship, although they are born in this country.

2. The children of foreign ambassadors, born in this country are not citizens of the United States but of the country which the parent represents.

3. Children that are born to alien parents on public vessels lying in American ports.

4. The children of alien enemies in hostile occupation of American territory.

Citizenship by Naturalization

A person desiring to become a citizen of the United States by naturalization, must first make a declaration of intention to become a citizen, and second, make a petition for citizenship. These are commonly called first and second papers. The first may be made at any time after the alien lands in this country; the second cannot be taken until two years after the declaration of intention has been made and not until the applicant has resided for five years in this country and for one year in the state or district in which the application has been made.

Requirements for Naturalization

The applicant must be twenty-one years of age, of good character and be able to speak English, to sign his name, and have some understanding of the Constitution and of our form of government.

He must have two witnesses, who know him personally, and upon their oath declare that he has been here for five years.

Only persons of the white and black races may be naturalized. The naturalization of Chinese is specifically prohibited.

The United States District Courts and the supreme courts of the states have the power to naturalize aliens.

Citizenship of Women

The citizenship of women in the United States depends upon whether they are single or married, as married women take their citizenship from their husbands.

Unmarried Women

An unmarried woman holds the same citizenship with which she was born, unless her parents or guardians changed it for her before she became of age, or unless she has changed it after coming of age. When she is twenty-one years old she can change her citizenship on exactly the same terms as a man.

Married Women

A married woman's citizenship is the same as her husband's. When she marries she loses her own and takes his, if it is different, and if he changes his citizenship while they are married, hers changes also. If she is an alien and marries an American citizen, she becomes a citizen, too.

If on the contrary she is an American citizen and marries an alien, she becomes an alien.

The injustice of such a law is self-evident and it is proposed to change the law governing married women, so that their citizenship may not depend upon their marriage but upon their own free choice.

Protection of Citizens

The Fourteenth Amendment also provides for the protection of the life, liberty and property of the citizen. Not one of these can be taken from him without the due process of law. This protection is not only given within the borders of the United States but is guaranteed to all American citizens in foreign countries.

QUESTIONS

1. With what does the Fourteenth Amendment deal?
2. What are the two ways of becoming a citizen of the United States?
3. What is citizenship by birth?
4. Name four exceptions.
5. How do aliens become naturalized?
6. What are the requirements for naturalization?
7. Upon what does the citizenship of women in the United States depend?
8. What is the citizenship of unmarried women?
9. What is the citizenship of married women?
10. Upon what should the citizenship of women depend?
11. What does the Fourteenth Amendment further provide?
12. What protection is guaranteed to American citizens in foreign countries?

THE ENEMY

Frances S. Hallowes

CHAPTER I

"What an enchanting face!"

These words came from the lips of one of two men who hung over the rail of a P. and O. boat at Marseilles, watching the late arrivals, bustling and pushing in with their baggage, fearful of being left behind; for the ship "Persia" was due to leave for India at this moment.

His companion started, and looking in the direction intimated, saw a girl coming up the stairs carrying a large dressing-bag. She glanced upward with a look of appeal, as if asking for help,—her blue eyes a little distended, her sweet mouth open in the effort of mounting with the weight she bore.

"Allow me," and the speaker was at her side before she could object, and had taken the bag.

"Oh, thank you," she blushed and smiled, "but I must not trouble you. Can you find me a porter?"

"They all seem busy just now with late arrivals. Let me carry your bag to your cabin."

"It is not mine, but my friend's. She asked me to guard it till her return, and as the whistle sounded and she did not come, I thought I might carry it; but it *is* heavy," and she sighed her relief.

"What number is your cabin?"

"Seventy-nine, but I am sorry to trouble you thus."

They threaded their way without more words through the crowded deck and downstairs.

"Here we are," and he placed the bag just inside, raised his cap and returned to his friend.

"It *was* a weight, what on earth could it contain? I suppose lots of toilet silver, odds and ends of jewelry."

"Those things would not account for its weight; more likely bottles or bombs."

"What a malign suggestion!"

"Well, it has been done before; many a fair girl is used for bomb throwing!"

"It is desecration to think of such a thing in connection with that pure face!"

"Hard hit, old fellow! Well, my susceptible youth, make use of the next fortnight, but don't take it too seriously."

At this moment the ship began to move. "Off, off to the East! Good luck to you, my boy."

"Same to you, Major, let us go and settle our traps."

These two men were very unlike in appearance. The elder, Major Orde, an Irishman, was short and rotund, and slightly bald. With a weather-seasoned face and a humorous twinkle in his eye, he looked as if fortune had treated him well.

An inveterate joker, he saw life in its most comic aspects. He was in his early prime, and was returning to India, after furlough, to rejoin his regiment in Assam.

The younger man, Bertram Harford, was a tall, smooth-faced, athletic young Englishman, with a firm mouth and prominent chin. His eyes were grey under level brows; his dark hair waved above a broad forehead. Altogether he gave the impression of strength and determination. A habit of tossing up his head with an impatient gesture gave him somewhat of an imperious air. He was well dressed in tweed clothes, cut by a good tailor, and was a very distinct personality in a crowd of average men.

His destination was India, for he had lately passed into the Civil Service very near the head of the list. He had had his choice of a home or an Indian appointment, but had chosen India. His friendship with Major Orde dated from their embarkation at Folkestone. The Major had been attracted by his appearance, and he had been drawn by the Major's *bonhomme* and evident experi-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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Evanston, Illinois, February 9, 1922

National W. C. T. U. President On Her Way to Mexico

The National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, left Evanston Tuesday evening, February 7, for her tour through Mexico, Cuba and the Bahama Islands. On her way to the Mexican border, she stops at Indianapolis, for a state law enforcement meeting, on February 8, and spends the following Saturday and Sunday in San Antonio, Texas.

Our New Serial

With this issue we begin our new serial, "The Enemy," an abridged form of the book by Frances E. Hallowes, published in London. You cannot afford to miss a chapter of this fascinating story. Send in your subscriptions at once, as we cannot promise to furnish back copies of the paper.

Iceland's Fish Situation

Brave little Iceland, the first country to enact a constitutional prohibitory law, is facing a serious situation. Spain is boycotting the shipment of fish from Iceland because as a prohibition nation the latter has no further use for the Spanish alcoholic beverages. Our sympathy goes out to our comrades in Iceland, but we have little apprehension that the economic pressure being brought to bear will cause any weakening of the dry law. The suffering and death among these fisher folk occasioned by the use of alcoholic liquors were responsible for this legislation. Serious indeed would be the economic extremity that would force Iceland to abandon so beneficent a policy.

Poland's Women to the Rescue

Of what vital import is the closing paragraph of the special cablegram from Poland that appeared in the papers last week: "The victory for the drys in the Polish diet is attributed to the seven women deputies." History repeats itself. The women, as the keenest sufferers from the liquor evil, are the first to recognize the necessity of safeguarding their nations by a prohibitory law. Congratulations to the women and to the men of Poland for having taken this first fine stand for their emancipation from the liquor evil by adopting a law prohibiting the trade in all beverages containing above two and one-half per cent of alcohol. A year's experience not only will demonstrate to them the advantages of even that degree of prohibition but will also convince them of the wisdom of following the example of the United States in limiting the alcoholic content to half of one per cent.

God bless the women law makers of Poland, who have "crusaded" so effectively in legislative halls for the happiness and welfare of their country. We hope we may have one or more of them as delegates to our World's W. C. T. U. convention, that they may tell us the story of their triumph!

Sound The Alarm!

If there is a calendar within range of your vision, please look at it. Fix your eyes upon the figure that marks the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Then count the months, the weeks, the days that intervene between the present moment and that fateful date. Every day of those weeks, every week of those months will be filled with high-powered, well-paid activity on the part of the thirty or more organizations opposed to national prohibition; they will be occupied with efforts to flood the newspapers of this country with falsehoods, misrepresentations and confusing statements, half true, half false, this with the one aim to make the public believe that national prohibition is a failure, and that because it is a failure, and can never be enforced, a Congress must be elected at the November election pledged to repeal or modify the Volstead Law to permit the return of traffic in wine and beer. You realize what that means? It means a virtual nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment, for without an adequate enforcement law, the Eighteenth Amendment becomes a mere "scrap of paper."

If the above statement is true, how are we, the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to use the time that intervenes between now and the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November?

We are going to keep constantly before us the fact that at that time *all* of the House of Representatives and *one-third* of the U. S. Senate are to be elected. And we not only are going to keep it in our own minds, but, in season and out of season, remind our friends and neighbors and acquaintances of it, in the same breath telling them what is involved, and getting them to promise to help re-elect the Congressmen from their district and the Senators from their state who have championed dry legislation and also elect to office new candidates who are pledged to stand for the retention of the Volstead Law.

We are going to carry on a counter campaign of publicity, and try to get the papers in our towns to publish the *real* news about prohibition, what the law has done for the country, and how much has already been gained in the first two years of its enforcement. We *are* going to talk down "prohibition a failure" and talk up "prohibition a success."

We are going to win for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a million recruits to help us in this "truth-telling" campaign, and make certain that every good woman in the nation will go to the polls next November and cast her ballot for members of both houses of Congress who stand for the enforcement of the national prohibition law.

Keep your calendar in sight, put a circle around the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and pray and work and work and pray for victory.

One-City-to-a-State Meetings To Be Held During February and March Under the Auspices of the National W. C. T. U. and State Unions

FIRST SERIES

Boston, Massachusetts, February 13.
Waterville, Maine, February 14-15.
Providence, Rhode Island, February 17.
Hartford, Connecticut, February 20-21.
Ithaca, New York, February 23-24.
Trenton, New Jersey, February 27-28.
Baltimore, Maryland, March 1-2.
Columbus, Ohio, March 3.

Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director, Department of Americanization, will represent the National W. C. T. U. at the entire series; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National Director, Department of Christian Citizenship, will attend all the meetings with the exception of the one at Columbus.

SECOND SERIES

Kansas City, Missouri, February 13-14.
Mansfield, Arkansas, February 15-16.
Alexandria, Louisiana, February 20.
Starkville, Mississippi, February 22.
Dallas, Texas, February 24.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, February 28, March 1.
Topeka, Kansas, March 2-3.

National W. C. T. U. Representatives: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director, Department of Child Welfare; Mrs. Laura P. Miller, National Director, Department of Women in Industry.

THIRD SERIES

Parkersburg, West Virginia, March 6-7.
Nashville, Tennessee, March 9-10.
Birmingham, Alabama, March 13-14.
Lake City, Florida, March 16-17.
Atlanta, Georgia, March 20-21.
Columbia, South Carolina, March 23.
Greensboro, North Carolina, March 24.
Charlottesville, Virginia, March 27-28.

National Representatives: Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director, Department of Child Welfare.

FOURTH SERIES

Bloomington, Illinois, March 6-7.
Indianapolis, Indiana, March 8-9.
Detroit, Michigan, March 10.
Madison, Wisconsin, March 13.
Mankato, Minnesota, March 15.
Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 17.
Central City, Nebraska, March 20-21.

National Representatives: Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director, Department of Americanization; Mrs. Laura P. Miller, National Director, Department of Women in Industry.

Sectional meetings are also to be held in Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho (North and South), Oregon, Washington (East and West), Montana, and North Dakota, with Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the Young People's Branch, in attendance.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

REMINISCENCES OF LINCOLN

By Frances E. Willard

I never saw Abraham Lincoln alive. He visited Evanston where he was the guest of Gen. Julius White and went up to the Theological school where, tradition says, he jumped with the boys in some of their gymnastic exercises. He certainly captured them all, for my brother Oliver came home saying what a splendid man he was,—how genial and approachable. My father had the honor of introducing Abraham Lincoln, also Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, when they made annual addresses before the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society. I remember how Lincoln's address impressed me when I heard it. He told the story of the eastern monarch who commanded his wise men to furnish him a sentence which he could always feel was appropriate to every occasion. They gave him these words: "And this, too, shall pass away."

Poor Lincoln! The loss of his sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, when he was not over twenty, and which broke his heart once for all, gave deepest meaning to this phrase.

The news of his assassination was brought to our house April 14, 1864, by Kate Jackson. We lived then at Swampscott by the Lake. Early in the morning Kate came while I was dressing, with the terrible words, "Lincoln has been shot." We were so dazed we hardly knew what we were doing, but instinctively went to the depot and set out for the city, with the wish to be with as many other mourners as we could; at least, I suppose this was the meaning of our action. Already the depot, the great swinging bridges, the long blocks of commerce buildings were lined with black. The city was in mourning. It was given out by means of placards that there would be a meeting at the First M. E. Church at noon. We crowded in with the rest. The place was packed. Kate and I sat in the gallery at the left of the pulpit,—in the church where just ten years later almost to a day, I was to make the first temperance speech of my life. Never did I so covet the gift of oratory as on that day when men who had no such power essayed to speak on Lincoln.

A week after, his funeral cortege passed along Michigan Avenue, and Mrs. John L. Scripps, then the leading woman in Chicago by reason of her great talents and her husband's wealth and prestige, invited me with many others to the rare opportunity of viewing the procession from the windows of her drawing room. The room was full of elegant ladies. Mrs. Scripps' talk was most exhilarating. We watched for hours as the endless procession passed. Finally the black catafalque with its precious burden came into view. That night I arose about one o'clock. From the home of Thomas W. Milner whose daughter, Belle, had been my roommate at the Woman's College, and with her, her sisters Louise and Victoria, and escorted by her brother James, we made our way in the heart of the night to the court house, under whose dome lay all that remained of Lincoln. The processions were so long during the day that one had to wait for hours; and even now we had to fall in behind others as we entered the court house where soldiers were on every hand, and especially impressive to me were two immense statuesque figures—one at the head, and one at the foot of the coffin. If they had been marble they could not have been more motionless. Just as we passed beside the bier, the sweet pure voice of a woman was singing up in the dome somewhere the tender words,

"Flee as a bird to its mountain, O, thou who art weary of sin,
Flee to the clear flowing fountain, where thou may'st wash and be clean."

I think no hymn ever impressed me so deeply before. I looked with loving and lingering gaze on that face so full of pathos, and of kindness; on the strong hand that had signed the proclamation that emancipated the four millions of slaves. And so we passed on silently into the outer darkness.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awak'ning continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Lincoln's Half Hour

Col. W. H. Cook, President Lincoln's bodyguard in 1865 at the White House, in his recollections recently published in a magazine says: "At eight o'clock in the morning, immediately upon dressing, the President would go into the library, where he would sit in his favorite chair in the middle of the room and read a chapter or two in the Bible. I think I am safe in saying that this was President Lincoln's invariable custom—at least, it was such during the time I was on duty with him. At about eight-thirty he would join Mrs. Lincoln and little Tad for breakfast..... As soon as breakfast was over, the President would go to his office and begin his ceaseless toil."

This glimpse of Abraham Lincoln's morning half-hour with the Bible, every day, is commended to the consideration of those who say they "have no time to read the Bible." Is it possible for any one to-day, in all America, to have any such ceaseless and awful burden of work and responsibility as Lincoln had at that time in the White House? No man since has carried such a load for the nation and for the world. Yet Lincoln had time for half an hour, alone with the word of God, as a preparation for the day's incessant and weary toil. It was part of his wisdom and greatness of mind that he recognized the deep sources of strength that lay in that beginning for each harassing day.—*Exchange.*

Lincoln and Prohibition

There have been many biographies of Abraham Lincoln written, many books on different phases of his many-sided life. Among those which every true admirer of the Great Emancipator will want is the new book by Charles T. White, entitled, "Lincoln and Prohibition." While naturally some of the material is familiar, there is much that has not been furnished by other writers.

In the introduction, written by Postmaster General Will H. Hays, the following tribute is paid to the patriotism of Lincoln: "It was the patriotism of good citizenship, at the fireside, the plow, the mart, in low places and in high places, in season and out of season; it was the patriotism which caused him to make his country's welfare his own business and to interest himself continually in the practical politics of his community. Always he believed in and acted the patriotism of peace as well as of war."

Many people have forgotten that in 1855 there was a campaign in Illinois for state prohibition, and few are familiar with Lincoln's part in it. The chapters devoted to this campaign are of great interest. Says the author: "The corroborative evidence by Mr. Baber, an entirely competent and conservative man, that Lincoln campaigned for the dry law in the summer of 1855, although he was supposed to be so much engrossed with the anti-slavery agitation as not to be able to do so, and the further fact that Stephen A. Douglas threw his power against the prohibition law, is of more than passing interest. Both incidents are in harmony with the life practices and professed principles of the two men—Lincoln believing that a moral idea was the mightiest thing beneath the throne of God, and Douglas not caring whether it was or not."

A letter by J. B. Merwin on the same subject tells how nearly prohibition won: "Mr. Lincoln drew the prohibitory law. The legislature passed it, submitting it to a vote of the people. We came near—we did carry it, but Kentucky, Missouri, and Wisconsin poured in nearly 20,000 illegal votes in the counties bordering on those states, and then with those counted, beat us with only a little over 14,000 votes. Some hard cases voted with us. I asked Mr. Lincoln if we wanted such votes.

"'Want them? Of course we do. I have lived here many years. I have never seen saints marching in battalions in Illinois yet. First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn, etc. Work with any and all who will help us.

"'Welcome one, ten, ten thousand,' Mr. Lincoln said in his plain, pathetic way. 'We must meet the traffic in one of two ways. We must furnish the recruits to keep up the ever-increasing army of drunkards, or we must take temptation out of the way of the rising generation by prohibiting it. Which way do you prefer to meet the traffic?'"

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.
March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day. (Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens.)

NEW YORK REGIONAL CONFERENCE AROUSES NEW ENTHUSIASM

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, Vice-President-at-Large, New York W. C. T. U.

The first of the five regional conferences to be held in New York state took place in New York City, January 24. Eleven counties sent splendid delegations. Only two counties failed to have all their county Trio-Team present. There were fifty local presidents, twenty-eight local secretaries, and sixteen local treasurers in attendance. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president, presided and presented the membership campaign plans. Miss Margaret Sloat, state corresponding secretary, spoke on dollar dues. Five state superintendents gave practical suggestions as an aid to local unions in carrying on the work of their departments.

Our national Y. P. B. general secretary, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, and the state secretary, Miss Helen G. H. Estelle, spoke for the Young People's Branch. Local presidents told of the experiences of their unions in raising their budget money. Citizenship was discussed by the new vice-president of the state. Mrs. Martha M. Allen spoke of the questionnaire sent out by the American Medical Association and its results. Mrs. Anna P. George presented the work of the children in the Loyal Temperance Legion. Mrs. Janette Beach, in her unique and humorous way, read a paper on "The Results of Prohibition." Among other things she said that "the torch of liberty was no longer an alcohol lamp."

The most enjoyable feature of the program was the three-minute speech contest. Ten women, local presidents, one county treasurer, state lecturers, superintendents and evangelists participated. The topic was "Law Enforcement and the Work of the W. C. T. U." These talks were bright, humorous, earnest, and packed full of worth while facts. The prize of a year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL (and they are all subscribers or they couldn't have done so well) was awarded to Mrs. Ayres, treasurer of Orange county W. C. T. U.

Dinner was served at night to one hundred and ninety-two guests. This was followed by the showing to a crowded audience of the S. T. I. film, "Safeguarding the Nation." New York state has purchased one of these films and employs Miss Estelle to promote its presentation in motion picture houses, schools and churches.

The auditorium of the church was filled all day and evening, and many spoke of the great benefit and pleasure they derived from the conference.

The Health Department

P. S. Bourdeau-Sisco, M. D.
National Superintendent

The National W. C. T. U. is said to have but one department and that—the "Do Everything" department! But the very fact that it maintains so many departments is evidence of its mobility, and its adaptability for growth. The organization concentrated its forces and had a glorious part in *making* the nation dry, and now it is training these same forces with equal zeal to *keep* the nation dry. It can mobilize its forces at will to engage in Child Welfare, Americanization, or Social Morality work, or drives for a million dollars, or a million members. This very scope of endeavor and versatility make the W. C. T. U. the powerful factor it is for moral betterment of men and women.

The Health department partakes of this mobility. In its very nature, it adapts itself easily to the great objectives of the national organization. It may be effectively used in the drive for one million members. The plan for at least one Health meeting held each year by each local union, each Y. P. B., and each L. T. L., is a wise one. But in addition to these special Health meetings there should be others for the public. Such meetings can be made very attractive. The "Plan of Work," and high points in the Health program for 1922 give valuable suggestions. At all these meetings there should be a call for new members, adult members, young people, and children. Health meetings, as well as other meetings of the organization, can be made recruiting occasions. Let all Health superintendents work to this end. Our opportunities were never greater.

"Therefore I Should Take—"

The following was taken from a missionary magazine, but is equally helpful for a UNION SIGNAL Day party. The leader acts as "teacher," and may be dressed in an old-fashioned gown if desired. She has a ruler, proceeds to call the "school" to order, and arrange the "pupils" for recitation. The lesson consists of repeating after the "teacher", ten reasons for taking THE UNION SIGNAL, each ending with the words, "Therefore I should take THE UNION SIGNAL." The "teacher" follows this up by taking subscriptions and dismisses the class.

This will make a good ending to a program which shows the various lines in which THE UNION SIGNAL serves the W. C. T. U. membership and others.

New Poster

"Stand by the Flag and the Constitution"

With text of the Eighteenth Amendment and Quotation from Federal Commissioner Haynes. Use extensively in Public Halls, Colleges and High Schools, Club Rooms, Churches, etc., etc.

Price, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents; per 100, $7.50.

BOOKS BY FRANCES E. WILLARD SHOULD BE IN ALL W. C. T. U. AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Glimpses of Fifty Years. (Autobiography) Price, $2.25.
A Great Mother. Price, $1.50.
Nineteen Beautiful Years. 75 cents.
Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna A. Gordon. Cloth, $2.50.
Please send remittance with order.

YOU SHOULD HAVE THE LAW ENFORCEMENT MANUAL!

For the study of local unions and individual citizens. ORDER NOW. Price 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Prepare to Celebrate Abraham Lincoln's Birthday

Present Your Schools, Colleges and Churches with the Lincoln Posters

Lincoln on Law Enforcement. Full length portrait of Lincoln with famous quotation on "Reverence for Law." In sepia tints. Price, mounted, $1.00; unmounted, 10 cents; per 50, unmounted, $4.00

Lincoln's Prophecy. Portrait with famous quotation, "When the Victory Shall Be Complete." In sepia. Price, mounted, $1.00; unmounted, 10 cents; per 50, unmounted, $4.00.

LINCOLN LEAFLETS:

Why Abraham Lincoln Signed the Liquor Revenue Bill. Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.
Make Our Victory Secure.
Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
What Abraham Lincoln Said.
Lincoln's Appeal for Law
(With picture of Lincoln)
Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Teaching Law Enforcement. Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The above material in your schools for "Lincoln Day" will help build good character and create correct sentiment for total abstinence and law enforcement.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Home Education in Citizenship

"Back to the Evening Lamp"

Citizenship in any country and what it stands for is revealed through the literature, history and biography of that country.

The United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, has issued as a part of its work in home education, several reading courses particularly adapted for the use of those who are interested in knowing the facts of the discovery and colonization of our country and the causes of its remarkable growth and expansion, economically, politically, socially, and nationally.

The following home reading courses are ready for distribution:

1. Great Literary Bibles.
2. Great Literature—Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern.
3. Miscellaneous Reading course for Parents.
4. Miscellaneous Reading course for Boys.
5. Miscellaneous Reading course for Girls.
6. Thirty Books of Great Fiction.
7. Thirty World Heroes.
8. American Literature.
9. Thirty American Heroes.
10. American History.
11. France and Her History.
12. Heroes of American Democracy.
13. The Call of Blue Waters (Seamanship).
14. Iron and Steel.
15. Shipbuilding.
16. Machine Shop Work.

These courses may be secured, free of charge upon application, from the United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Federal Commissioner of Education Commends Plan

In commendation of the plan, the Commissioner of Education, John J. Tigert, says: "These Home Reading courses are something that the people of this country need more than anything else. Since coming to this country I have been astounded to find so little reading after graduation from high school. Instead of considering that period of education as merely an incentive to a better education to be acquired not only from travel but from reading the classics, they seem to think it the end of their acquisition of culture."

Among the biographies listed in the course is "The Life of Frances E. Willard."

Reading Course No. 8—American Literature—names the following books:

1. The American.....Henry James
2. Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.....Oliver Wendell Holmes
3. Ben Hur.....Lew Wallace
4. Bigelow Papers.....James Russell Lowell
5. Essays.....Ralph Waldo Emerson
6. Representative Men....Ralph Waldo Emerson
7. Democracy.....James Russell Lowell
8. The Federalist.....Alexander Hamilton
9. Four Million.....O. Henry
10. The Goldbug, etc.....Edgar Allan Poe
11. The Grandissimes..George Washington Cable
12. Huckleberry Finn.....Mark Twain
13. Tom Sawyer.....Mark Twain
14. Last of the Mohicans....J. Fenimore Cooper
15. Luck of Roaring Camp.....Bret Harte
16. Man Without a Country..Edward Everett Hale
17. Marble Faun.....Nathaniel Hawthorne
18. Scarlet Letter.....Nathaniel Hawthorne
19. A Modern Instance....William Dean Howells
20. Montcalm and Wolfe.....Francis Parkman
21. My Summer in a Garden..Charles D. Warner
22. Reign of Law.....James Lane Allen
23. The Sketch Book.....Washington Irving
24. Two Years Before the Mast.....R. H. Dana
25. Walden.....Henry David Thoreau

Hiram

Solomon would an artist hire
Out of the cunning heart of Tyre.
They sent him Hiram in reply
Picked from the tribe of Naphtali.
Such was the wisdom found in him
He could fashion the awesome cherubim,
Pillars of brass, and molten sea,
Fruit from the fair pomegranate tree.
Bloom of the lily, lattice-set,
And warring beasts, accordant met,
Held in a wild resplendent fret.

Son of a widow. Neighbors said,
"Blessing and honor crown her head."
Forth from the city did she fare
Afar with him, his fame to share?
Over his house to rule, and spread
Feasts of curd and leavened bread,
Mellowing figs, and the honey red,
Strengthening heart and hand of him
Who fashioned those awesome cherubim?
Of this or that no record runs,
But worthy mothers, worthy sons.

There has not come to us a line
To say that Hiram drank no wine,
But maddened brain has never planned,
And never has wrought the shaking hand
Such blossom and bell and meshing vine
As clothed that ancient temple shrine.
Though all is dust, the story old
While men have speech shall be retold.
Truth makes a thousand years as one:
Still Hiram lives, the widow's son,
Skillful artist and trusty man—
One of the world's great temperance clan.

Frances B. Damon.

"That Vow I Have Never Broken"

The following story is told of ex-President Benjamin Harrison:

At a public dinner given him, when he was candidate for President of the United States, one of the guests rather conspicuously drank to his health. The general pledged his toast by drinking water. Another gentleman offered a toast, and said, "General, will you favor me by drinking a glass of wine?"

The general begged to be excused. He was again urged to join in a glass of wine.

This was too much. He arose from his seat, and said:

"Gentlemen, I have twice refused to partake of the wine. I hope that this will be sufficient. Though you press the matter ever so much, not a drop shall pass my lips. I made a resolve when I started in life that I would avoid strong drink. That vow I have never broken."

Harvard Professor Notes Decrease in Drinking Among College Students

Professor Henry A. Yeomans, in his report as dean of Harvard College, covering the academic year 1920-1921, says the students of his college are more mature, more responsible and more sensible of their obligations to the community than were the undergraduates of one or two decades ago.

"They take a keener interest in the problems of the general community," says the report, "and react more sharply to its feelings and opinions. The use of alcoholic liquors, for instance, illustrates this tendency. Fewer students drink alcoholic liquors and fewer students drink to excess than ever before."

Prohibition Essay Contest

Through the generosity of Col. Fred N. Dow, of Portland, Maine, son of General Neal Dow, the Father of American Prohibition, the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association is enabled to offer to foreign students attending American colleges three special prizes of $100, $50, and $25 respectively for the best original essays on some aspect of the alcohol problem or measures for its solution. The contest is open to any student who is a citizen of another country and who is enrolled as a student in an American college or university or other institution of learning during the academic year 1921-1922.

All students intending to enter the contest should send their names and addresses to the National office of the I. P. A., 14 West Washington St., Chicago, Illinois, on or before February 15, 1922.

All manuscripts must reach the I. P. A. office not later than June 1, 1922.

The prizes will be awarded July first, 1922.

No Age Limit For the Student!

In an address emphasizing the need for professors and instructors in universities and colleges to continue their study and training in order to better equip themselves for their work, President Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University, says:

"This question was raised in the late war in connection with the activities of the generals of the United States army. The best school of instruction I ever attended was the school at Le Mans, France, in which every student was a general. The half-day I was privileged to attend this school, an English colonel was in charge and about twenty-five of our generals were in attendance. Possibly every general there was a graduate of West Point; certainly all of them had spent more than a decade in intensive study of military tactics and yet these generals regarded it as a privilege to attend this school. I am convinced that the 'generals' school' might well be duplicated at every university and college in America." He might well have added "and in every line of endeavor."

"Madame Kaji Yajima's Peace Pilgrimage to America"

A thrilling story of a noble woman and her "message from the women of Japan to the women of the world." By Anna A. Gordon. Purchase freely for distribution among your Unions and Missionary Societies.

Price, 3 cents; per 50, $1.00; per 100, $1.75.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE-POSTERS, SIZE 9x11.

Recent Percentages of Alcohol in Patent Medicines. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Of the Poison Brand. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

POSTER ALWAYS PERTINENT "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS"

Size, 28x40 inches. Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.00. Order by the dozen and place in schools, public halls, libraries, etc.

Find Them Here

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted.)

Helps Needed for Americanization

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Leaflets:

The Foreign Mother and Total Abstinence.

The Two Ways.

The Why of Americanization.

The How of Americanization.

The Case of Jacob.

Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Begin at the Beginning in Americanization.

Americanization Everybody's Problem.

The Immediate Need for Americanization.

Americanization and the Drink Problem.

Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Teaching English to Adult Foreigners. Price, 10 cents.

Little Americans. Poster. Size, 9x10. Per 100, 25 cents.

Books:

Plain Facts for Future Citizens. Price 60 cents.

A First Reader for Foreigners. Price 56 cents.

Neighboring New Americans. Price, 75 cents.

Stories and Songs for Teaching English. Price, paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.00.

Foreigner's Guide to English. Price, $1.48.

English for Coming Citizens. Price, $1.00.

Lessons in English for Foreign Women. Price, 60 cents.

Civics for Americans in the Making. Price, 84 cents.

Civics for New Americans. Price, 92 cents.

Citizenship Books:

American Government. Price, $1.50.

Course in Citizenship and Patriotism. Price, $2.00.

The Woman Voter's Manual. Price, $1.00.

Manual of American Citizenship. Price, 50 cents.

Studies in Government. (Pamphlet). Livingston. Price, per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

Order of the

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE Evanston, Illinois.

Let It Shine From Your Window

THE NEW LAW OBSERVANCE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Per copy, 10 cents; $3.00 per 100, $12.50 per 500, $20.00 per 1,000. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

Virginia Notes on W. C. T. U. Progress

Virginia's state president, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, and Mr. Hoge, after a few weeks' stay at Atlantic City for rest and change, are back in Richmond. The legislature is now in biennial session, with many important measures before it, including one strengthening the prohibition enforcement laws.

Mrs. Emma H. Howland, national organizer and lecturer, has been engaged for the month of April for work in the state.

Mrs. R. L. Justiss, field secretary for Virginia, has been doing much personal work, re-organizing old unions, starting new ones, and making friends wherever she has gone.

In addition to THE SIGNAL program for January 16, helpful and suggestive forewords were sent out to every union by Mrs. Lilian A. Shepherd, state corresponding secretary.

Danville, the hostess of the next state convention, through Mrs. Bettie A. Lee, local president and county superintendent, is having an effective and wide series of Scientific Temperance Instruction essay contests in the schools, followed up by effort to place the Temperance Day programs in every school in the large county of Pittsylvania, of which Mrs. Thomas J. Fitzgerald, a New Yorker, is the progressive leader.

"Patriotic Service Package"

You Can Help Prohibition,
You Can Help Defeat the Enemies of Prohibition,
You Can Help Other Lands Now Working for Prohibition,
by ordering the "Patriotic Service Package" and following the plan therein outlined.

Price, per package, 10 cents. Order a number of packages and BEGIN Work NOW.

Have You a Copy of the White Ribbon Hymnal?

An "old book?" Yes, that's one reason why it is so valuable. It contains among its riches of song the Memorial Hymn of the White Ribboners, "On Heights of Power," by Frances E. Willard; "If I Were a Voice," as arranged and sung by Mrs. Alice J. Harris; "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot:" "White Ribbon Vibrations," together with a number of Frances Willard's favorite selections, and others of the old inspiring songs. Board covers. Price, 35 cents. (75 pages.)

Choice "Selections for Convention Use," paper covers, 10 cents while they last. (Please send remittance with order.)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE Evanston, Illinois

The Way of the Transgressor in Michigan a Hard One

Myrta E. Lockwood, Recording Secretary

January 15 was Jubilee Field Day with Michigan white ribboners. No more fitting way to round up Jubilee deficits than by celebrating the "Passing of the Bar" with a Jubilee thank offering. Accordingly, speakers were dated in all sections of the state where the quota had not been paid. Offerings and pledges were taken, interest was aroused, members secured, new unions organized—and the New Year was begun right in Michigan.

At a recent luncheon in Detroit, given in honor of Commissioner Roy Haynes, a Civilian Vigilance Committee was formed, the purpose of which is law enforcement. This was said by James A. White of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League and others present to be the most representative body ever brought together for the purpose. The U. S. District Attorney was there as were also the prosecuting attorney, police commissioner, superintendent of the police department, enforcement agents and representatives of the W. C. T. U., Woman's Federation of Clubs, League of Women Voters, Council of Churches, and the Anti-Saloon League.

Commissioner Haynes spoke five times in the one day. He appeared not only at this luncheon, but at a business men's club, before the great Methodist conference then in session, as well as before 1400 Baptists at a meeting, closing the great day with a mass meeting.

Truly the way of the transgressor is hard in Michigan. Enforcement agents are on the track. Citizens are waking to the vital needs of the hour. A campaign of education is on. Institutes will be held over the state during the next three months. An intensive membership campaign is planned and we expect to go to our state convention with a shout of jubilee because our white ribbon enrollment is doubled and the money all raised.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Quarterly Temperance Lessons, Series for 1922, containing Topics, Program Points, Texts, Suggestions, etc.

Program for Quarterly Temperance Lesson, "Law Enforcement."

The Sunday School and Law Enforcement.

Price each, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

ENVELOPE LEAFLETS:

Lincoln's Appeal for Law.

Temperance Lesson for March 12.

Temperance Lesson for April 23, Anti-Cigaret Day. (Outline Points)

Each, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

OTHER HELPFUL LEAFLETS:

Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco.

Appeal to Boys.

Quaker Philosophy.

Each, per 100, 20 cents.

Penpoints: Quotations from Frances E. Willard.

Biographical Sketch of Frances E. Willard.

Each, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

We Second the Brewer's Motion

Some time ago, a widely known brewer wrote this letter to a friend who vouches for its genuineness. The friend had always opposed prohibition, but his comment on the letter is: "To my thinking the communication is plain horse sense."

You don't expect approval from a brewer on your stand that there is too much prohibition politics, but here is mine, and for these reasons:

The talk is all about the Volstead Act, concurrent power, the percentage of alcohol to be permitted in vinous or malt liquors, and so forth. What a brewer wants is to get rid of the Eighteenth Amendment altogether. If we can't get that we might as well drop the subject.

A lot of politicians want to amend the Volstead Act to make it easier on us. To put that over will require a fund and we will have to provide it. Well, say the act is so amended; all right. We go ahead. The drys get busy then to amend the bill back again so it will be more prohibitory. They have a fund for that. But we got to get another fund to fight that amendment. If we win the drys come back again and we got to finance another fight against them.

Like this it was when we were fighting against local option. When we won we only won another chance to put up for another fight. When we lost we had to put up another fight. It was rich pickings for the political grafters. Now we will have got this kind of thing in Congress each session and in each state Legislature under concurrent power legislation—to stop concurrence, or to amend concurrence so as to get a little higher per cent beer, or to stop the lowering of the per cent. Fighting prohibition and local option that way cost the brewers millions of dollars. Who got it? Grafters. We had no peace.

If people want light wines and beer all they can do is put them in the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution and how much shall be the alcohol allowed in them. All the rest is what you call political bunk to tap the brewers for campaign funds for politicians who want to hold power in the cities.

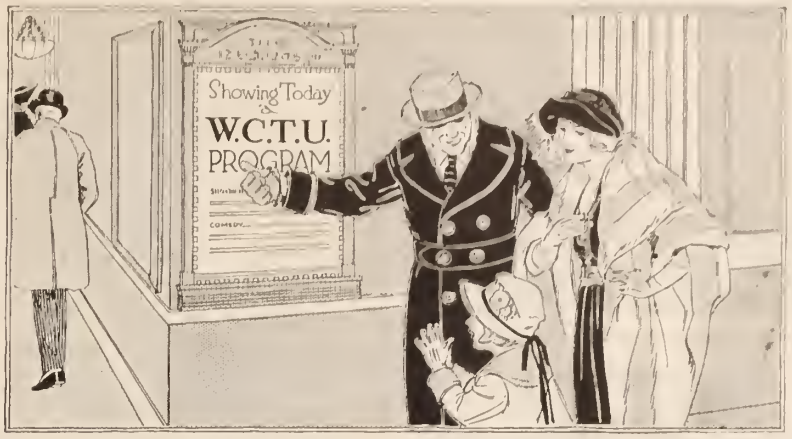
Maybe the time will come yet, after the nuisance of prohibition has been three or five years with us, that the people will want their beer and light wines bad enough to support an amendment to the Eighteenth Amendment that will put the light wines and beers in the Constitution. There is no other way. I am out of the brewing business and will stay out until I know what I can brew and for how long I can brew.

That's why I say you are right in saying there is too much prohibition talk in politics. Let the people get their full of this prohibition stuff. Then we may do something, not before.

As to that, every prohibitionist is willing to take all the chances. "Let the people get their full of prohibition." So say we all of us. If *that* should bring back the saloon, then America would deserve nothing better.

We second the brewer's motion.

—*Epworth Herald.*



USE A MOTION PICTURE PROGRAM TO CREATE PUBLIC SENTIMENT FOR THE 18TH AMENDMENT

The prohibition law will fulfill its purpose only when the public demands the enforcement of this law.

"SAFEGUARDING THE NATION" is not a theatrical film but a presentation of scientific laboratory experiments, showing the effects of alcohol upon the body. The truths presented will help fulfill the purpose of the prohibition law.

"Wonderful! Everybody should see it", says Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, New York City.

For further information, sale or rental of copies address

Miss Elizabeth Newman,
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
1730 Chicago Avenue,
Evanston, Illinois

To the W. C. T. U.

We have written you through the Union Signal, asking you to write us for information about EveryDay Flavors. How well you responded!

First came inquiries, then favorable comments about the samples sent, and many orders. Some unions sold their initial orders so quickly they have re-ordered.

If you all knew EveryDay Flavors in your homes you would be glad to encourage the sale. We are going to help you get acquainted. A special discount will be given during the month of February on all orders. Get started now so you can re-order and get the benefit of this offer.

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For Whooping Cough, Asthma, Spasmodic Croup, Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis and Sore Throat.
The Vapor Treatment for Coughs and Colds
The time to use Cresolene is at night. This fact appeals to every one, for the healing, antiseptic vapor is breathed all night and is constantly in contact with the seat of the disease, relieving the cough and difficult breathing.
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UNIONS AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."
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Special Helps for February And March Meetings

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Frances E. Willard a Great Teacher.
Five Little Glimpses of Frances E. Willard.
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Frances E. Willard's Love of Flowers and Folks.
Frances Willard's Widening Way.
A Little Girl Who Became Famous.
Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The Flower of Temperance Chivalry. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Frances E. Willard Memorial Day—A Program. Price, 15 cents.

Frances E. Willard—Biographic Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents; per 100, $1.25.

Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools. Price, 10 cents.

Choice Program Helps
For UNION SIGNAL Day, Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens

Life Sketch of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt and Margaret L. Sargent. Price, 35 cents.

My Mother. Character Sketch of Mrs. Stevens, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 5 cents.

Biographical Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE.
Evanston, Illinois.

The Enemy

(Continued from Page Seven)

ence of everything appertaining to official India.

The friends were half-way through dinner when a little commotion heralded the entrance of two ladies into the dining-saloon.

One, an overdressed woman of forty-five, costumed, coiffured and perfumed, the other a slender, graceful girl in a simple white silk blouse and skirt. They sat down at the next table with their backs to the men.

"The girl of your adventure!" whispered the Major.

Harford was scanning the backs of his neighbors.

"There is a great deal of character in backs," he rejoined.

"As much as in palms; introduce a new science—what will you call it?"

Harford did not reply. The pretty figure with its slender, uncompressed waist, the long, graceful throat, and the wavy, piled-up brown hair with glints of gold which broke out into tiny tendrils wherever possible, satisfied the aesthetic taste of the man. He had had very little opportunity of intercourse with girls, but he had none the less an exalted idea of their possibilities.

His reverie continued while they were busy with their dinner, and was interrupted by the waiter thrusting a wine list under his eyes.

"What are you going to drink, Harford?" asked the Major.

"Oh, water!"

"Water! Surely not! Wake up, man, you are dreaming over that girl."

Harford brought back his eyes from the pretty figure to the Major's face.

"I said water, and I mean it. I'm a total abstainer."

The Major almost jumped. He shrugged his shoulders deprecatingly.

"You'll have to give that up in India; no one drinks water there."

"Really! well, *I* shall."

"You'll soon change your mind, my dear fellow."

"Shall I, why? Kindly explain."

"Certainly; the climate needs a stimulant, and the water is impure."

"Strange! I thought a hot climate demanded abstinence from strong drink, and as to impure water, it can always be boiled and filtered. Besides, I hear there are capital water schemes being carried out in the big stations of India."

"Well, *I* should be *afraid* to drink water."

"And, excuse a *tu quoque* Major, I should be *afraid* to drink your medicated poisons."

"Be advised, my boy, you'll find it hard to swim against the stream of Anglo-Indian society. Folks won't like your abstaining habits."

Harford threw up his head, and his eyes flashed for a moment. Then in a quiet voice, he said,

"Thanks, Major, you mean well, but I suppose I may be allowed to choose my own drinks without the dictation of society. If I choose to abstain from eating potatoes, it is no one's business, and if I choose to abstain from alcohol, I have as much right as *you* have to drink it."

"Oh, certainly, my dear fellow. Go your own way, but you'll be thought a crank."

Harford winced at the word, and the Major followed up his advantage.

"You are young, and people don't like the young to differ from them."

"Yes, I'm a 'fresher,' as they say in Cambridge, but none the less in my right mind, and assured of my position as regards drinking alcohol."

"Well, you must 'dree your own weird,' headstrong boy."

The "headstrong boy" was watching the waiter who held the wine list before the ladies at the next table.

His face lighted up as he saw the girl shake her head and pour out a glass of water. The elder woman ordered wine.

"At least the girl was wise enough to know it will spoil her roses," he thought.

The men left the dining-saloon and sauntered up on deck. Harford waited about at the head of the stairs, hoping that the girl and her companion would appear. He was not disappointed. His tall figure was not easily overlooked, and as the women ascended, their eyes were on him.

The girl blushed and whispered something hurriedly to her friend, who nodded and smiled in a friendly, free-and-easy way to Harford as she came up to him.

"I have to thank you for carrying my heavy bag which this silly girl thought she was bound to convey to my cabin. It was awfully good of you!"

Harford's face became quite handsome, lit up by one of his rare smiles.

"What are we strong fellows for, if not to assist ladies? Then may I introduce myself—Bertram Harford," and, as the Major came up, "This is my friend, Major Orde, of the Bengal Lancers."

"Our names are Carlyle and O'Connor—Mrs. Carlyle and Miss O'Connor. Shall we find our deck chairs, and will you join us?"

The men accompanied them, and stood while the ladies seated themselves.

"Let's be sociable," said Mrs. Carlyle. "What will you take, Major? Milk punch? A peg?"

The Major chose the peg. "And you, Mr. Harford?"

Harford ran up his colors at once. "I am a total abstainer."

The Major looked annoyed, and Mrs. Carlyle gave him a stare, and the corners of her mouth went down.

"Oh," she said, icily; "and Angela, what for you?"

"Nothing, thanks. You know I don't take anything of the kind."

"Ah, yes, I forgot; well, you two unsociables can amuse each other."

"Will you walk, Miss O'Connor?" said Harford.

She arose from her chair, and Major Orde slipped into it, and set himself to make agreeable talk to Mrs. Carlyle, who was more to his fancy than the young, immature girl.

(To be continued)

MANY TAKE
cold easily and develop troublesome coughs that often hang on.
Scott's Emulsion
is a food replete with tonic-qualities that improves the appetite and builds up resistance to overcome the cause of the weakness.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 20-54

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Address all business communications to

THE UNION SIGNAL
Evanston, Illinois.

Make It a Pay Day

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

Make it a Pay Day. What is a Pay Day—a day that pays? Yes, a day worth while.

March first should be just such a day, and it will be if you bend every effort to see that your members subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL and are awake to the privilege of giving it to others, thus creating public sentiment. The impetus given your union and the cause you serve will keep bright in your memory March first, 1922—the Day That Paid in increased membership, enthusiasm, efficiency and funds.

The Steady Subscriber

How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year;
She forwards the money and does it so gladly
It casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.

REFRAIN:
THE SIGNAL, THE SIGNAL, our very own paper,
It's only one-fifty, why don't you subscribe?

She never says: "Stop it, I cannot afford it;
I'm getting more journals than now I can read."
But always says: "Send it, I can't do without it,
In fact we all know it's a help and a need."—REFRAIN.

How welcome her check when it reaches our sanctum;
How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our heart dance.
We outwardly thank her, we inwardly bless her—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.—REFRAIN.

Are You For Peace? Send For Facts on Disarmament

An exhibit of 20 cards, 9x12 inches, printed in colors. Each card contains a graph or photograph with text.

"The first motion of the first step towards the abolition of war" is to educate the people. These cards will attract instant attention. Prepared for display in

Business Men's Organizations	Labor Unions
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Granges	Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, etc., etc.

One set of 20 cards, constituting one exhibit .....$1.00; 30 exhibits, $25.00, express, collect; 100 or more exhibits, $80.00 per 100; express, collect. Terms: Cash with order.

Order without delay and use everywhere.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

JACKSON COUNTY (IOWA) HEADS TRIO TEAM HONOR ROLL

WHICH COUNTY WILL BE NEXT?

The Trio Teams of all the local unions of Jackson County, Iowa, are on THE UNION SIGNAL subscription list (weekly edition), and Jackson County heads the County Trio Team Honor Roll.

"This is the first time all the Trio Teams of our county have been UNION SIGNAL subscribers," writes Mrs. Florence E. Maskrey of Maquoketa, Iowa, in sending in a check for $32, for subscriptions not only for the Trio Teams but for other members. "I was bound to put Jackson County on the Honor Roll, and we hope much good will come from these new subscribers."

WHICH COUNTY WILL BE NO. 2 on the TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL?

Union Signal Quiz

1. What are some of the ways in which the "wet" forces are seeking to break down prohibition?
2. Give a summary of some of the results already achieved by prohibition.
3. Why should it constantly grow easier to enforce the prohibitory law?
4. In a four-minute talk, show the "worth-whileness" of Americanization work.
5. How has the Child Welfare department proved a member winner?
6. Suggest some helps for your L. T. L.
7. Upon what does the citizenship of women in the United States depend?
8. Why should we begin *now* to think of election day?
9. What are the only two ways, according to Abraham Lincoln, in which we can meet the liquor traffic?
10. Name the county which is first on the Trio-Team honor roll. Is *your* county eligible?

BOOK OF PRAYERS
Complete Manual of several hundred terse, pointed, appropriate Prayers for use in Church, Prayer Meetings, Young People's Society, Sunday Schools, Missionary, Grace and Sentence Prayers. Question of How and What to Pray in Public fully covered by model, suggestive and devout Prayers. Vest Pocket size, 128 pages. Cloth 25c, Morocco 35c, postpaid, stamps taken. Agents Wanted. GEO. W. NOBLE, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Leaves From My Notebook

(Continued from Page Four)

Catholic, and Jewish women's societies, the Women's Clubs, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Protestant and Catholic churches, the American Legion and the World War Veterans with their auxiliaries, the War Mothers, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the P. E. O.; while county and city school superintendents, teachers, school or city nurses, attendance officers and Red Cross secretaries have assisted by advice based upon information and experience.

We are delighted to find that we are not alone in our desire to arouse true patriotism, to develop intelligent, law-abiding citizens, and to help in building true American homes.

We are glad we can lead in this constructive work for God and Home and Every Land.

County Conference Generates Enthusiasm

A conference of the W. C. T. U. workers of Summit county, Ohio, proved a sentiment maker and an enthusiasm generator. Loretta Durbin, state superintendent of Flower Mission and Relief work, was the speaker. Mrs. H. H. Walters conducted the round table discussion. Similar conferences will be held all over the state while a drive is on for new members.

Fifty-two new members were reported as secured at this meeting. Mrs. Sara Lapp, county superintendent of Flower Mission and Relief work, had charge of the program and Mrs. Harry Stewart furnished the music.

Lancaster County, Nebraska, Holds All Day Program

The white ribboners of Lancaster county, Nebraska, observed January 16 by an all day program, held at the Y. M. C. A., Lincoln. From ten-thirty to twelve-thirty a prayer and praise service was conducted with a change of leaders each half hour.

During the afternoon a very profitable and practical address on "Law Enforcement" was given by Mrs. Clara C. Clayton, state vice-president. Mr. U. S. Rohrer, Federal prohibition agent for Nebraska, was present and highly complimented Mrs. Clayton's speech. According to a ruling by the Federal commissioner, he could not give an address, but answered many questions, and gave much desired information.

Rev. W. T. Elmore, pastor of the First Baptist church, and for twelve years a missionary in India, gave a fine message on "America's Obligation in Moral Leadership." Mr. Hugh LeMasters, a member of the staff of the state's attorney general, in speaking on the cigaret problem, presented many practical ideas as to the crystallization of sentiment. This was supplemented by a message from S. A. Vessey, director of the Hi-Y of Lincoln. The American Legion sent greetings by Capt. W. L. Anderson, speaker of the house of representatives. It was a day filled with inspiration.

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good.

Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.

MAJOR MFG. CO., NEW YORK

Unusual Value For 15 Cents

Washington, D. C., Special—Magazine publishers of New York and Chicago are astonished at the wonderful success of the Pathfinder, which has grown until it now has over 400,000 subscribers. This great illustrated national weekly is called the Ford of the publishing field. The Pathfinder interests and pleases every member of the family. The editor is anxious to have a half-million subscribers and he offers to send his paper on trial to interest new readers. You can read and enjoy it three months—13 weekly issues—if you send 15 cents, coin or stamps, to the Pathfinder, 150 Langdon Station, Washington, D. C. The editor says the 15 cents does not begin to pay the cost but that he is glad to invest in new friends.

How I Earned Extra Money at Home

—*when Jim's salary was cut*

By Margaret Gorman

ALL this talk of cutting wages had about as much effect on us as water on a duck's back. Jim was with a big company that would pull through hard times without cutting *our* income any. We felt sure of that. "And anyhow," I said one night, "how can they reduce you, when it's costing more to live than it ever did?"

The answer to that question came more unexpectedly than anything that ever happened in our lives. Jim came home the next Saturday with discouragement written all over his face. "Peggy, it's happened," he said, throwing his things down in a chair instead of hanging them up as he usually did.

"What?" I cried, trying to make him think I hadn't guessed the truth.

"My turn has come for a reduction," he said; "guess we'll have to get along with less money, or else dig into our little 'sock' at the bank."

Even though I guessed it when he came in, I just couldn't make it seem true—just when we had saved nearly enough to make the first payment on a home. Now it would gradually go for living expenses. All the evening and long into the night I kept trying to figure out what *I* could do to show poor old Jim that I really could help. "Certainly, there must be some way," I thought, "to keep things going without using up our savings."

The next forenoon, while dinner was cooking, I picked up the Sunday paper to try to get my mind off our trouble. The newest thing in winter clothes; a wonderful electric washing machine; the plans and pictures of the sweetest little home—all of these staring me in the face only reminded me that our little home would soon go glimmering for groceries unless I could earn some money to help buy—"Oh, Jim," I cried, suddenly, "Look!"

"You can't imagine the fun of being able to knit a sock in a few minutes. And you get paid for it generously, too!" *says Mrs. Gorman.*

And then I find out how to make extra money at home

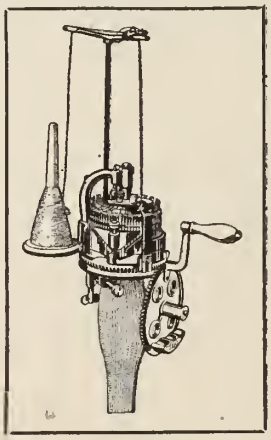
"Here it is—'How I earn money at home'—That's what I'll do. Do you think I could?"

Then we both read every word of it over together. It was the advertisement of the Home Profit Hosiery Company, Inc., of Rochester, New York. "Let's send in that coupon and get the whole story," I said. And while I was taking up dinner, Jim addressed the envelope and ran up to the corner and dropped it in the mail box.

When the answer came I found it even more interesting. Here, at last, was the way to earn money to keep our bank account where it was, and perhaps add more to it. So we sent for a machine.

To make a long story short, we never had to use a penny of the money we had saved. When the Home Profit Knitter came I did just as they told me and read the instruction book over carefully several times before I tried to work the machine. And you'll never know how hard it was for me to keep from trying it before I had learned all about how to operate it, because there was a sock already started on it. But after I had all the instructions, which are illustrated by picture and so simply explained by text, down pat, I started to do a little practice work and it wasn't long before I was knitting beautiful, warm wooly socks.

You can't imagine what fun it is to be able to really knit a sock in a few minutes until you have tried it. And the joy of being able to do it just as easily as can be, is nothing compared to your feelings when you get your first check from the Home Profit Hosiery Company for the socks you send them. A check for real money that you can use as you please.



You really work for them at a guarantee piece-work wage. They furnish you with the yarn when they send the machine. When you send them the socks you have knitted, they return an equal amount of yarn and your check by return mail, so that you don't lose a particle of time. And the remarkable part of it is that they guarantee to buy the socks, as many as you can knit, all the year around. And in addition to that they will also encourage you to make socks for your own home trade. And there's big money in that, too.

If you only knew all the little things I've been able to have that I never could have before I got my Home Profit Knitter, you would order one today. If you only knew the pleasure of at last finding a way to make money by your own fireside among the things you love best, nothing in the world would ever keep you from sending in the coupon today and finding out more about it.

Any woman in this country who wants to make money at home pleasantly, should know more about the Home Profit Knitter. So many women who don't feel that they would be successful canvassing, going from door to door taking magazine subscriptions, find the Home Profit Knitter just the thing they have been looking for to make that extra money they need, for their home or for the little ones they have.

More than once, I can tell you, I look back and wonder if I would be as happy and well as I am today, if I hadn't had my Home Profit Knitter upon which to earn the money that kept worry away. More than once, I wish I could tell every woman in this country who needs more money, the story of my experience just as I am telling it to you.

You, too, may want extra money

You may have use for money to buy the things you've longed to have. Those new shoes, that hat or dress you saw in the store window the other day, can soon be yours, if you own a Home Profit Knitter.

Thousands of women all over this country are earning money to buy comforts for themselves and those they love by knitting warm, wooly socks at home. You, too, can learn quickly to knit socks for which we pay you a guaranteed price all the year 'round. You don't have to worry about selling them. We bind ourselves to pay you well for all the standard socks you send us.

Remember this, we furnish the yarn for these socks *free*. Every time you send us socks, we return an equal amount of yarn. At the same time we send you a check for your work. Prompt pay at a guaranteed rate—money that you can use as you please to buy the things you need or start a bank account of your own.

If you can use extra money, now is the time to find out more about the Home Profit Knitter. If you want to shake off money worries, now is the time to start—Knit your way to independence of such worries. You learn quickly. We pay promptly.

Fill in the coupon *now* and mail it today.

Find out for yourself about this wonderful machine that will mean so much to you. Find out about this company that agrees to pay you a generous wage rate. In short, learn how you can make yourself independent of money troubles by earning extra money in your spare time at home.

Mail the coupon today to the Home Profit Hosiery Co., Inc., Dept. 202B, 203 State Street, Rochester, N. Y., and find out why others are so enthusiastic about this plan to make good money at home on the Home Profit Knitter.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 1922.

Home Profit Hosiery Co., Inc.,
203-205 State St.,
Rochester, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

I want to thank you for your most courteous treatment accorded me on my recent visit to your plant and let you know what a pleasure it is to investigate an organization which carries out to the letter its every promise.

Your Employment Contract is very clear on what you promise to do, and, I feel, very favorable to your workers. Your guarantee to refund money if machine is not as represented is a perfectly good one in my opinion, as your machine is the most substantial I have ever seen. Your ten year guarantee against breakage, because of inferior material or poor workmanship, is very generous. In my opinion this gives your purchasers a better guarantee than usually goes with power knitting machines sold to knitting mills.

What surprised me most, however, was the simplicity with which your knitter is operated. Your instruction book must have been written by a practical expert for you will remember I took your machine and in a surprisingly short time knit a sock without help of any sort other than the book.

Let me congratulate you upon producing a hand knitting machine of such high standard.

Very cordially yours,
(Signed) OSCAR MOFFIT,
Industrial Investigator.

(COUPON)

HOME PROFIT HOSIERY CO., INC.,
Dept. 202B, 203 State Street,
Rochester, N. Y.

Send me full information about making money at home in my spare time with the Home Profit Knitter. I am enclosing 2 cents postage to cover cost of mailing, and I understand that I am not obligated in any way.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....State.....

WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly — Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

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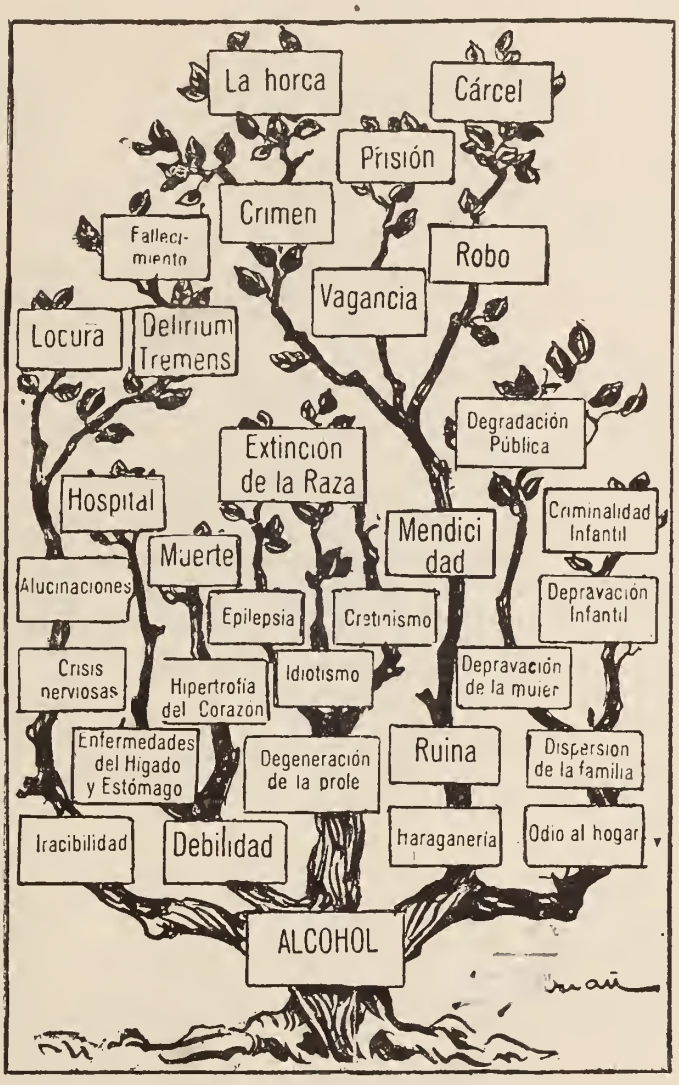

Courtesy *"El Lazo Blanco,"* official organ *Liga Nacional contra el Alcoholismo* of Uruguay, South America

Alcohol and Its Consequences

from the South American Viewpoint

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SECRETARY HUGHES' CLOSING WORDS AT LAST SESSION OF CONFERENCE CHARACTERIZE ITS SPIRIT, "WHATEVER GOVERNMENTS WANT, THE PEOPLES OF THE EARTH WANT JUSTICE, PEACE AND SECURITY" —NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR REDUCTION OF ARMAMENT ANNOUNCES ITS PROGRAM

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

On Saturday, February 4, the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern questions, in the fifth plenary session exactly twelve weeks after the opening session, concluded its work with an unanimous adoption of the Far Eastern program. Mr. Hughes read the Nine-Power Treaty, "designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity," and its adoption followed. The roll-call of nations confirmed the long and delicate negotiations of the various committees. It was a simple but impressive ceremony when, by a nod of the head, one power after another was pledged to respect the political and territorial integrity of China and to participate in reforms making these pledges effective.

The final speeches of the heads of delegations summarized the achievements of the Conference and a survey of the work done. Mr. Balfour characterized it as showing results far in excess of anything which experienced statesmen had hoped for.

At the sixth and final plenary session, held in beautiful Memorial Hall Monday, February 6, the formal signing of the treaties took place, after which the President of the United States addressed the assemblage.

There was the most generous applause for all the participants in the Conference. As each delegation—beginning with the American—advanced to the central table to affix their signatures to the treaties, there was applause both for the entire delegations and for the individual members. Arthur Balfour, head of the British delegation, whose work has been continuous and in the interest of harmony, was given an ovation when he first entered the hall.

President Harding's Prediction

President Harding spoke with evident feeling. He predicted that the gathering had signalized the beginning of a new era of understanding—an era in which preparedness for war would be secondary to moral preparedness for peace. With reference to the future international understanding, the President said: "I once believed in armed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe there is a better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it. And justice is better served in conference of peace than in conflicts of arms."

Senator Underwood, leader of the Democratic party of the Senate and one of the four American leaders at the Conference said: "In this twentieth century, treaties have ceased to be compacts of governments, and if they are to live and survive must be the understandings of the peoples themselves."

Mr. Hughes' closing words at the last open session of the Conference were: "Whatever governments want, the peoples of the earth want justice, peace and security."

The Conference after prayer by Rev. Abernethy, adjourned *sine die*.

Summary of Treaties

The treaties are summarized as follows by Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and a member of the Advisory Committee to the Washington Conference:

"A Five-Power Treaty, involving the scrapping of 68 capital ships, the restricting of the tonnage of navies, a ten-year naval holiday and the restriction of fortification in the Far East.

"A Five-Power Treaty, outlawing the use of submarines as an agency of attack on merchant ships and prohibiting the use of poison gas.

"A Nine-Power Treaty, stabilizing the conditions in the Far East, safeguarding the rights and interests of China and providing equality of opportunity—the open door.

"A Nine-Power Treaty, revising Chinese customs (a fertile cause of dispute in the Far East)

"A Four-Power Treaty, to respect each others' territory and to confer when the peace of the Pacific is threatened (abrogating the existing Anglo-Japanese treaty."

Treaties Before the Senate

The scene shifts to Capitol Hill. The fate of the Washington treaties is now with the Senate. The President, Friday, in an address made in person, placed them there. He urged ratification. Today the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is in session considering the treaties.

National Council For Reduction of Armaments

This national Council which now has forty organizations, representing millions of men and women affiliated with it, including the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the beginning of its life a few months ago was christened the National Council on Limitation of Armament. It has now announced its program indicated in this quotation from the Bulletin edited by Frederick Libby, executive secretary: "First, the immediate ratification of the Conference treaties; second, a drastic reduction in the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills to a peace basis; third, the passage of a measure removing the manufacture of munitions from private control; fourth, development of the international organization of peace groups already begun with England and Japan; fifth, an intensive organization of this country through local and State Councils; sixth, an educational campaign in connection with colleges, schools, libraries and through a national speakers bureau; seventh, a legislation committee in Washington which will study all measures before Congress from the point of view of their influence for or against war."

Time To Help Has Come

"Will the Senate ratify or nullify the Conference? This question is as important to the American people who demanded the Conference as the Conference itself. If you were one of the 1,500,000 whose opinions, either by personal letter, resolutions or petition were expressed to the American delegation pledging support, now will be the time for the support to be given.

"If you are disappointed that the Conference has not brought greater reduction of armaments, that is no reason for undoing what has been achieved.

"Let your representatives in the United States Senate know that you will support them as you have supported Secretary Hughes in the completion of the task of the Conference and that you are ready for further steps in the same direction."

Mr. S E. Nicholson, the presiding clerk of the Indiana yearly meeting of Friends and for many years an officer in the Anti-Saloon League, has given up his active work with the League to join the staff of the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments.

Legislative Headquarters,
Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.
February 11, 1922.

ANTI-PROHIBITION FORCES ORGANIZED TO BREAK DOWN EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT — MAYORS OF MANY BIG CITIES TURN DOWN WINE AND BEER RESOLUTION FLOATED BY WETS

The opponents of prohibition are organized all over the United States to carry on a systematic attempt to break down the national prohibition law.

Referendums to bring pressure to bear upon Congress to modify the Volstead Act to permit traffic in wine and beer have been inaugurated in Illinois and Ohio, and are talked of in other states.

The Chicago city council has appealed to the councils of every city in the United States having a population of over 25,000 to pass a resolution similar to one passed by the Chicago "city fathers" asking Congress for a change in the Volstead Law to permit the manufacture, sale and distribution of "wholesome" beer and wine.

So-called "prominent" citizens of Chicago, New York, and other large centers have met to inaugurate a campaign, first, to obtain the repeal of the Volstead law, and finally to work for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

There have been introduced in certain legislatures resolutions in favor of urging Congress to work and vote for changes in the Volstead law, for the purpose of reviving the traffic in wine and beer.

Certain metropolitan newspapers are not only openly advocating these anti-prohibition movements, but are conducting questionnaires among the citizens, which, as published in their columns, give the impression that the great majority of the people desire a return of the beer and wine trade.

There is being shown a film entitled "Results of Two Years of Prohibition," the whole purport of which is to show that prohibition has been a total failure, and a useless and unwarranted expense.

The Sanity League of America, the thirty-first anti-prohibition organization, files application for charter.

The individuals who are promoting and financing these organizations are lining up with the bootleggers and criminals who are preventing the enforcement of the prohibitory law, in certain sections of the country.

"Most of the bootleggers today are of the criminal or semi-criminal class," says a New York district attorney.

These men are found to be supplying whisky and other liquors to high school students at basket ball games; they are selling with absolute lack of conscience beverages that are rank and deadly poison. According to Chief Chemist Spear of the Internal Revenue Bureau, the customer of the bootlegger has just one chance in a hundred of getting the real thing. Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes says that the purchaser of this liquor is taking two chances in a hundred, for in 98 cases out of 100 he is buying poison.

Mayors Spurn Resolution

But, studying the situation, it is not as dark as it would seem to be. The resolution sent out by the Chicago city council to other large cities is not being received with enthusiasm or approval in many cases. Among the first to turn it down was Peoria, Illinois, the former liquor stronghold; Detroit, the fifth largest city of the United States, refused to consider it, and Denver opposed it by a good majority; Kansas City treated it with derision, laying it upon the table.

The mayor of San Diego, California, wrote to the city clerk of Chicago:

"I am personally and officially opposed to the sentiments expressed in the resolution. I believe that the consensus of opinion throughout the United States will be one of severe criticism against the passage of any such legislation. I believe that every effort of the United States government, as well as the state and city governments, should be directed toward the enforcement of the federal prohibition act, and the attitude of criticism directed at this one act is one that should be severely censured as tending to develop a spirit of criticism and antagonism toward the federal government."

The mayor of Portland, Oregon, advised that he was unalterably opposed to any such amendment and therefore would not present the resolution. "The people of the city of Portland and the state of Oregon have settled the prohibition question very decisively and definitely and it would be useless to make any issue of the question."

In East St. Louis, Illinois, the county W. C. T. U. passed resolutions protesting against any action being taken by the city council favoring the movement to influence Congress regarding the sale of light wine and beer, and the officers were present during the session at which the question came up. At that meeting it was unanimously voted to adopt a report of the committee of the whole declaring that it was not within the province of the city council to pass upon such a matter, since any expression on the part of the council would not necessarily represent the opinion of the people and would be of no force and effect.

The city clerk of Long Beach, California, was instructed by unanimous vote of the council to write to the Chicago authorities that "we are absolutely opposed to any modification of the Volstead Act, and if any change at all is desired, it would be our purpose that it should be strengthened and all violations of the law be severely punished."

Some of the other cities taking like action are: Everett, Washington; Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, and Lansing, Michigan; New Orleans, Louisiana.

And it must not be thought that the citizens of Chicago are submitting without protest to this stain on the city's honor. Lengthy petitions, protesting against the city council's action in indorsing this legislation, have been filed for presentation to the council. One petition protests against the use of public funds for sending the resolution to other city councils throughout the United States. Another states that its 94 signers "protest vigorously against any modification of the prohibition laws as passed by the Congress of the United States, and call upon all officials, municipal, state and national, to honestly and conscientiously enforce these existing laws."

Rabbis Approve Unfermented Wines

Under a provision of the prohibition law, which permits the use of wines for sacramental purposes, and in accordance with the rulings of the Hebrew church in regard to their use in religious ceremonies, Jewish families have been enabled to obtain fermented wines. Complaints have been made, however, to the heads of the churches that many Jews are involved in law violations, and after an all-day discussion of the matter the United Synagogue recently recommended that measures to stop such violations be taken by the Rabbinical Assembly soon to meet. This body, an organization of the spiritual leaders of conservative synagogues in this country and Canada, took up the question in detail and official sanction for the use of unfermented wines for all religious purposes was granted. This decision will affect at least fifty thousand Jewish families.

A formal resolution was adopted decrying the necessity of using fermented wines for sacramental purposes, and a committee was appointed to confer soon with a committee of the Union Orthodox Rabbis, in an effort to reach an agreement on the subject, as the orthodox rabbis maintain that fermented wine must be used in the Jewish ceremonials.

Syracuse Veterans Oppose Any Soldiers' Bonus Raised by Tax on Wine and Beer

With but one dissenting vote, the Lighthall Post of the American Legion, Syracuse, New York, strenuously condemned the proposed return of light wines and beer under the guise of helping pay the soldiers' bonus. A resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the veterans, according to the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, which puts them on record as opposing any legislation having as its purpose the raising of the money in this way. Many members discussed the resolution and declared that an effort was being made to shift the wine and beer issue to the shoulders of the former service men by dangling before their eyes a means of obtaining bonus funds.

President Sees Danger in Contempt For Law

It is well known that President Harding views with great concern the tendency on the part of certain municipalities to openly flout the prohibition law.

When you find municipalities openly flouting the law an exceedingly serious question is presented to the whole country, according to the President, as quoted recently by the press. When the law is defied, popular government fails, and when it becomes impossible to enforce the law, one may well question how long our form of government may be expected to endure.

The President is studying the situation closely with the thought of evolving some policy that will stimulate better observance of the law.

THREE MILES AN HOUR!

Christine I. Tinling

Whittier came near expressing the inexpressible when he wrote his hymn about "that deep hush" divine.

"Oh, Sabbath rest by Galilee!
Oh, Calm of hills above!
Where Jesus knelt to share with Thee
The silence of eternity,
Interpreted by love."

We all need to let something of that silence into these twentieth-century, slap-dash lives of ours! It is re-creation in a literal sense to get away out of the world, far from its noise and bustle, far from trains and boats and street-cars and automobiles, where even the light rickshaw cannot travel, far from frivolity and fashion, from littleness and sham, into the vast of nature and the Real Presence behind it all.

On a cart trip in China one has this wonderful experience. Of course it is not safe to be absolutely alone, but leaving the muleteer and the trusty servant trudging along a few paces behind, one can walk on and on, hour after hour, in virtual solitude, with one's face toward the everlasting hills.

I had a solid week of cart travel, in a small congenial party, when I made my trip into southern Shansi, and then odd days of it later, alone, when moving from point to point within that province. We started morning after morning, at sunrise, and the moon would be high in the sky when we pulled into the court-yard of a village inn or a mission station. Three miles an hour, for twelve hours a day, is pretty good schedule time for this part of the world. Can it possibly pay, someone will ask, to spend so much time in reaching a few scattered places? Such doubts are entirely natural, but they are soon dissolved when one has seen what lies beyond that mountain wall.

Importance of Work in Interior

Not to go would be to miss precious opportunities. If we are really to carry our temperance message to China, we must not be content with touching the big centers on the highways of railroad and river. The great interior, too, must be reached. The ports are constantly receiving visitors, advocates of various good causes, and exponents of modern methods in religious and educational work. Sometimes, indeed, there seems to be what the French call an *embarras de richesses* and it is hard for the residents to make time for all the extras that demand attention. But those who live and labor far from the beaten track are apt to be neglected in a hasty visitation of a great field like this. Yet they are doing work of tremendous importance. From these hidden schools they are sending out scores of teachers and preachers to the inland provinces, strong, faithful Christian leaders. It was for the sake of reaching certain of these institutions that I took the trip across the mountains of Shansi. If I could introduce our Scientific Temperance Instruction by a week of intensive work in each school, and could leave material behind, I felt sure the missionaries would carry on the teaching from year to year.

As one does not venture on extended journeys alone, I was glad of an opportunity of traveling with some missionaries who were returning to their stations. There were four of us, two Norwegians, one Australian, and this Anglo-American mixture with the Chinese name. Foreign missionary service surely encourages cosmopolitan views. National boundaries are forgotten in a common purpose and a common task. Our long way was enlivened by the relation of experiences in more than four countries and among other things we learned how each had been led to leave the homeland for this far-off sphere.

Starting from Peking we took the railroad as far as it served us and enjoyed a night on a modern train. A sleeper over here offers even more comfort than a Pullman at home, for the separate compartments, in English style, admit of considerable privacy.

A Night in a Chinese Inn

The next night was interesting by contrast, for it afforded my first experience of a Chinese inn. As this form of domicile belongs in a class by itself it demands a brief description. Entering by the big gate we find ourselves in a large square enclosure with space for perhaps a dozen or twenty carts. Round it there runs a one-story building, divided into larger and smaller rooms, all opening directly on the court-yard. The stable occupies one corner, and the horse-troughs are in close proximity to the sleeping-quarters of the guests. It is easy to picture Joseph and Mary, finding the rooms all taken and turning to the manger close at hand.

The chief characteristics of a Chinese inn are presence of dirt and absence of furniture. The walls are probably of mud, held together by straw, and the floor consists of badly-laid bricks. Right across one side of the room there extends the kang or brick bed; it is raised some two feet from the ground and underneath it, when weather so requires, there is a fire. Half a dozen persons can easily sleep side by side on the kang so it is a decidedly economical arrangement. The sole article of furniture is a small table, but a kettle of boiling water appears to keep it company as soon as the guests arrive. Life is simple in the Orient; "man wants but little here below" savors more of truth than poetry. The windows are of paper. The servant who ushered us in, on that first night, evidently knew the peculiarity of foreigners and their partiality to oxygen, for without so much as a hint from us, he sacrificed four panes to let in the court-yard air.

Bring Your Own Bed and Board!

Old travelers know how to make themselves fairly comfortable even in a Chinese inn, and while as a new-comer my knowledge was all second-hand, nevertheless it was sufficient. I had been provided with an ample kit before leaving Peking and it was real fun to try it out. The first thing we do is to spread on the kang, by way of a carpet, our own big oil-cloth. This is supposed to ensure us a clean place to eat and sleep. We take good care not to brush against the wall and we do not on any account hang our clothes near it. We stay as near the middle as we can. Then after a picnic meal, sitting round the tiny table on our own bed-bags ,we prepared for the night. Those who have cots are very well off. The army cot, consisting of a few sticks and strips of canvas, is easily put up and easily carried, and what is more, it is really comfortable. We have our own cosy wadded quilts, and in spite of the proximity of mules and donkeys, we sleep as soundly as at home, provided we are not summoned to a midnight hunt.

Morning soon comes, for cart-travelers must make an early start. About half-past five we light the lamp that hangs against the wall, and which resembles a little black tea-pot, the spout being the outlet for the wick. Soon we have dressed, and breakfasted out of our baskets, with the help of the indispensable kettle. To pack a cart is quite an art. The heavier baggage is so placed that the mules can pull to the best advantage, the smaller pieces are then wedged together tightly enough to minimize movement, for the shaking is phenomenal. The bed-bags must be so spread as to form a comfortable resting-place; the sack of food for the animals has to be roped on behind. The three-tiered food-baskets must be reachable when we halt for the noon rest. Everything we are likely to need during the day, even including the wash-basin, is crammed into certain handy cotton bags, and these are tied to the sides or ceiling of our nondescript equipage.

Spills and Thrills

At last all is ready and off we go, with four mules to each cart and the muleteers walking beside them, wearing a small towel on the head as substitute for a hat. No marvel that we cannot go faster than three miles an hour, especially when the roads are taken into consideration. The wonder rather is that we do finally arrive. One of our carts, on a steep slope perpetrated a somersault, and its hood was in the dust and its wheels high in air! It is a mercy no one was killed. The Australian was so jammed in among the baggage that she could not be extricated until the cart had been turned over again.

Walking is preferable to that kind of riding, especially to a British constitution, and I walked miles and miles on those glorious Indian summer days. The millet was ripe, its slender stalks bowing gracefully under their burden, which may be likened to handsome tails of sable fur. The kao-liang, or "tall grain," was just ready for harvesting. It grows some seven or eight feet high, and in general appearance it resembles corn, only there is no ear. Instead, the grain stands up in a cone-shaped bunch at the very top of the plant, and, when ripe, it is a deep, rich brown. Would that one could paint those fields beneath the cloudless sky—that band of brown against the blue—the wild geese flying south in wedge formation, and the mountains, with many a sleepy hollow, bounding the horizon. Would that one might convey in such a picture some sense of the atmosphere of those perfect September days! It was a long, deep draught of joy and beauty that we quaffed during that bit of gypsy experience.

Mission Stations vs. Inns

We did not always put up at inns, never, in fact, if a mission station could be reached. Those dear missionaries, what a warm welcome they invariably gave us! How much we enjoyed all the simple comforts they had provided, the daint; home touches, the spotless guest-rooms the table-talk and the family prayers a which there was ever a fervent thanks giving for the safe journey so far.

CLEVELAND W. C. T. U. AMERICANIZATION CENTER A TRANSFORMED DANCE HALL

Residents of Cleveland who have occasion to pass Acme Hall on East Ninth Street, a foreign section of the city, look with surprise at the home-like appearance of the place. They recall that a few years ago it was a resort of very unsavory reputation, the scene of the wildest debauches of drunkenness, and lude dancing, with five bars from which flowed liquor continuously twenty-four hours a day. The tower room of Acme Hall was said to have been used for white slavery purposes, where hundreds of young girls were sacrificed to the passions of beastly men.

Today Acme Hall houses a W. C. T. U. Americanization center and the Cleveland Good Will Industries. Its entire five floors hum with helpful activities. Every morning a fifteen minute devotional service is held, which all workers in these two enterprises are asked to attend.

Previous to prohibition it was a place of wild revelries and the center of vice and lawlessness. Soon after war-time prohibition went into effect, the building was sold to the Good Will Industries, one of a chain of institutions by that name that are operated (to help people to help themselves) by collecting every conceivable thing that is not wanted, mending and fixing it up, and selling it at a small price to poor people, and the money received therefrom is used to hire unfortunate men and women, who cannot get work anywhere else, to repair other things for sale.

The W. C. T. U. has for its Americanization work two large rooms, twenty by twenty-two feet (with a large toilet room connecting), provided with heat and light without expense by the Good Will Industries. The work is co-operative. Located in the most congested foreign section in Cleveland, the opportunity for service is unlimited, and the response from the foreign mothers has been wonderful. The W. C. T. U. living room is a really home-like center, furnished with pretty rugs, chairs, tables, sofas, pictures and a victrola, with dainty curtains at the windows.

About thirty women are now coming to the center two or three times a week for lessons in English and other subjects. Mrs. Hauserman, our W. C. T. U. representative, also visits a few homes for the same purpose.

On Thursday afternoon is held the adult sewing class, and the two sewing machines owned by the center are kept busy. The women—Italians, Syrians, Slovaks and Rumanians, gypsies mostly—are learning to cut over men's trousers for the little boys, and to plan the little girl's clothes from women's dresses. It is a pleasure to behold the joy of one of them as she holds up a finished garment with the happy exclamation, "See, teacher, I feenish."

Acme Hall

But this coming together does more than show these women how to sew. It brings out the needs of the various members of the class, and enables the leaders to caution and advise, and where it is wished, to give help. That there is much need for relief may be seen by the fact that all of the people for whom the center is working are living on the bounty of the Associated Charities for food, rent, coal and gas, having been out of employment for from seven to fourteen months. The relief department of the center and the Good Will Industries are helping to keep them in clothes.

The Mothers' Party, which is held once a month, is another activity which will repay a thousand-fold for the trouble and time expended. In the future it is hoped to develop it into a real W. C. T. U., but the attempt has not yet seemed advisable. To this gathering are invited all who sew, and all who have children who attend the center. There is music, a little talk, sometimes a moving picture, and then the luncheon, which is furnished by one of the unions and served by its committee. The first party was given by the county officers, and twenty-one mothers were present, with twenty-two children, all too young to be left at home. The "American" cake which was served was one of the special attractions of the luncheon. A promise to teach a woman to make a frosted cake is worth everything.

On Saturday the children come to the center and it is expected that a Loyal Temperance Legion will soon be organized among the girls and boys who are coaxing for a club, which they seem to think is the acme of Americanism.

Three Miles An Hour!

(Continued from Page Four)

The roughest part of the trip, but also by far the most interesting, was that which took us across the famous Ling Shih Pass which separates central from southern Shansi. One day the road lay along the Ken River, with earth-cliffs towering above us on one side and the bank dropping sheer down on the other, and often no room for another cart to pass. In these natural walls are to be seen many little niches, carved out by zealous pilgrims, with a few sticks therein, or occasionally a tablet. The travelers hope by such works of merit to secure protection for the journey. Leaving the river, we climbed up and up by the narrow rocky road. The poor mules had a hard time of it, straining, panting, sprawling on their knees, and the drivers finally had to hitch seven of them to one cart, in order to make those hills, and then send them back for the other. Very different it was for the human-kind who loved to walk. "Excelsior" expresses the impulse that seemed to thrill through body and soul. And when the top was reached, what a panorama stretched out before us! The strangeness of the loess formation gives it a fascination of its own. The mountains are cut up into terraces, perfectly flat, and one has counted from summit to base as many as thirty of these levels. Their regularity makes them positively weird, for they look like vast battlements and deserted fortresses and towers. Sometimes in a wide sweep of landscape, there is just one lonely tree poising itself at the edge of a precipice, silhouetted against the sky.

As we draw nearer we see that man has evidently wrought with nature in the carving of these mountains and the marvelously industrious Chinese have smoothed out the levels and painfully raised their crops of vegetables, almost to the very summit. We distinguish little villages, with their cave-dwellings, one above another, in the hill-side, and drab earth-houses, often dignified with arches which give a touch of elegance to the poor structure.

"Pray ye the Lord of the Harvest"

It is not a little saddening to stand on some coign of vantage looking for miles in every direction, and learn that no missionary, in all probability, has ever visited those villages of which we catch a glimpse among the mountains. Perhaps some evangelist or Bible woman has once or twice passed through, but what does that avail? What would be our condition at home, if once or twice in a lifetime someone should preach the Glad Tidings and go again and leave us in the dark? It was a joy to be able to carry with us a little literature—gospels and simple tracts—to distribute in these out-of-the-way spots, for God's word shall not return unto Him void but shall prosper in the thing whereto He sends it. We usually inquired first whether people could understand character. It is useless to ask this question of women, but a large proportion of the men reply that they can read, and sometimes they begin at once to do so. They are often eagerly receptive of the little gift. How many white ribboners, I wonder, will pray for a harvest from this seed.

As we descended on the southern side, there was one picture so characteristic of the Orient that it is printed indelibly on one's mind. We were trying our best to get to our resting-place by sunset for we had to pass what was known as a "robber village." Maybe there was no real danger, after all, but a local mandarin had just forbidden a lady missionary to travel that road without a military escort, and we were coming into the same vicinity without any such protection. Just at this juncture, a cart hove in sight from the opposite direction and there was no possibility of passing. Picture the scene if you can; the rough and narrow road, two heavily-laden hooded carts with a couple of women in

(Continued on Page Twelve)

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGIONS IN URUGUAY'S SCHOOLS

Mrs. Carrie van Domselaar, President Liga Nacional contra el Alcoholismo of Uruguay

UNION SIGNAL readers will doubtless be interested in the activities of our *Liga Nacional contra el Alcoholismo.*

The executive committee and a few other faithful members, usually twelve or fourteen in number, meet regularly every Thursday in the headquarters in Montevideo to discuss business and plan the work.

Our honorary president, Mrs. Bernardina M. de De Maria being rather delicate, is not able to attend all the meetings; and Mrs. Serbino, acting president, very efficiently presides, also Mrs. de Salterain, our honorary treasurer, who is the prime mover in all our efforts.

Mrs. de De Maria formally retired from all the charitable institutions over which she presided, with the exception of the *Liga Nacional contra el Alcoholismo.* The societies that she had served so many years united in a great demonstration of appreciation, which was held in the large auditorium of the Atheneum. School children, prettily dressed in white, each holding a little flag, and boy scouts in uniform, lined the broad stairway to greet her entrance with temperance songs and loving speeches. She was conducted to the platform with all formality and supported there by representatives from every society. Speeches and addresses were made by the women and by ministers of state. A beautiful album containing the signatures of hundreds of her friends was presented to her, as well as many choice presents.

Drinking Fountain To Be Erected

Our *Liga* presented to the municipality a petition asking permission to erect, in her name, a drinking fountain in a prominent square quite near our headquarters. We hope to bring this about in 1922. We also asked to be allowed to place fountains around the city at convenient points. There are a few now, but they are of the old style with a cup. We wish to use the modern hygienic model.

The *Liga* has been very active in the Publishing and Poster department, translating many which come from the United States, and some from France. The leaflets are distributed not only in the city but throughout the country where we have organizations. The posters are put up in all the railway stations, as well as in the barracks where we are permitted to give temperance addresses. Mrs. Isabel Rodriguez has these in charge, a committee of ladies accompany her, and the soldiers are attentive and pleased to listen.

The superintendent of the Prison Department, Mrs. Elvira Foladori, is very active, taking a great interest in getting up little afternoon programs, visiting and talking with the prisoners, (who write her beautiful letters of appreciation for the help she renders their families in trouble) and finding employment for those who have served their time and are again at liberty. This lady was "discovered" by Miss Norville and received her appointment at her recommendation.

Mrs. Isabel Rodriguez, our organizer, lecturer, and dependable helper in every line, has organized Loyal Temperance Legions in five more public schools, and two clubs for young people. The L. T. L. is now organized in fourteen schools in and around the city, as well as in many towns of the interior. Correspondence is carried on constantly with these branches of our work, keeping them in touch with all that goes on, and supplying them with literature. Several of these smaller *Ligas* have organized entertainments that have been attended with every success.

We are now organizing what is called *La Semana del Nino* (children's week). The welfare of the child will be considered from every standpoint. There will be an exposition, or public exhibition, of everything we can gather that will be of interest. This will be on the lower floor of the Atheneum. One of the attractions will be the beautiful stereomotorgraph so kindly sent us, through Miss Norville, by the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It has already been greatly enjoyed. Lectures will be delivered to mothers of high and low degree, explaining the exhibits, and lectures and addresses delivered by doctors who are specialists for children.

Through the influence of the doctors who are interested in child welfare work, we have received the generous sum of $900 to defray expenses. There will be open air fetes and moving pictures, with musical program. The children of the public schools will be invited with their parents.

The Club Juventud (Y. P. B.) has undertaken to go out into the different sections, or districts, of the city giving addresses and distributing literature.

Large Field For Work Among Natives of South Africa

Dorothy Shingler
Press Superintendent East London
Y. W. C. T. U.

The thirty-second annual convention of the Cape Province W. C. T. U. was held in King William's Town. There were about fifty delegates, some of them quite young girls called the "Y's". Before the opening of the convention, a conference was held to discuss their work and to give them confidence for the activities of the coming week.

The convention was opened by our beloved president, and the mayor of King William's Town extended a hearty welcome and hoped the delegates would go away with very pleasant recollections of their visit.

Greetings were received from all over South Africa, from England, from Switzerland, also from Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U.

A number of delegations were received. Perhaps the most interesting was the native women's delegation from the local W. C. T. U. They impressed one with the feeling of how much there remains for the women of South Africa to do for their black sisters, for are we not all sisters if we belong to the World's W. C. T. U.? These women sang a song in Kaffir beautifully, and presented to our president, Mrs. Sutherland, a basket of lovely flowers. "The official school syllabus (primary)", our South African president, Miss Solomon, stated, "now provides for the teaching of scientific temperance in schools," and parents are entitled to demand that their children should thus be taught.

Attention was called to the fact that members in Port Elizabeth search out all the immoral books in libraries and vulgar post-cards on bookstalls, and steps are taken to have them removed. It was recommended that when undesirable bioscopes films are shown, members should report the same to the police, and that unions should try to have a temperance film brought before the public at the local bioscopes as is now done by some unions. Raffling, and taking part in sweepstakes, should be discouraged as gambling is a growing menace to the younger generation.

It was reported by several "Y" delegates that liquor chocolates are being introduced into the country, against the law, and are being sold in cafes in the different towns. "Y"s were cautioned against these, and were advised to report their sale to the police.

A resolution was passed in favor of the reduction of armaments, because the W. C. T. U. realizes very keenly how terrible and devastating the great war has been, and the great sorrows and tribulations the women of all nations have passed through.

Very sorry we all were to bid each other adieu, after one of the most delightful events in our year's work, and one which will live forever green in the memories of all the delegates.

Prohibition Seed Sowing In Germany

Full of interest always to UNION SIGNAL readers are communications of any kind from Judge Charles A. Pollock of North Dakota, well-known prohibition champion, and a friend, tried and true, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The following letter to Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, W. C. T. U. president of Judge Pollock's home state, and National W. C. T. U. recording secretary, tells of prohibition seed sown in Germany on the occasion of his recent visit to that country. Writing from Frankfurt am Main, he says:

What do you think of my talking prohibition to the Germans? It was a privilege to speak at a theological school, called the "Martin Mission Institute." The seventy-five student-preachers were from Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Esthonia, Finland and Russia.

I could not have had a better opportunity. Dr. Otto Melle, the president of the school, invited me to come. Fearing possibly he might want me to be *moderate*, I asked him how far I should go in presenting my message, especially regarding beer and wine. He replied "Go the whole length. I have been a total abstainer twenty years. We must raise up a band of them in our church. Urge my young preachers to become 'leaders' in this temperance reform."

He was my interpreter, so I took him at his word, and gave the strongest appeal possible both for total abstinence and prohibition.

At the morning service in the First M. E. church, the preacher urged me to talk to the children at Sunday school. There were some two hundred youngsters present.

Dr. Melle took me to an adjoining city for an evening service. We could not remain very long. He would have been glad to have me go with him to Berlin for a conference with some of the leading statesmen. He said they are all inquiring what this prohibition in America means.

After a speaking tour through Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Germany, I am satisfied that the time is ripe for active vigorous work along prohibitive lines.

BEACON LIGHTS OF PROHIBITION

"All Round the World a Light is Shining"

NOTED VISITORS FROM ABROAD EXPECTED AT WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

World's W. C. T. U. Convention, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 11-16, 1922

Delegates from all quarters f the globe are planning to ome to the World's W. C. . U. Convention in Phila- elphia, next November.

It is hoped that Lady ecilia Roberts, president of ie British Women's Tem- erance Association, of Lon- on, England, will head a irge delegation of British omen. Miss Agnes E. Slack f London, England, and Mrs. Blanche ead Johnston, of Toronto, Canada, hon- rary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. . will of course be prominent in the onvention. Preceding the meeting Miss lack will have in charge excursions o Washington, D. C., and other points f interest.

Mrs. Gordon Wright of London, Ontario, resident of the W. C.T. U. of Canada, will ead a large delegation. Several mem- ers of provincial parliaments in west- rn Canada are making their plans to e present.

Among the World's W. C. T. U. or- anizers (formerly called "round-the- orld missionaries") will probably be liss Hardynia K. Norville, fresh from er activities in South America; Miss lary Campbell, who is doing a remark- ble work in India, and Miss Christine . Tinling, who for the past two years has een lecturing on scientific temperance n the schools and colleges of Central hina.

The Australasia W. C. T. U. is sending ts national corresponding secretary, Mrs. Annie Carvosso of Queensland.

Scotland, which has twice entertained he World's Convention, will be repre- ented by the vice-president of the na- ional organization, Mrs. Milne of Aber- leen, Miss Darling of Edinburgh, Mrs. nd Miss Gemmill of Glasgow and others.

From Belgium will come the national W. C. T. U. president, the Baroness de Laveleye.

Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, for many years president of the W. C. T. U. of India, and now World's W. C. T. U. su- perintendent of the department of Penal, Charitable and Reformatory Work, is another expected delegate.

Miss Mabel Archibald, M. A., Madras, India, editor of the national official W. C. T. U. paper, *The India Temperance Record*, is planning to come to the Phila- delphia meeting. A woman of note in the literary circles of Finland, Miss Marie Stenroth, the traveling secretary of the Finland W. C. T. U., and Doctora Ernestina Perez, a noted woman physi- cian of Chile, South America, may also be at the notable gathering of the white ribbon clans next fall.

Map Showing Location of W. C. T .U. Centers

World's W. C. T. U. Notes

The executive committee of the British Women's Temperance Association, at its December meeting at Bournemouth, England, unanimously resolved, if possible, to purchase national quarters in London as a memorial to Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the British Women's Temperance Association.

Mexico is very much alive on the prohibition question, and in President Obregon and Senor Calles, Minister of the Interior, has the right kind of leaders. It is an auspicious moment for Miss Anna A. Gordon, National W. C. T. U. president, to visit Mexico, and rally the women of our sister republic to renewed activity. The W. C. T. U. has carried on a fine work in Mexico, and some of the men leaders recall with gratitude the teaching of Addie Northam Fields, who gave them the first impulse to enter the work. Miss Gordon is also to visit on her southern trip the Bahamas, and Cuba.

South Africa temperance workers are starting for the big goal of national prohibition by the local option route, and are hoping to persuade their legislators to give them a law permitting a vote on the liquor question in local units. To give them first-hand evidence of the desirability of placing a dry law on their statute books, they are inviting Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston to speak for them this spring.

Madam Kaji Yajima, honorary president of the W. C. T. U. of Japan, was given an ovation in Honolulu, on her homeward journey. Mrs. Mary H. Whitney, president of the W. C. T. U. of Hawaii, reports the enthusiastic reception that was accorded the "first lady of the Sunrise kingdom," who said in a public address on the progress of temperance in her country, "The anti-alcohol movement in Japan is rapidly growing, just as it has ever since its organization under the inspiration of an American woman. Our women feel that temperance affects their national welfare even more than it does that of the men and they are tireless in their efforts for its success." Professor Harada of the University of Hawaii acted as Madam Yajima's interpreter.

The white ribboners of Sweden are in the midst of an educational campaign. A referendum on prohibition is to be taken during 1922. At the opening of the Swedish riksdag in January, for the first time, one woman member of the upper chamber and four women in the lower house took their places on an equal basis with the men.

"The Power House at Pathankot" by Mary J. Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, which in English has had such wide popularity in India and other English speaking countries has been translated into Urdu.

New Zealand is preparing for another prohibition campaign, the vote to be taken in December, 1922. They expect to have the assistance in this latest of many battles of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, that redoubtable evangel of righteousness, and hope she may convince the voters to vote for prohibition because of what it has achieved in the United States.

U. S. A. methods are being adopted by the W. C. T. U. workers in Belgium to raise funds for the cause. Mrs. Elizabeth Jacqmain writes, "We have written the Commune to give us a standing place at the market for the sale of 'white ribbon doughnuts' to replenish our W. C. T. U.. treasury." She continues, "The union met at my home recently, and we hemmed fourteen dinner napkins for a maternity ward of a hospital, to be wrapped in white tissue paper with Cora Stoddard's leaflet, on 'prenatal effects of alcohol when taken by the mother.'" The white ribboners of Brussels arranged a deputation to wait on the head of the schools to ask permission for physicians to lecture on scientific temperance, with lantern slide illustrations.

The educational department of Burma is giving a grant toward the traveling expenses of the W. C. T. U. secretary for scientific temperance lectures in different parts of that country. Tracts in Burmese, Karen, Tamil, Telegu and English are distributed.

The government of Ceylon gives a grant of 200 rupees a month toward the white ribbon substitute for taverns. Arrangements are being made for a W. C. T. U. refreshment booth at the All-Ceylon Exhibition in March. Fourteen Loyal Temperance Legions have been organized in Colombo.

"We have had a very good convention and are rejoicing over Bishop Fyffe of the Anglican Church signifying his willingness, in his capacity of chairman of the Burma Representative Council of Missions, to sign a protest prepared by the W. C. T. U. against a public bar at the Burmese regatta and sports on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales," writes May Mack from Rangoon, Burma.

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Evanston, Illinois, February 16, 1922

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national vice-president-at-large, spent a day last week at National W. C. T. U. headquarters, in conference with her co-officers.

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national Y. P. B. secretary, was a visitor at National W. C. T. U. headquarters for a few hours, last Wednesday. Mrs. Perkins is on her way to attend sectional meetings to be held in Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana and North Dakota.

Our Law Observance Window Card

The "star in the window" grows in popularity. Orders from every part of the country continue to pour in. Its success was assured when some of the wets of St. Louis, so it is reported, threatened to smash every window in which it was displayed.

"There is a commendable spirit behind the scheme," says the *Passaic* (N. J.) *Herald*. "It is time that our citizens were reminded in a striking way that it is unpatriotic to violate the law, even though they do not approve of it, and that it is not consistent with Americanism to show contempt for the Constitution any more than it is to show contempt for the flag."

Prominent Newspapers Change Attitude

The newspapers both reflect and make public sentiment. It is one of the encouraging signs of the present period that such papers as the *Los Angeles Times* in the West and the *Boston Herald* in the East have come out strongly for the Eighteenth Amendment and for a strict enforcement of the Volstead Law.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

The *Boston Transcript*, too, which has been a severe critic of prohibition, has recently given much space to quotations in favor of the dry policy. *The New York Times*, which has been an outspoken opponent of prohibition, the other day went out of its way to commend editorially certain statements made by an English visitor, Mr. Wilson, in favor of prohibition. To the consternation of the "antis" and the gratification of the drys, the *Times* said:

"Mr. Wilson is not very distant from the dividing line of accuracy when he tells those who commissioned him that prohibition is firmly founded on the wishes and the determination of a large majority of our people, that it has come to stay, and that it is not a failure except in the sense that all laws are failures—it does not command observance from everybody. The violations, he admits, are many, but he emphasizes the enormous decrease in the amount of alcohol consumed in 1921 as compared with two years ago, and he figures out how small is the allowance of liquor that the bootleggers, smugglers and moonshiners together can provide for a population as large as that of the United States."

The action of these metropolitan newspapers in coming out for law and its enforcement should receive commendation from lovers of good government, and be brought to the attention of other papers in the hope that they will follow suit.

Cold Water Thrown on Wine and Beer

The scheme of the Chicago City Council to have its wine and beer resolution adopted by the "city fathers" of communities of 25,000 and over, is calling forth some excellent publicity for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law. Many mayors are not only refusing to present the resolution and censuring severely the proposition, but are taking occasion to express their convictions in strong language that prohibition is a blessing to the community and has come to stay.

Every local union will of course do everything in its power to see that its city takes the right attitude on this question, if the resolution is presented to its council for passage.

"Be a Pal to Your Child"

"You W. C. T. U. women are on the right track," said the city official when he discovered that the two women to whom he had been showing his department were white ribboners. "In your care for the children of the country you are beginning where all reforms should begin. The adults will often go on just as they have started, and while you are endeavoring to reclaim one person who is already entrenched in evil habits, you can start a good many little folks on the right road away from temptation."

"But then," he went on reflectively, "it's true that you do need to spend considerable effort in cleaning up the places where the trouble begins. I'm thinking now of the dreadful murder of those young people not long ago, which evidently resulted from cabarets as well as booze. Such places must be cleaned up before a town is safe for the young. If you could get the necessary money, it would be worth your while to hire a keen lawyer to attend every trial of a boy or a girl who has gone wrong, see in what sort of place the wrong was first started, and then, for the sake of other boys and girls, demand that the authorities close that place—demand it in the name of the W. C. T. U. If you're not afraid to meet evil with a strong hand, you're sure to win."

"I should like to send a message to all the fathers and mothers of the land. In the course of my official and unofficial life I have had so much experience in dealing with these young people, and have seen so many of the dangers surrounding them, that I wish I had a voice which would reach to every parent. I would say: 'Be a pal to your child. Be sure you start him right, and keep his full confidence. Don't let anything stand between you.'"

Can the importance of starting the child right be over-estimated? Not if a statement is true which recently was made by Dr. Maximilian P. E. Groszmann—educational director of the Society for the Study and Training of Exceptional Children—in an address before a group of workers in Philadelphia:

"When the problem of the mal-adjusted child is solved, there will be no criminal court. All criminality has its roots in childhood. A criminal career starts in youth. Children are subject to emotions and impulses which are not understood by their parents or their teachers, and thus their inclinations towards crime take root and develop."

The speaker told of the effect of heredity and environment, and suggested that the "thrills" which children obtain by getting into mischief could be gained by methods which would educate and develop if those associated with them were really desirous of furthering their highest good.

This is the constructive work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and whatever else we may be accomplishing, unless in each community we are helping to push the Child Welfare department, and the Loyal Temperance Legion, we are failing in some of our most important aims. As an organization and as individuals we must "be a pal to the child."

"Beer Is a Medicine" Myth Exploded

The result of the recent questionnaire by the American Medical Association must be a comfort to those tender-hearted individuals who insisted that the passage of the Willis-Campbell bill was imposing a terrible hardship upon the sick who were thereby deprived of their "medical beer."

The physicians of the country, by a vote of three to one, have relieved the fears of these over-solicitous friends of the beer drinker, by declaring that beer has no value as a medicine. Not a single state of the Union gave a majority for the brewer's product.

"The Liquor Pig"

The truth lying back of many press reports is humorously suggested by the Australian *Patriot*. This paper reminds its readers that the "liquor pig" in the U. S. A., trying to push its nose under the prohibition gate, is squealing because it cannot get through, and that "the funny thing is that when these squeals are echoed through the press, some folks believe that there is no prohibition gate at all," whereas, "if there were no gate there would be no squeal."

In certain of the critical points where the prohibition fight is the hottest, even some of its staunch defenders are greatly discouraged as they read the repeated statements—"Prohibition does not prohibit," "The Eighteenth Amendment is promoting lawlessness," and the like. There is a great difference between overconfidence, which often brings defeat because of lack of preparation and underestimation of the power of the enemy, and the cool calm of the soldier who follows out the command, "Trust in God and keep your powder dry."

You cannot enforce prohibition by saying that it cannot be enforced. If you will glance through your history you will see that in all times the great generals, from Caesar to Foch, never allowed the possibility of defeat to enter their own or their soldiers' thought. Realizing the gravity of the situation, and making all possible preparation for the conflict, they kept up the spirits of all with the slogan, "We shall win." It was one of the secrets of victory.

The fact that law violations are reported in the press is a proof that they are *news*, that the liquor element are endeavoring to multiply and magnify them to discount the results of prohibition, and that prohibition *does* prohibit—that is why it hurts!

Other Countries on Prohibition In the United States

"I'm a business man, and the casual remarks of other business men that I met proved to me that the abolition of liquor in America has resulted in general increased efficiency in trading and a gain of new business, the result of much capital being diverted from the liquor channel into legitimate business channels."

This is the statement of a prominent business man in Brisbane, Australia, on his return recently from a world tour in the interest of his firm, during which he visited Canada and the United States. "Nor did I see any drunks during my tour in the states. Nor did I come into contact with illicit liquor selling," he told the representatives of *The Queensland Prohibitionist* from which we have quoted.

Grit, another Australian paper, quotes Miss Dorothea Spinney, the famous interpreter of the Greek drama, who has travelled in many lands, in her conversation with a reporter who asked her what she had to say about "dry America." "Prohibition has worked wonders in that great country," she said. "Why, you can see the difference on the faces of the people, the porters on the trains, and, yes, you can actually *smell* the difference." She went on to tell how, before prohibition days, she used to arrive at a town and on the way to the hotel "guess" whether it was legally wet or dry—"and we never had any difficulty in guessing correctly." Because she saw what had been gained in America Miss Spinney urged the temperance forces in Australia to push toward the same goal, stating that the leaders would "do more lasting good for Australia when they have won and Australia has been dry twelve months than all the politicians have done in fifty years."

That successful prohibition in America will bring prohibition in other countries is a fact universally recognized—by liquor interests as well as the dry forces. *The Indian Witness* quotes Dnyanodaya, a prominent native worker, as saying, "If India is to take her proper place among the nations, she must resolve to imitate the example of the United States and free herself from the curse which has wrought such havoc in every land. With this end in view we hope that India will soon get local option, which means the power to decide for herself."

One of the most interesting articles on the subject is one entitled "American Prohibition As I Saw It" by Richard McGhee in *The Alliance News and Temperance Reformer* of London. The writer has been in America nine times, the first time in 1886, when he was almost "convinced that the liquor traffic was the predominant partner in the two great political parties that ruled the United States,"; again in 1909, when he saw President Taft address the great "bread line" near Wall Street (which has been dropped since the coming of prohibition); and the last time, last summer, when only once in a stay of eight weeks, was seen any sign of intoxicants. We will let him tell the story: "That was in a case where my host was under the impression that being an Irishman, it would be to me a terrible deprivation to be compelled to take dinner without a little Irish whisky, and so my friend in his generosity went to great trouble and great expense to secure me a little. I alone was to be supplied with it at the dinner, although over fifty persons were present. It was quite a surprise to my friend to find that I did not indulge in whisky, and it was then that he told me how much trouble he had been to to get me the small bottle which he had provided. Not in another instance during my eight weeks in America did I see drink."

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, a British journalist, living in the United States as American correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*, reminds his British readers that the United States does not stand alone, but that "the suppression of the liquor traffic has become, or is becoming, the policy of the great majority of the English-speaking peoples throughout the world." He complains that the British are making no serious effort to learn the truth concerning the "momentous movement which is changing the entire civilization of the 'West'" and are being misled in regard to it. His suggestion is that a full, authoritative, scientific inquiry should be made, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Health, the medical association, and the national scientific societies for this purpose. "There is not a competent observer in the United States," says Mr. Ratcliffe, "who does not know that the liquor traffic and the liquor interests as a power in American public life have been uprooted and destroyed."

If we in the United States needed encouragement to keep on until we had not only put out the liquor traffic, but had closed and locked the doors after it, it would surely be furnished by the knowledge of the way we are being watched by other nations, who are bound to follow our example sooner or later, if we "stand fast."

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awak'ning continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Sayings of Frances E. Willard

Moral horticulture is more to a boy than all the classics and mathematics ever thrust upon his mental palate; instruction in the daily bread of Christian ethics inculcated as a theory and illustrated as an art would be to him the bread of life.

* * * *

We have the power of discrimination and judgment in a far higher degree than we have the good will to exercise it. If we would but cultivate the habit of putting ourselves in another's place by an effort of Christian imagination, that angel of the mind, our judgment, would not so heavily condemn the professions made in our hymns and prayers.

* * * *

The only solvent for the silicate of human pride and stubbornness and sin is love. It conquers all things. May we be panoplied and made invincible by this omnipotent quality of soul, and whatever we forget may the Holy Spirit burn into our memories and lives this supreme truth that "there is nothing inexorable but love."

* * * *

Let us be great-hearted, royal-natured, superior to all pettiness and narrowness, patient and steadfast—for this we all may be.

IN HIS STRENGTH

(The Pledge of an Honorary Member.)
Thomas O. Blair,

When I am weak, then am I strong.—Paul.

A thousand easier things to do
Than fight for the W. C. T. U.!
But I wear your sign that the world may see;
And I flash you the signal: "Pray for me."

Tho I speak but a little word of cheer,
That thrills with hope that the King is near,
The King will take up the word that I say,
And speed the glad message on its way.

Then here is the word I would pass along:
We all are weak, but the King is strong;
I've puzzled long, and have found, at length,
To His weakest ones He gives most strength.

Tho the fight be fierce, and the way seem long,
We are sure to win; for the King is strong.
So here's my pledge, that the fight begun
Shall have my sword till the field is won.

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RED LETTER DAYS

February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.
March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day. (Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens.)

Parliamentary Usage

Mrs. I. W. Gleason
National Superintendent

Dear Members of Local Unions and Parliamentary Superintendents: Your national superintendent has sent to each state superintendent, parliamentary Plans of Work for every union. Be sure that each gets these and has them read that it may know just what to work for.

Dear State Presidents: If your state has a new Parliamentary superintendent, will you please send me her name, if you have not already done so, or if you have no superintendent, will you please "elect" one as soon as possible. No state can afford to be without a superintendent of this important department at this time when it is so very necessary that our women be trained for better American citizenship, and I know of no better way to train them than by getting them to take a thorough course in Parliamentary Law.

Let every union begin study at once, for time is passing very rapidly, and soon conventions will be here, and then —what about *reports*? Don't let it be said—"It might have been."

It is my hope that—

Every union will elect a Parliamentary superintendent

Every union will own at least one "Gleason's Parliamentary Digest"

Every union will study the lessons as outlined in the national plan of work.

Every union will hold a parliamentary contest

Every union will send a winning contestant to the county convention, who will then be sent to the state convention to take part in the state parliamentary contest, and the winner at state contest be sent to the national convention, where we hope to hold a national Parliamentary contest in an adjoining room, if not as a part of the convention itself.

Dear members all, won't you help me to hold a national Parliamentary contest by sending a winning contestant from your local union to the county convention?

Each local union is a part of the great whole, and there can be no national contest unless the local, county and state all do their part toward making the national contest possible.

Remember, all you have to study in order to enter the contest are the first nine lessons as outlined on page 165 of the "Digest."

Would it not be "just fine" if your union should WIN in the contest at the national convention? Won't you begin work to make the national contest a reality?

If members do not wish to purchase the complete "Digest," they may get Booklets No. 1 and No. 2. These cover the lessons required to enter the contest; but the leader should have a "Digest," as the lessons are outlined there.

Be sure to urge pupils to study their lessons at home, or before coming to the class, or the union meeting, for in that way they will reap much benefit; we invariably reap what we sow, and if we do not sow, we shall not reap.

"All together" for an alert Parliamentary superintendent, a Parliamentary class, Parliamentary "Digest," Parliamentary study—and then—a Parliamentary contest.

If you have a good leader, just watch the interest and your membership increase, and if you are in real earnest, you can help greatly towards our goal, "A Million Members" and "Law Enforcement."

Parliamentary principles, if applied, mean the practice of the Golden Rule.

1110 W. 30th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Sixteenth Quadrennial Convention of the Reorganized International Sunday School Association

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine

The official call for the quadrennial convention of the Reorganized International Sunday School Association to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, June 21-27, (both dates included) 1922, has been made by the executive committee.

The call voices the need of the assembling together of Sunday School forces of North America in these days when disturbed conditions throughout the world and the marked tendency toward the lowering of the general morale are matters of great concern among world leaders.

"The only remedy for these disturbing conditions is the never failing panacea for all the ills of the world and life, namely, the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. Nothing else will save the day nor save the world."

The great International Sunday School Association recognizes its supreme opportunity of Christianizing the rising generation of this continent, thus helping to make a Christian world. This convention will afford an opportunity "to give to the Sunday School the recognition it deserves as a religious force, and as a builder of Christian Citizenship, which is the salvation of any nation."

The Kansas City convention will be a Jubilee convention, celebrating the effort to bring together in one organic body, all of the Sunday School forces of America, particularly the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations and the International Sunday School Association, for the purpose of carrying forward community Sunday School work and religious education.

The program of the convention includes a series of institutes on the method and program of daily vacation Bible Schools and week day Schools of Religion. The Sunday School department of the W. C. T. U. sees in these new Sunday School movements a rare field for the promotion of our principles, particularly along the lines of temperance, law enforcement and Christian citizenship. We urge the attendance of many white ribbon Sunday School workers and believe they will be given a vision of our new opportunities. Our national president will doubtless attend as will your national superintendent.

The convention is a delegated one and our workers will need to register from their respective Sunday Schools. For information address respectively the general secretary of the State Sunday School Association.

Knowledge Is Power

Helen G. H. Estelle, National Superintendent Anti-Narcotics

In every state of our union there is a law regulating the sale of drugs and tobacco products. By a vast majority of people, these laws are not known and many storekeepers violate them innocently. In order to make possible a study of the tobacco laws of the state, this department advocated a "Law Posting Day" when an effort should be made by every local Woman's Christian Temperance Union, every Young People's Branch, and all who are interested in this phase of our educational work, to have a copy of the state law left in every place where tobacco products are sold, to also give one to all the school teachers, and have it placed in all public buildings.

The response to this plan has been most hearty. Some of the state superintendents have stimulated a rivalry among their county and local workers by offering a slight reward to the superintendent or member who places the greatest number of copies.

Law Posting Day will be observed as follows:

Pennsylvania—May 17.
Indiana—February 22.
Kansas—February 22.
New Hampshire—March 20.
Illinois—April.
California (South)—March.
Nebraska—March 4.
New York—February 15.
North Carolina—February 10.
Wisconsin—May 1.
Connecticut — Following Anti-Cigaret Day.

May none of the sellers of tobacco in your state say, when arrested for law violation: "I did not know the law."

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

When George Washington Prayed

Down in Wall Street, in front of the old Subtreasury building, is the bas-relief of a man kneeling in prayer. His time was one of fear and darkness. The cause to which he had dedicated his life, for which he had already led brave men to death, and in which rested now the hopes of freedom for all the years, was sinking fast into the night of irretrievable disaster. Burdens too heavy to be borne rested upon his shoulders; appalling responsibilities overwhelmed his soul.

But he did not resign; he did not withdraw. For a moment he did not go forward. It was very dark. The way had eluded him; and so he stopped, and looked up, and set his course again by the great Light. Of George Washington, kneeling in the snow at Valley Forge, Joaquin Miller could have sung as he did sing of Columbus on the deck of the Santa Maria:

"Then pale and worn he kept his deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights!
And then a speck—
A light! A light! A light! A light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson, 'On! sail on!'"

—Daniel A. Poling in *Christian Endeavor World.*

Courageous Audacity of Prohibition Champion

Professor Jean Appleton, College of Law, University of Lyons, France, caused a sensation at the formal ceremonies of opening the college year, says the Intercollegiate News Service. At this ceremony (which is comparable only to the installation of a university president in this country) Professor Appleton, orator of the day, astounded his colleagues and the many dignitaries present by taking for his subject, "American Prohibition and its Results." Prof. Appleton, who has not been a temperance or prohibition advocate, told of his three visits to the United States, one before and two after prohibition, and of what he saw. He declared prohibition to be a success and urged France to imitate the United States, at least in restriction of alcohol. One newspaper, speaking of the speech, said that no one but a native of Lyons could appreciate the audacity of it, for Lyons is the center of the wine industry of France. The Lyons press spoke highly of the speaker and of his oratory, but sarcastically of his remarks.

Students at the University of Brussels, Belgium, have formed groups for the study of alcoholism as a social problem under the direction of *Le Mouvement Estudiantin pour la Culture Morale* and with the co-operation of the organized student body, *l'Association Generale des Estudiants.* Professor Jules Bordet of the Institute Pasteur and winner of the Nobel Prize in 1921, is giving a series of university lectures on alcoholism.

Suggested Programs

First Meeting in March

SINGING.

SCRIPTURE AND PRAYER.

DISCUSSION—Laws and ordinances of my community.

PAPERS—Prohibition Pioneers (a) Neal Dow; (b) Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.

Paper—The part of the Y. P. B. in the Million Member Jubilee Drive.

Study Course—Fifth Chapter of Studies in Government.

Second Meeting

SINGING.

SCRIPTURE AND PRAYER.

PLANS FOR THE APRIL CAMPAIGN —"Each One Wins One."

DEBATE—Resolved that the press is of more value in creating public sentiment than the pulpit.

STUDY COURSE—Sixth Chapter of Studies in Government.

Y. P. B. Holds Progressive Missionary Meeting

The East Syracuse (N. Y.) Branch is the originator of a plan for a progressive missionary meeting, and demonstrated its success at the regular December meeting. The different homes visited represented China, Burma and South America, countries where our Y. P. B. missionaries are at work. In each place the decorations, refreshments and program were typical of the country. When China was visited, real Chinese tea was served, a gift of Roger Wang, brother of our Frances Willard Wang. The speakers, dressed in native costumes, presented their part of the program. Extracts from letters of May Mack, Frances Willard Wang and Muriel Ayres, together with articles found in THE UNION SIGNAL, furnished ample material for a fine program. The last place visited represented the United States. Ice cream and cake were served, significant of the many saloons that have recently been turned into ice cream parlors. The program presented from many different points of view the actual results of prohibition in the United States.

Tickets were sold for the entire trip, but, if preferred, an offering can be taken at each station, and a substantial amount in this way raised for the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund.

The Englewood (Ill.) high school is to make of its new auditorium a "hall of fame," says the *Chicago School Journal.* Upon four large plaques will be placed portraits of a great reformer, a great inventor, a great statesman and a great scientist. The school has chosen for these places of honor Frances E. Willard, Thomas Edison, Theodore Roosevelt, and Albert A. Michelson.

Abraham Lincoln's "First Temperance Lecture"

Stories of Abraham Lincoln's young manhood are numerous but one not often related is found in a new book, "Lincoln and Prohibition" by Charles T. White. He credits it to Robert H. Browne, who knew the Great Emancipator in Springfield.

The incident happened about 1836 at a gathering of the neighborhood and village, where they were building a new bridge. When the hard work was over there was a feast, merry-making, trials of strength, and other sports, including much liquor drinking, raw whisky was sold at fifteen cents a gallon, and on this occasion there was a barrel of it. In the feats of strength a large man named "Sam", the champion heavy-weight lifter, with difficulty raised six inches off a platform a pile of wood weighing one thousand pounds. The spectators, knowing Abraham Lincoln's prowess as an athlete, at once demanded that he also try lifting the pile of wood. Lincoln was reluctant to enter the exhibition, but finally assented, and lifted the load clear a foot from the platform "without any straining." Some of Sam's friends shouted, "Do it again; we didn't see it!" Mr. Lincoln, to satisfy these, stepped on the platform again, saying as he did so, "Sam, sit down on the top of the pile." With Sam on top of the pile, Lincoln raised the big load almost as easily as he did the first time.

Then the bung was knocked out of the barrel of whisky. Lincoln, being challenged again, took hold of it by the chimes, raised it from the ground, took a mouthful of liquor from the open bunghole, turned his head to the right, and spat it out on the ground over his shoulder. On releasing the barrel, he said in substance, just as he related it years afterward when invited to drink, as he often was:

"My friends, you will do well and the best you can with it, to empty this barrel of liquor on the ground, as I threw the little part of it out of my mouth. It is not on moral grounds alone that I am giving you this advice; but you are a strong, healthy and rugged people. It is as true as that you are so now, that you cannot remain so if you indulge your appetites in alcoholic drinks. You cannot retain your health and strength if you continue the habit, and when you lose them, neither you nor your children are likely to regain them. As a good friend, without counting the distress and wreckage of mind, let me advise that if you wish to remain healthy and strong, you will turn liquor away from your lips."

Some years ago an American, being asked to bound the United States, made the familiar reply: "The United States are bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis; on the east by the rising sun; on the south by the South Pole; on the west by the Day of Judgment."

"Madame Kaji Yajima's Peace Pilgrimage to America"

A thrilling story of a noble woman and her "message from the women of Japan to the women of the world." By Anna A. Gordon. Purchase freely for distribution among your Unions and Missionary Societies.

Price, 3 cents; per 50, $1.00; per 100, $1.75.

Are You For Peace? Send For Facts on Disarmament

An exhibit of 20 cards, 9x12 inches, printed in colors. Each card contains a graph or photograph with text.

"The first motion of the first step towards the abolition of war" is to educate the people. These cards will attract instant attention. Prepared for display in

Business Men's Organizations	Labor Unions
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County Fairs	Women's Clubs
Granges	Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, etc., etc.

One set of 20 cards, constituting one exhibit ..... $1.00; 30 exhibits, $25.00, express, collect; 100 or more exhibits, $80.00 per 100; express, collect. Terms: Cash with order.

Order without delay and use everywhere.

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Let It Shine From Your Window

THE NEW LAW OBSERVANCE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. On cardboard. Per copy, 10 cents; $3.00 per 100, $12.50 per 500, $20.00 per 1,000. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

SAME AS ABOVE ON PAPER, per 100, $1.00; per thousand, $7.00. Single copies, 5 cents. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

"Patriotic Service Package"

You Can Help Prohibition,
You Can Help Defeat the Enemies of Prohibition,
You Can Help Other Lands Now Working for Prohibition,
by ordering the "Patriotic Service Package" and following the plan therein outlined.

Price, per package, 10 cents. Order a number of packages and BEGIN Work NOW.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

NOW READY

Report of San Francisco Convention, National W. C. T. U. August 1921, containing the address of National W. C. T. U. President, Anna A. Gordon; reports of other national officers annd superintendents, proceedings of the convention, etc. Price 25 cents. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

State of Oaxaca Opens War On Booze

"The state of Oaxaca, Mexico, is determined to establish prohibition," says the *Chicago Tribune* in a recent edition.

"Its first move was to tax all alcoholic liquors from 50 to 200 per cent. Monthly licenses have been raised from 30 to 1,000 pesos (a peso is worth about 50 cents) plus a 2 per cent treasury tax on all sales.

"The heaviest blow was a law requiring all liquor selling places to be separated from all other businesses. Now saloons are attached to grocery stores and restaurants. In future they must bear a sign in red letters 'Tavern'."

Three Miles an Hour

(Continued from Page Five)

each, then this third one, blocking up the way, its four mules hopelessly facing our front quartette. On the left a steep cliff towers above us; on the right is a bluff over which there suddenly scampers a flock of black goats and white lambs, being taken home for the night out of the way of wolves. The next moment they and their shepherd have disappeared and we are left there in the road; we cannot budge.

The muleteers are silent, impassive, obstinate. They take out their long pipes, squat on their heels in the thick dust, and smoke. Each seems to be saying to the other, "Time is of no consequence to me; when you get out of my way I shall proceed." We women conclude that robbers or no robbers, we may have to spend the night in this spot. The sun is setting behind the distant peaks; the landscape is touched with a golden glory. And now there falls on the ear a sound of bells, a gentle tinkling drawing slowly nearer. Along the narrow footpath just above us comes a line of camels, some forty of them, each laden with two large bales of cotton. With a solemn and superior air they march past, every single nose of them wearing the same snarl of contempt for us poor helpless mortals, stuck there in the road. We allow things to take their natural course, remembering that this is the Orient, and not wishing to share the fate of Kipling's "fool, who tried to hustle the East." And we are rewarded, for the proverbial middle-man finally interferes. He suggests that there is nothing to quarrel about, and a way must be found out of the difficulty. The other party are persuaded to put their pride in their pockets and literally "back down," for it is only logical that one cart should retrace its way rather than two, and four mules rather than eight.

But darkness found us on the trail on that occasion and we had to pass through a long and narrow gorge, which was so rough that one wondered how any cart could survive such racking. Why did it not all go to pieces at once, like the far-famed One Hoss Shay? Never in the worst storm at sea, when I have had to brace against the berth's edge, to keep from being thrown to the floor, have I experienced anything to compare with this.

Such is cart travel in the mountains of Shansi. I took the long trip direct to my farthest point, because it was possible to have company for the whole distance, and on the return journey I could work my way back by easy stages, if necessary, without such help. Hung Tung was the goal. Here the China Inland Mission has a Boys' School. A really fine plant is in course of erection, being the gift of a friend of missions in America. The school buildings so far completed, with the handsome tower, stand out as one of the chief features of the landscape, just beyond the city wall. They are all of grey brick, with the Chinese fish-tail roofs and elegant arched colonnades, a most attractive group already, and promising to be even more so in the near future. The bricks are made on the premises in three large kilns; so also is the decorative moulding and most of the furniture. It is a wonderful triumph to have accomplished such things in the interior.

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. THERA B. TRUE, at her home in Edgewood, Iowa. For thirty-eight years a devoted consecrated worker in the W. C. T. U., Mrs. True served as president of the local union, nine years as secretary, and ten years as district president, besides holding county offices of various kinds. A beautiful influence in the home, church and community, she will be sorely missed.

MRS. LIZZIE A. HAWLEY, of Gardner, Illinois, for over thirty years identified with W. C. T. U. activities; president of the local and vice-president of the county union; at one time county president. Her fine qualities endeared her to all with whom she came in contact, and her loss will be felt not only by her white ribbon comrades, but by the community as well.

MRS. LOUISE T. BUTLER, president of the Longmont (Col.) W. C. T. U., an office which she filled for sixteen years; had served also as district president, member state appropriation committee and board of directors, but her interest included the world, and her influence was far-reaching. The memory of her rare, sweet and strong personality and unswerving loyalty to the cause and leaders, is a benediction to the organization.

MRS. MARY C. MILLER, aged 86 years, charter member of the Amboy (Ill.) W. C. T. U. and corresponding secretary for Lee county. A saintly character, a conscientious citizen, a power for good in the community.

Special Helps for February And March Meetings

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Frances E. Willard a Great Teacher.
Five Little Glimpses of Frances E. Willard.
Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of the Age.
Frances E. Willard's Love of Flowers and Folks.
Frances Willard's Widening Way.
A Little Girl Who Became Famous.
Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.
The Flower of Temperance Chivalry. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.
Frances E. Willard Memorial Day—A Program. Price, 15 cents.
Frances E. Willard—Biographic Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents; per 100, $1.25.
Frances E. Willard Program for Public Schools. Price, 10 cents.

Choice Program Helps
For UNION SIGNAL Day, Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens

Life Sketch of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt and Margaret L. Sargent. Price, 35 cents.
My Mother. Character Sketch of Mrs. Stevens, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 5 cents.
Biographical Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents.
What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE.
Evanston, Illinois.

There can be no complete prevention of illicit traffic in liquor while the public conscience with respect to it remains dormant.—*St. Paul* (Minn.) *Dispatch.*

Sunday School Lesson Helps

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Quarterly Temperance Lessons, Series for 1922, containing Topics, Program Points, Texts, Suggestions, etc.
Program for Quarterly Temperance Lesson, "Law Enforcement."
The Sunday School and Law Enforcement.
Today's Imperative Task.
How Women Can Help Enforce the Law.
Reasons Why the Prohibition Law Is Not Properly Enforced and Suggested Remedies.
Stabilize Public Sentiment.
Price each, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

ENVELOPE LEAFLETS:
Lincoln's Appeal for Law.
Temperance Lesson for March 12.
Temperance Lesson for April 23, Anti-Cigaret Day. (Outline Points)
Each, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

OTHER HELPFUL LEAFLETS:
Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco.
Appeal to Boys.
Quaker Philosophy.
Each, per 100, 20 cents.
Penpoints: Quotations from Frances E. Willard.
Biographical Sketch of Frances E. Willard.
Tobacco Versus Health.
How the Smoker's Heart is Affected.
No Cigaret Encore.
What the High School Senior Learned.
Each, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

"The Woman's Own Job—the Child," an editorial by Ida Clyde Clarke in the *Pictorial Review* for February.

"We know that woman's sphere is the home. We have learned that the sanctity and safety and comfort and joyousness of the home depend to a great degree on outside influences—upon such things as laws concerning sanitation, food, schools, property rights, marriage, divorce, the rights of the child, and all of those distinctly human problems upon which the quality and stability of the home depends."

"Making Over Mothers, a Topic of Timely Interest," by Ellsabeth Sears, in the *Pictorial Review* for February.

"Bats in the Belfry," an editorial in the *Saturday Evening Post* for January 28.

"The greatest good that can come out of the Washington conference is not the limitation of armaments, important though that is, but limitation of the thought of war. In proportion as the world thinks less of war it will build fewer battleships."

"The Dawn of a New Day" by Harvey W. Wiley, M. D., "Letters from a Senator's Wife, by Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, and "The Open Channel" by Anne Shannon Monroe, in February *Good Housekeeping.*

"Food for Thought is Still on the Free List," by Dorothy Canfield, and "Selling Good Health to York," by Anna Steese Richardson, in the *Woman's Home Companion* for February.

"Twain," an editorial, and "How We Neglect Our Schools," by Charles A. Selden, in February *Ladies' Home Journal.*

"What Are We Doing with Our Children; The Old-Fashioned Mother and the New-Fashioned Daughter," by Beatrice Barmley, in February *Ladies' Home Journal.*

"Searching your consciences, mothers, do you not agree that we are counting as too important the material welfare of our children, spending money lavishly on their pleasures, clothes, food, education, but neglecting to too great an extent the importance of character, discipline, self-control, endurance—those Spartan things which harden and fit for life?

"It is so much easier to give the child self-expression than to give it self-control, consideration, habits of economy; so much easier to hand out a dime or a quarter for movies, sodas, candy, than to train our children that luxuries must be used sparingly.

"I am going to pull myself up with a firm hand, spend more time on character building, search those old experiences for moral backbone and a sense of values that will enable me to help my Julia towards realizing that fine ideal. It won't be nearly as comfortable, but I'm going to shut my teeth till the end is attained."

"No Child Is Really Bad," by Angelo Patre, and "The Story of My Life," by Mme. Marie Curie, in *The Delineator* for March.

"Are There Any Lincolns Today?" by A. B. Farquhar, in *Collier's* for February 11.

"Children and the Movies," an editorial in the *Outlook* for February 1.

"Lincoln's 'Pass-key to Hearts'," by Ida M. Tarbell in the *New Republic* for February 8.

"The Curse of Syphilis and Drink," by Mrs. W. Pendlebury, M. R. S. I., in the January *Nineteenth Century.*

Praise in Poetry

We cheerfully agree that
We love to use your products,
For we are safe in every way.
We benefit the Union
While alcohol we slay.
Our Union's getting stronger
With every bottle sold.
We rejoice to spend our pennies
For they quickly turn to gold.
Our food is pure and wholesome,
And joyfully we say
No, thanks! No other brand,
We all use "EveryDay."

—Mrs. Fletcher Grahaman,
Derby, Ohio.

Give EveryDay Flavors a trial in your union and you will feel the same.

Write us for information.

EVERYDAY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
Dept. E Lima, Ohio.
Box 290.

Robbing on Shares

There is nothing new in the plan to increase the federal revenues from a tax on beer and wine. It has been proposed before, admittedly as an attack upon the law. It is a specious appeal, though plausible, despite the fact that it has been proved, not only in the United States, but elsewhere, that revenue derived from such a source constitutes a liability rather than an asset, because the economic cost of producing the revenue is far greater than the claimed net return. In practice, the system is about as profitable to a nation or a community as it would be to an individual to permit a highwayman to rob him on shares. An estimated net return, say of $500,000,000 annually, the amount proposed by Secretary Mellon as desirable to meet the proposed bonus, would cost the people of the United States many times that sum, spent for something they do not want, something they have learned to do quite well without.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Books and Pamphlets Needed For the Present Crisis

PLACE THEM IN PUBLIC, HOME AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Handbook of Modern Facts About Alcohol. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.
Alcohol and the Human Race. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25.
The Liquor Problem. $1.15.
Law Enforcement Manual. Price 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.
Studies in Government. Price, 15 cents; per dozen $1.50.
Social Hygiene Legislative Manual. Price, 50 cents.
The American Government. Price, $1.50.
Woman Voter's Manual. Price, $1.00.
The Right to Drink. Price, 10 cents.
Annual Address, President of National W. C. T. U. An inspiring, informing pamphlet. Price, per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents. (Order for distribution).
Please send remittance with orders.

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Evanston, Illinois

Perfection
NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORS
Taste Better
Flavor Does Not Bake Out

A combination of pure fruit and flavoring oils with vegetable oils, which carries and distributes the flavorings as well or better than alcohol, and instead of being harmful, has more food value than an equal amount of butter. Wonderful Vanilla and eleven other flavors. Representatives wanted. A permanent source of income for Unions, Church Societies, and individuals. 100% profit. No money required under our consignment plan.

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Study Human Nature

Get along better, make more money, develop a winning personality, learn to know people as they are. Send 10 cents (stamps) for "PERSONAL POWER," a little book that points the way. Address PROGRESS LEAGUE, 31-O UNION SQ., NEW YORK.

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good.

Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.

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Introducing—

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Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors

to the W. C. T. U. and Church Societies

Does your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your church society need money? If so kindly note the following. We have decided as an advertising medium to place our Astra Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors on the market thru these agencies and for every gross placed in this manner your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your society can net $36.00. Astra is the highest grade line of this kind on the market today. Our goods come to you absolutely guaranteed; you try them before you pay. It will pay you to investigate our proposition. Why not allow us to submit samples and our liberal offer in detail?

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WICHITA, KANSAS
360 E. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The ship "Persia" has just left Marseilles for India, having among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford. The latter, on his way to fill a Civil Service appointment, is a total abstainer, and is much pleased to note that Angela O'Connor, a young girl to whom he has been of assistance as she was struggling up the companionway with a heavy bag, refuses wine at dinner. Later Mrs. Carlyle, with whom Angela is travelling, suggests drinks. Harford and Angela decline, and are dubbed "unsociables." They start for a stroll along the deck).

CHAPTER II.

THE night was hot and dark. There was no moon; a thunder-cloud hid every bright star. "I hope you do not object to being bracketed with me," Harford asked of the girl who was silently walking at his side.

"Bracketed? Oh, forgive me, but my thoughts were far away, and I did not quite hear what you said."

"Bracketed as unsociable."

"Oh, because we neither of us drink whisky-pegs." She laughed merrily.

"Are you an abstainer?" he asked.

"Do you mean, have I signed the pledge? No, but I never take wine or whisky; my mother brought me up without it. She says it is bad for our complexions; she never drinks any, and she is strong and beautiful. You could not imagine my dear mother; she is the loveliest woman in the world; so young to have a big daughter like me!"

Tears came into her voice.

"You have just left her," said Harford, sympathetically.

"Yes, I have never been away from her before."

Harford led her on to talk of her past, divining that it would comfort her, and he longed to hear more about this girl. She seemed to float by his side in the dim light. Her slender, graceful figure in the soft white gown, with the crown of waving hair, looked almost angelic.

"A good name for her, 'Angela,'" he said to himself.

She seemed to be conscious of his sympathy, and she told him much of her past life in her innocent, girlish way.

"My father died when I was small, I can't remember him at all; he was ill and away, mother said, and she does not like to speak of him. I have been my mother's pet and companion all my life; I have never been to school or college; mother could not spare me, so I had a governess and master at home. We live in Derbyshire and, oh! I have lots of friends there among the poor people. Do you know Bakewell? Our home is near there: such a lovely place."

"Yes, I know it, but not well, only as a tourist," he replied.

"Oh, then you can't know the prettiest places: all the lovely little crystal streams where the trout are, and the lily woods and pheasant covers. Oh, how I shall miss them! But I have been talking all the time, now it is your turn, Mr. Harford."

He told her that he was an orphan, brought up by two aunts; that he had passed his examination for the Civil Service, and was going to India, in preference to staying in England.

A swish of silk behind Angela, and a voice said, "It is time to go to bed."

"Good-night, Mr. Harford." She held out a slender hand and pressed *his* gently. Mrs. Carlyle bowed slightly.

The deck was nearly empty, but Harford seated himself and went off into a reverie, oblivious of time and of the looks of the sailors, who were getting things ship-shape for the night.

Have you ever compared the list of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL in your union with the list of your most active workers? Try it!

His mind was busy with Angela's looks and words. He was drawn to her by her innocence and beauty, and was delighted to see that she had refused strong drink.

"If she is an abstainer, there is no obstacle between us. Perhaps she is my fate," he said to himself, and smiled comfortably.

At last he roused himself and sauntered down to his cabin, happier than he had felt in his recollection. The Major was sound asleep and snoring. Harford turned into his berth, slept and dreamed, not of fair girls and happiness, but of a hideous monster with huge fangs, which was trying to get at him!

"A nightmare," he said, as he wakened in a cold sweat. He got up and opened his porthole. The salt, moist air rushed in and he slept again, lulled by the great untiring lullaby of the ocean, the subdued and regular breaking of the sea.

His first sensation upon awaking was that of a pleasurable experience of the day before. The unaccustomed sounds of ship life mystified him until full consciousness returned. Every object in the cabin was bathed in golden warmth; the mellow radiance of sea and sky seemed to flow around him, rejuvenating him after a restless night.

He put his head out of the porthole. The sea was like a great lake, so glassy was its surface. Yet the majestic sweep of the water was indescribable. It was with difficulty he withdrew his eyes and began to dress.

Freed from the spell of the ocean, his mind reverted to the interests of the day before. One personality occupied his thoughts.

The bell rang for breakfast as he hurried his dressing.

"Halloa! Harford, what have you been up to?" said the Major, as he appeared in the saloon as others were leaving.

"Overslept myself."

"Ah, night walks on deck with young ladies, good narcotic, etc? But don't be in too great a hurry, my boy."

"What do you mean?"

"She is someone else's property!"

"How do you know?"

"Her friend, Mrs. Carlyle, told me last night that she is going to marry a Civilian, a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb."

Harford bit his lips and said nothing: his eyes clouded and his heart sank.

"Did she not tell you? She was talking fairly fast, I noticed," said the Major.

"All about her past life, she did not touch upon the future."

"Well, old fellow, no harm done; plenty more fish in the sea."

"Certainly," said Harford, coldly.

The Major left him to his breakfast, and Harford was glad.

"Stupid fool I am. Always building castles without foundations! Yet she is a beauty, and I could have loved her," he grumbled.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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A tiny boy in white sailor clothes and white shoes was frisking round Angela O'Connor when Harford went on deck.

He tried to avoid them, but Angela spying him, caught the child's hand, and came quickly up to him.

"Here is the third of our party, Mr. Harford, little Eric Carlyle!"

She looked like a bit of sunshine. Her radiant face, with its fine, pure outline and rose-leaf complexion, seemed in the daylight even more angelic than in the dim evening.

He lifted his cap, but did not smile, when he greeted the boy, who lisped out, "Play horses with Eric."

"He wants you to go down on your hands and knees and take him on your back," she explained.

"Another day, Kiddie; I'm busy now."

Angela placed her left hand on the boy's bright head and his eyes caught the glitter of a fine diamond ring.

"Engagement ring, no doubt," he muttered, and with an "Excuse me," he hurried away.

Angela's face clouded. "He looks very stiff and stern this morning; perhaps he is not well. I am sure he is a good man," she said to herself.

All that day, in spite of Angela's shy looks, which he several times caught traveling his way, he kept steadily to his writing and did not come near the little party.

But the next morning he got up in a different mood. "Why should I avoid her?" he asked himself. "She does not object to my company, and for the few days of this voyage at least we can be friends."

So after breakfast he walked up to the two women, who were ensconced in their deck chairs with books and work, and sat down for a chat. Angela's slender white hands held a piece of lace work, but her eyes were on his face with a glad light of greeting in them.

Without introduction to the subject, he looked straight at the diamond ring, and said, "I hear you are engaged to be married."

She blushed, and looked down at her needle-work.

"Yes, I am going to marry Mr. Fortescue of the Civil Service. Here is his photograph."

She silently handed him a locket.

He gazed at the face of a man about thirty-eight, and then handed the locket back with the words, "I wish you good luck, Miss O'Connor."

"You are both in the same Service," she replied. "I hope we shall see you often."

"Very unlikely," he replied.

Her face fell. "You speak as if you did not want to know us." Her eyes sent up a pathetic appeal which was irresistible.

He was taken off his guard, his eyes grew soft as they met hers, a hot color burned in his cheeks, and he was on the point of utterance, when he checked himself and smiling politely at her he caught up the boy, Eric, and carried him off on his shoulder, much to the urchin's delight.

He brought the boy back in a few moments.

Angela's head was bent over her work, and she did not look up, so, lifting his cap, he strolled away.

Harford was determined not to avoid Miss O'Connor, but he was careful to shun the personal or confidential in their intercourse. He brought books and magazines and read to the two women as they lounged in their deck chairs.

Mrs. Carlyle treated him with some hauteur, and he grew daily to dislike her. Her tone of mind was abhorrent to him. Her ideas of life were the "eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die" type. Bridge, accompanied by whisky pegs, was her chief pursuit.

"She is not fit to have the care of that innocent girl," he said to the Major.

"The girl was ignorant of the world when she stepped on board, but I fancy she will have learned a good deal before she steps off," rejoined Major Orde.

"Such a teacher!!" ejaculated Harford.

"Oh, well, old fellow, don't worry; her prospective husband is no chicken. Let her learn something before she goes to him."

"If she belonged to me——" Harford began.

"But she doesn't, so, my boy, she is not your business."

Harford reddened and turned away.

(To be continued)

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TRIO TEAM CHIT CHAT

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

Congratulations to Grady County, Georgia, Second on the County Trio Team Honor Roll,

Mrs. Frank T. Brown, President

Who Will Be the Next?

Every mail brings letters like the following, telling of the growing popularity of the Trio Team plan. We hope before many months to have on our Trio Team list every local union in the United States.

From Milo, Maine: "Enclosed is check for $6.30. The subscriptions are all new—our Trio-Team and one more."

From Redwood Falls, Minn: "You will notice I am sending our treasurer's and secretaries' subscriptions. Our president already has THE UNION SIGNAL, so this will give us the Trio-Team in this union."

New Hartford, Mo., sends in twelve subscriptions and says, "It seems we are entitled to a free subscription for sending in so many from one union of twenty-five members."

"Enclosed find draft for $4.50 for which please send THE SIGNAL to our 'trio-team,'" writes Yates Center, Kansas.

"The enclosed subscription finishes our Trio-Team," reports New Haven, N. Y.

Tuscola (Ill.) W. C. T. U. sends in three subscriptions for its Trio-Team of officers.

"At a meeting of our local union we decided to present THE UNION SIGNAL to our Trio-Team," writes Mrs. Alice L. Beam, president of the LeMoyne (Pa.) W. C. T. U. "I am already a subscriber, so enclose check for $3.00 for subscriptions for the other two officers."

"In a regular meeting yesterday our union voted to send the weekly UNION SIGNAL to the other members of our Trio-Team, as our president's subscription has already been renewed," writes Martha Young of Vergennes, Ill.

The Young Crusader to Help Law Observance

"*Young Crusaders* are being sent to a number of our little Portuguese children, among whom we are starting a cooking class. We believe this little paper will sow the seeds of truth in that section of the city where we know home-brew is being made, and thus help to make law-abiding homes.

—Lena W. Sparks,
Providence, R. I.

Breweries Continue to Go Out of Business

"More beer and other liquors sold than ever before," says the man who insists that the laws against drink are not operating. But if this is the case why is it that so many brewers are continuing to give up their particular business for some other? In Chicago the Wahl-Henius Institute was at one time the laboratory of the brewers of America. An exchange says it has recently been sold to the American Bakers' Association, and although it is to continue as a laboratory, it will operate for bread-makers, where without expense to themselves young men will be given instruction in scientific bread-making. If science was needed for liquor making, what will it not do when used to increase the health-giving properties of bread?

But this is not the only brewery recently gone into other business. In Pennsylvania alone, a state so "wet" that many have thought it could never be anything else, the indications are that the moisture is gradually evaporating, Recent reports from various sections of the state show that five breweries have been converted into ice plants, and are now engaged in the manufacture of ice, ice-cream, distilled water, and the like. Another former brewery is now an electric light plant, two are wholesale grocery establishments, in a fourth are now being made woolen blankets, while still a fifth has been dismantled, and according to reports its machinery has been sent to Japan. Others are supposed to be manufacturing near-beer and soft drinks. Even though a question mark may be put beside the "near" and "soft," it is a foregone conclusion that it is only a matter of time until they too will either eliminate the question from the minds of the people or be relegated to the scrap heap.

Union Signal Quiz

1. Name several cities whose councils have opposed any resolution asking for modification of prohibitory laws. What is the attitude of *your* council?
2. Why is it worth while to spend time and money to get to the interior of China?
3. Does the experience of Miss Tinling throw any light on the question, is the work of the missionary worth while?
4. Give a brief talk on the transformation of one saloon and dance hall.
5. What are some of the activities of white ribboners in Uruguay?
6. In a four-minute speech discuss W. C. T. U. work in other parts of the world.
7. Show the importance of the attitude of the press toward prohibition. How are the papers of *your* community molding public sentiment?
8. Are you using the "star in the window" in your law observance campaign?
9. Tell the story of Lincoln's "First Temperance Lecture."
10. How are the Jews showing their loyalty to the Eighteenth Amendment?

Four Steps

A news item in an eastern paper says that the four steps in the downfall of a drinker of bootleg whisky were outlined succinctly by Magistrate Stanley of New York city, in suspending sentence on Jullo Goman, who pleaded guilty of intoxication.

"Last night you landed in the station house," said the magistrate. "Today you land in court. Tomorrow, if you continue to drink that whisky you will land in Bellevue Hospital, and the next day you will land in the morgue."

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One-City-to-a-State Meetings To Be Held During February and March Under the Auspices of the State Unions and the National W. C. T. U.

FIRST SERIES

Boston, Massachusetts, February 13.
Waterville, Maine, February 14-15.
Providence, Rhode Island, February 17.
Hartford, Connecticut, February 20-21.
Ithaca, New York, February 23-24.
Trenton, New Jersey, February 27-28.
Baltimore, Maryland, March 1-2.
Columbus, Ohio, March 3.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director, Department of Americanization, will represent the National W. C. T. U. at the entire series; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National Director, Department of Christian Citizenship, will attend all the meetings with the exception of the one at Columbus.

SECOND SERIES

Kansas City, Missouri, February 13-14.
Mansfield, Arkansas, February 15-16.
Alexandria, Louisiana, February 20.
Starkville, Mississippi, February 22.
Dallas, Texas, February 24.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, February 28, March 1.
Topeka, Kansas, March 2-3.

National W. C. T. U. Representatives: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director, Department of Child Welfare; Mrs. Laura P. Miller, National Director, Department of Women in Industry.

THIRD SERIES

Parkersburg, West Virginia, March 6-7.
Nashville, Tennessee, March 9-10.
Birmingham, Alabama, March 13-14.
Gainesville, Florida, March 16-17.
Atlanta, Georgia, March 20-21.
Columbia, South Carolina, March 23.
Greensboro, North Carolina, March 24.
Charlottesville, Virginia, March 27-28.

National Representatives: Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director, Department of Child Welfare.

FOURTH SERIES

Bloomington, Illinois, March 6-7.
Indianapolis, Indiana, March 8-9.
Detroit, Michigan, March 10.
Madison, Wisconsin, March 13.
Mankato, Minnesota, March 15.
Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 17.
Central City, Nebraska, March 20-21.

National Representatives: Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director, Department of Americanization; Mrs. Laura P. Miller, National Director, Department of Women in Industry.

Sectional meetings are also to be held in Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho (North and South), Oregon, Washington (East and West), Montana, and North Dakota, with Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the Young People's Branch, in attendance.

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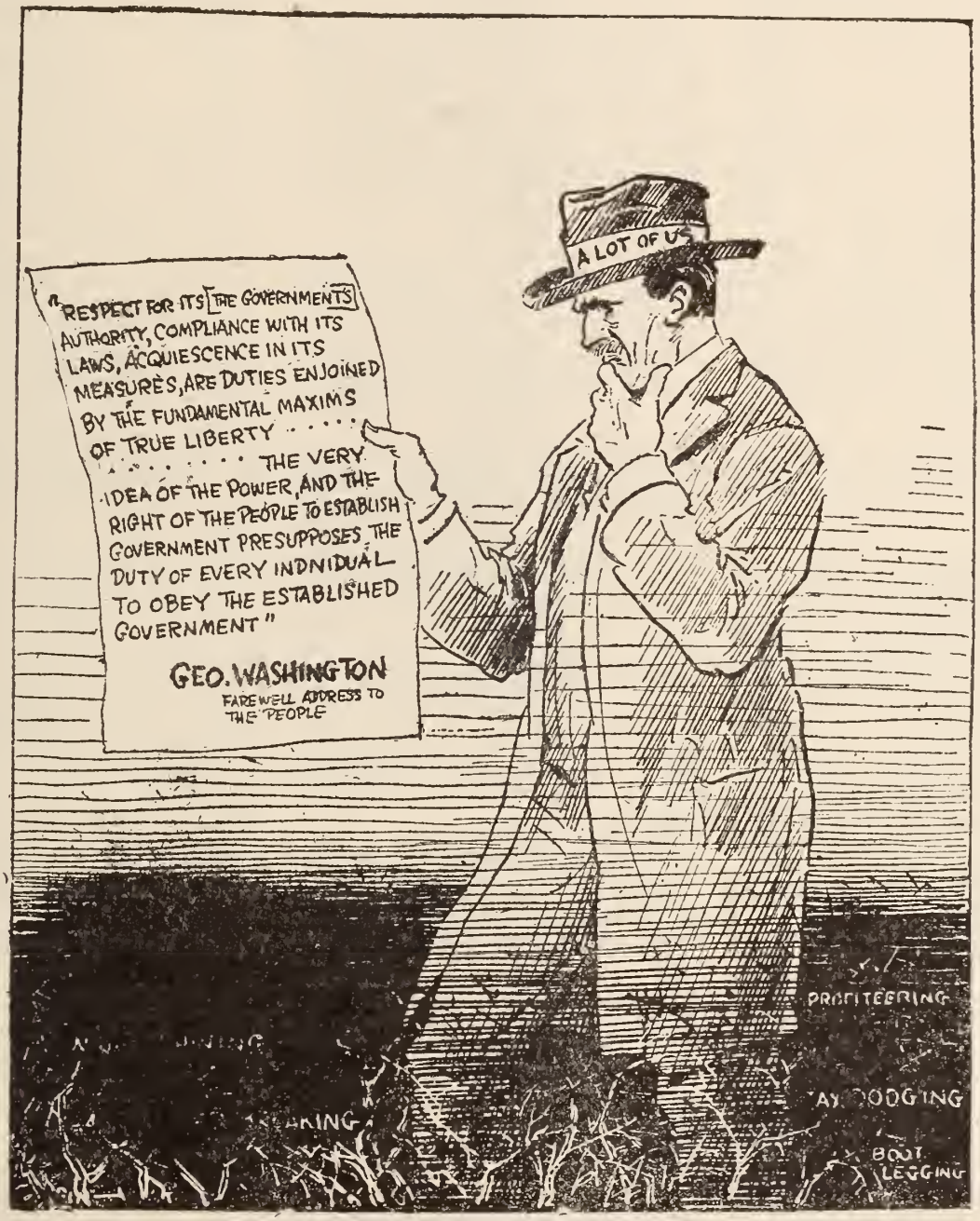


—Courtesy *Daily Standard*.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATE BILL PROPOSES TWENTY NEW FEDERAL JUDGES—CONGRESS MAY EXTEND IMMIGRATION LAW—NAVAL HOLIDAY MAY SAVE $200,000,000—WASHINGTONIANS ADVANCE TOWARD REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS—MANY FORMER SERVICE MEN IN PROHIBITION FORCE—SOLDIER BONUS BIG PROBLEM

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Senate Bill Proposes Twenty New Federal Judges

As a means of relieving congestion in certain judicial districts, the Senate Judiciary Committee agreed to report a bill providing for nineteen additional United States district judges and one additional circuit judge. The Committee, it was said, will propose that the Fourth circuit consisting of the states of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and North and South Carolina, shall have an additional judge. It will also propose additional district judges, distributed as follows: Two to Massachusetts, two to southern New York, and one each in eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, western Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, northern Illinois, eastern Michigan, Minnesota, eastern Missouri, eastern Oklahoma, Montana, northern California, southern California, northern Texas, Arizona, and northern Georgia.

In addition to increasing the number of judges, the bill also carries other provisions aimed at a more efficient handling of Federal court business throughout the country. Among other things, it is proposed that there shall be held in Washington annually for consultation, a conference of senior circuit judges, at which the Chief Justice of the United States shall preside.

The bill has passed the House, but the changes proposed by the Senate committee will necessitate its being sent to conference when passed by the Senate.

Congress Will Consider Extending 3 Per Cent Immigration Law

The House Committee on Immigration has reported favorably on the extension of the 3 per cent immigration restriction law. The present law expires automatically at the end of June this year unless it is extended by the Congress. There is divided opinion regarding its virtue as a policy and as a practicable means of limiting immigration. There are those who believe that the ratio plan, which admits only a proportion of aliens from any foreign country according to the number previously admitted from that country, is the best method thus far discovered.

Figures published by the Department of Labor show that whereas 978,000 aliens came to this country during the twelve months ended June 30, 1921, during the five months from July to November, when the new law was in force, only 234,000 were admitted. Departures during the former period totaled 426,000, making the net increase 552,000. During the latter period 190,000 left, so that the net increase was 44,000. These figures present a striking contrast which is further accentuated when it is remembered that the annual quotas of sixteen countries are already exhausted and many others are nearing the limit.

Commissioner General of Immigration, W. W. Husband, in an address before the American Association of University Women, declared that but for this restrictive legislation there would have been 1,000,000 immigrants from the south and east of Europe this year. He explained that when, because of the quota law, the economic needs for immigrant labor cannot be met by the people of Southern and Eastern Europe, they will be met by new immigration from Northern and Western Europe, whence our stock is most naturally derived. "Hardships worked on the immigrants by reason of this law are much exaggerated," Mr. Husband said.

Navy Holiday May Mean Saving of $200,000,000

In a statement issued by the Federal Board it is estimated that the United States will save about $200,000,000 on the present building program of the Navy, resultant from the naval limitation pact. This estimate is regarded as excessive, however, by high officials of the Navy Department who point out that the scrapping of ships now under construction would involve payment of claims to the builders.

Limitation of armament decided upon at the Conference, the Board declared, will affect immediately savings only in the three countries—the United States, England and Japan—whose finances are already in a relatively sound condition. Savings in England and Japan, the Board estimated, would be approximately equivalent to those of this country. In France and Italy, however, the Board explained, no increase in naval armament had been contemplated so that their immediate problems would not be affected.

Washingtonians Advance Toward Representation in Congress

Representation for the people of the District of Columbia in the United States Congress moved forward a pace this week when the Senate District Committee ordered a favorable report on a resolution introduced by Senator Jones of Washington for a constitutional amendment to permit Washingtonians to vote for senators and representatives and for presidential and vice-presidential electors.

The same committee took favorable action on the Poindexter bill, providing for a delegate to represent the District in the House. The votes in committee on this measure indicated a strong sentiment for representation in the Congress. It is realized that it would take some time to get the constitutional amendment ratified by the states; hence the move to give representation in the House which could be done by congressional action alone.

The Poindexter bill provides that a delegate shall have a seat on the floor, be eligible to service on the District of Columbia Committee of the House, be entitled to speak in the House, but not to vote.

Out of 2,886 in Prohibition Force 618 Former Service Men

More than 30 per cent of the prohibition field forces are former service men, and over 45 per cent of the clerical force rendered war service according to figures recently made public by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

Mr. Haynes' figures showed that out of a total force of 2,886, including state directors, supervisors, agents, chemists, legal advisors and clerks, 818 served their country during the war.

"It is the policy of the prohibition unit," Mr. Haynes said, "to give every possible preference in employment to former service men," and since he assumed the office of Commissioner former service men have constituted 60 per cent of the appointments in the prohibition forces, both in Washington and throughout the various states, territories and insular possessions.

Capper-Volstead Bill Signed By the President

The Capper-Volstead co-operative marketing bill, which legalizes co-operative associations of farmers and producers for marketing purposes and exempts them from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was signed today by President Harding.

How To Provide Soldier Bonus Big Problem of the Congress

President Harding in a letter addressed to Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee, gave his views of the proposed soldier bonus legislation. He declared he could suggest no other plan for raising the needed revenues than that of the general sales tax, which he said would distribute the cost of rewarding the former service men in such manner that it would be borne by all the people whom they served.

One of the features of the Executive's letter is his declaration that rather than provide for maximum cash payments, to extend over a period of two and one-half years, it would be better to "await the day when we may safely undertake to pay in full, so that the award may be turned to real advantage."

The straight cash bonus is only one aspect of the matter, and there are many who believe that the best thought is in favor of compensation in homestead lands, with easy-term provisions for borrowing money to develop these, and of paid-up insurance. It is evident that the best solution of the problem is a matter of grave concern to the congressmen.

Willard Memorial Services in Statuary Hall

On the afternoon of February 17 impressive memorial services were held in Statuary Hall near the statue of Frances E. Willard. The services were under the auspices of the District Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the president, Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton, presiding.

Senator Willis of Ohio and Representative A. P. Nelson of Wisconsin were the inspiring speakers. They paid beautiful tributes to the life and work of our great leader in moral, social, educational and political reform. Prayer was made by Rev. Montgomery, Chaplain of the House, and music furnished by the male quartette of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1922.

Largest Wine Cask Will be Sold As Old Lumber

Prohibition, says the *Popular Science Monthly*, is responsiblo for tho recent decision to sell the largest wine-cask in tho United States, a monster, wooden storage vat once ono of the "sights" of Toledo. The cask used to hold several hundred barrels of wino, and when first built, cost more than $4,000. Its size necessitated the erection of a special building to cover it. As no use can be found for either cask or building, both have been abandoned, and will be sold as old lumber.

Arizona May Strengthen Its Dry and Gambling Laws

Amendments strengthening Arizona's prohibition and gambling laws were recommended at the closing session of the county attorneys' association, recently meeting at Nogales, and resolutions were adopted asking Governor Campbell to urge, in his proposed call for a special session of the legislature, the adoption of amendments to these laws, making it a crime to possess a still or any other apparatus for the manufacture of liquor, or to have any form of gambling in the state.

How the Dry Law Works In Racine, Wisconsin

In order to supply actual facts as they exist in Racine, Wisconsin, the chief of police has made public the records of his department as far back as the year 1915. They show that the peak in the number of arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct was reached in 1918, at which time there were 154 saloons. In that year the arrests for these two causes were 705 in number, as compared with the total of 273 for the year just closed, thus proving the falsity of the statement which has been made that intoxication has increased in Racine since the dry laws went into effect. The records show, also, that the reduction in the number of arrests for intoxication began the first of July, 1919, at the beginning of the "dry spell."

Pneumonia Without Alcohol Better Chance For Cure

In his department in the *Chicago Tribune*, "How to Keep Well," Dr. W. A. Evans cautions his readers against the germs of influenza and pneumonia, and says: "The use of alcohol is almost a certain invitation to fatal infection, and the present clandestine indulgence in spirits of unknown purity indicates the need of special caution in this regard. Fatigue is a depressant of intense character, and when one or more of these known determined factors are associated the possibilities are great."

March 17 "No Tobacco" Day in Arkansas

Declaring that tobacco is a "slow and insidious destroyer of the fitness of the race," and its use a loathsome and expensive habit, but believing it " a subject for educators and moralists, rather than for courts and statutes," the governor of Arkansas has set aside March 17 as a day for a campaign of education and precaution against its use.

Prohibition Increases Use of Skates

A salesman of one of the largest hardware companies in the city of Milwaukee is quoted by the *Milwaukee* (Wisconsin) *Leader* as reporting that prohibition has increased the popularity of skating.

"Prohibition has shot up our sales records in skates more than 75 per cent over that of last season," he said. "Twelve hundred pairs of skates have been sold by this one concern up to the present time. Tho manufacturers, it is said, are refusing acceptance of future orders.

"It's not the young to whom I sell the most skates, but to the middle aged," he added, "and those who have stopped counting birthdays."

Ask the Babies Whether Prohibition Pays!

Prohibition is causing an alarming scarcity of babies for adoption! This was the startling statement made by C. C. Carstens, director of the Child Welfare League of America before a meeting of that organization recently held in Chicago. This organization was formed for the purpose of insuring unfortunate children a chance in the world, providing them with proper care and careful training. Hitherto, Mr. Carstens told his audience, the supply of children for adoption has always been greater than the demand, but now, for the first time, conditions are reversed and there is a shortage due to the fact that prohibition has so improved conditions in the home that babies are no longer turned over to foundling asylums. Even unemployment and want have not disrupted families as did the saloons.

North Carolina's New Commissioner of Public Welfare A Woman

Mrs. Clarence Johnson, formerly president of the state federation of Women's Clubs, has been chosen as the new Commissioner of Public Welfare in North Carolina. The *Legislative Counselor* says that among the forty candidates, she was the best fitted both by training and experience for such an important position.

Homes for Inebriates an Index of Prohibition

"Reports that drinking is as prevalent as ever are certainly without foundation and are largely propaganda," states Judge J. Kent Greene of Chicago, manager of Chicago's Commerce Court and president of the Washingtonian Home of that city. To substantiate his assertion Judge Greene points out the fact that this institution for the treatment of inebriates is the only one out of sixty or more in the country to survive, and even its future is made doubtful by its slim patronage. Since 1863, the year it was founded, the home has cared for 41,779 people, but at the present time there are but twelve inmates, of whom only three are alcoholics. "We haven't had any 'repeaters' for a month or more," says the judge, "while they used to be always with us. In 1917 there were 450 admissions for the first time, 150 for the second time, and 100 for the third time in the year. Our total admissions for January were only eight, six of these being alcoholics.

"I can draw only one conclusion from this steady and sharp decline in the number of inebriates, and that is that vastly less liquor is being used today than formerly."

Secretary Mellon Denies Making Statement Credited to Him By Liquorites

In an appeal for support of the movement to legalize the sale of beer and light wines in the interests of the Hill bill for the exemption of beer from the provisions of the Volstead law the New Jersey branch of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment are using the following statement credited to Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department:

"Secretary Mellon has advocated that beer and light wines be legalized under proper restrictions, stating that a large revenue could be immediately available thereby. .....If you agree with the Secretary of the Treasury will you not write or telegraph to the Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Washington, D. C., etc., your belief?"

Secretary Mellon has declared through the press that the statement is unauthorized, was never made by him, and has denounced the use of his name in this connection as "flagrant and unwarrantable."

Liquor Not to Return to Florida

Mrs. W. S. Jennings of Jacksonville, Florida, who was among those in attendance upon the board meetings of the Federation of Women's Clubs, asserted that prohibition is going splendidly in Florida. "How are we doing it? Well, we realized that public sentiment is necessary to enforce law, therefore a statewide committee of five hundred leading citizens (and this will shortly be increased to five thousand) gathered together to see that the public conscience was aroused. When we found certain officials were not attending to their 'job,' we put them out of office and elected others who would uphold the law.

"I can remember when my father would not let me go out on election day. So terrible were conditions under the liquor regime, because each side tried to win votes with whisky, that it was not safe for a woman to go near the polling places when an election was in progress. Under present prohibition conditions, however, women not only go to the polls in perfect comfort and safety, but the policemen in charge make only one arrest, where in former years they might make thirty or forty.

"We in Florida are certain that we shall never allow liquor to come back."

Mrs. Jennings is a cousin of William Jennings Bryan.

First Woman in Higher Chamber of Swedish Parliament

The first woman to have a place in the upper house in the Swedish parliament has just been elected—Miss Kersten Hesselgren, who has spent most of her life in the study of social conditions in her own country, and in Germany, England, and the United States. She was the first woman to hold position as inspector of labor, and is a member of the social commission and of the womans' council in Sweden.

Oregon Commercial Club To Ostracize Liquor Buyers

At its regular monthly meeting recently the Hood River Commercial club, says the *Portland* (Oregon) *Oregonian*, adopted a resolution pledging its support to the prohibition law and proposing that any business men found purchasing liquor be socially "ostracized."

WHY WOMEN IN INDUSTRY LAWS?

Mrs. Philip Zoercher, State Superintendent Women in Industry, Indiana Woman's Christian Temperance Union

"Physical debility follows fatigue. Laxity of moral fiber follows physical debility. Long hours and overwork lead to intemperance." Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has always stood for an eight hour day, a living wage and adequate working conditions for all laborers, especially women, the potential mothers of the race.

Conditions of employment have changed more in the last thirty years than in the preceding thirty centuries. Machinery modifies every task today. Housewife, teacher, railroad president, stenographer, cotton spinner,—each depends on machinery for much or all of the day's work. Machinery is labor-saving. That is, through speed, it saves *labor cost* to the owner of its product. But any woman who has run a sewing machine for eight hours a day knows that machinery *does not save labor energy to the worker.*

Constant Concentration Injurious

Before the introduction of machinery, each laborer, as a rule, made a complete article; his entire mind was occupied and the work was not so fatiguing. Now all is changed,—one man or woman works on a single process, frequently a very minute object. Constant concentration of mind and muscle upon one thing in time narrows body and soul.

The ideal machine does one thing over and over. Human beings can rest as they work only if they change work. Jane's mother grumbled at the monotony of washing the same dishes three times a day. Jane herself plugs in telephone connections 8½ hours per day, 225 calls per hour, 3½ per minute during busy hours. Imagine washing the same dish 3,000 times a week—and doing nothing else! Mary inspects 72,000 cans of peas each day of the season. Helen, at her power machine, puts in 2,400,000 stitches between every breakfast and dinner.

Rest Is Essential

Rest is more and more indispensable as work becomes more specialized, more intense. The strain of machine tending cannot be entirely lessened. To relax speed is un-American. Regulations as to seats, lights, ventilation, proper height of working surfaces, rest rooms, etc., are known as "working conditions" laws or agreements. They are attempts to lessen the fatigue of the worker *while on the job.*

Production of work, the employer's chief interest, is often actually increased by shortening the hours of labor. The shorter day, shorter week, one day rest in seven and limitation of night work laws are efforts to give the modern worker, forced to keep up with a machine, necessary *rest between work periods.* Most of our industrial laws are naturally framed for the factory where work is most dominated by machinery.

"It is widely believed, and especially by employers of labor, that longer hours mean necessarily a greater output. A man can of course accomplish more in two hours than in one hour, but it does not follow that he can accomplish more in ten than in eight hours." Industrial Efficiency Report U. C. Public Health Service.

See night work curve below, where the shift was twelve hours.

Dangers of Long Hours

There is no doubt in the minds of thinking people that abnormally long hours at routine tasks contribute to the incidence of disease, lower general vitality, and make accidents more likely. It is a well known fact that considerable fatigue is a contributory cause of accidents.

Over fatigue is responsible for a large number of nervous disorders. The growing prevalence of heart failure is attested by medical authorities everywhere. Whenever the laboring hours are so long that the resting period is not sufficient to relax and rejuvenate the body, and the added rest on Sunday will not compensate, then the hours are too long, and the individual is in danger of physical or mental or moral collapse.

Nervousness and Intemperance

Make a man or woman do a difficult piece of work over and over again during long hours, under a nervous strain. Add underfeeding, perhaps, with short or disturbed sleep, and a disease can be produced within two or three months. Scientific management, which speeds up the human machine, must give a correspondingly longer period of rest to compensate for the loss of energy. Temptation to overstrain is especially prevalent among piece workers who make an effort to increase the size of their pay envelopes at the sacrifice of their bodies. Any one who has visited a factory turning out high grade products has observed the great pace of the work there, the foresight and attention of each worker and the nervous tension that all are subjected to. Few can stand it for a normal lifetime. It is noticeable that about 60% of those who break down from overstrain are skilled workers, while only 40% are unskilled. Physicians agree that there is a great increase in nervous diseases. Thomas Oliver, British authority on industrial fatigue, notes the prevalence of drinking as well as disease, among the workers in occupations where accidents, exposure and strain are most constant.

Eyes and Ears

There is no organ so necessary to the laborer and none so abused as the eye. Defective eyesight may be due to constant stooping, to eye strain from detail work, to insufficient light and to glare. Alertness and exactness of attention and constant application have been carried so far that change and variety of eye work are reduced to a minimum. The noise of machinery operation contributes also to industrial fatigue.

Intensity of Modern Machine Work

Work may be so simple that full attention is not necessary, but the mind must not wander, nor any distraction vary the monotony. There is not a moment of change or rest. No wonder that insanity, which is the ultimate stage of nervousness, is on the increase!

With the intensity of modern industry, the individual worker can keep up efficient labor only on condition that the fatigue engendered on one day may be completely repaired before the next day. If not balanced by adequate rest a deficit remains which may be little and unnoticed at first, but which inevitably accumulates, and after a shorter or longer period results either in physical or mental breakdown.

Morals

Bodily exhaustion is unfavorable to the exercise of proper self-control. It produces a feverishness, a restlessness, an excited state of mind which may lead to all kinds of moral abuses. If you compel men and women to work so long each day that they have no time to think, they will become, or remain, non-thinking animals. They are thereby disqualified for sitting quietly at home, reading good books and magazines, or enjoying the family. Thousands of men and women who work long, monotonous hours must key themselves up to more work by spending what time is left between work and sleep in those pleasures that appeal most immediately and with least mental strain to an overwrought body. They must have some kind of "stimulant" that will grant the quickest relief. The moving picture show (not necessarily bad, but the more exciting, the more preferred), the pool room, the public dance hall and the saloon (when we had it) cater commercially to this demand for "stimulants." As the physical condition is permanently lowered, the moral nature suffers also. Then the lower the moral tone of these stimulants must be to reach their patrons. The prolonged debauch of the lumber-jack and the miner, exhausted by a long stretch of hard, often dangerous labor, without sane recreation, is an indictment of their working conditions rather than of the original morals of the men.

The New York Labor Bureau, among other industrial authorities, cites excessive work and long hours as promoting the use of stimulants and intoxicating drinks as a quick remedy for exhaustion. No nation can progress, if its workers are thus crippled by overexertion. Human loss is national loss.

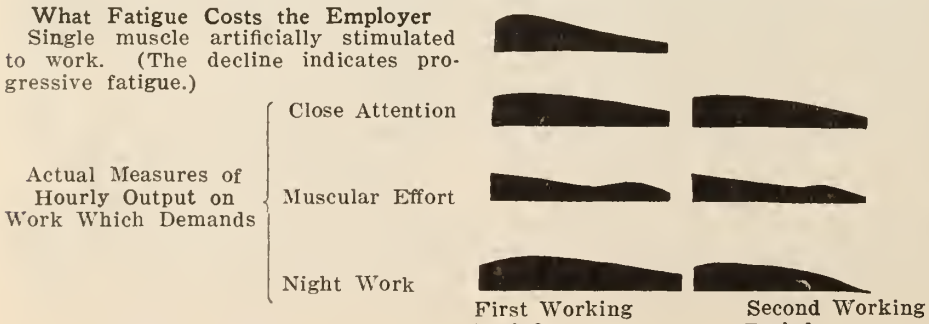
To Sum Up

Industrial fatigue is the fruitful source of innumerable evils. It ruins the health, cripples the body, shortens the life, stunts the mind, gives no opportunity for reading, study or mental improvement, blunts the morals. It tends to dissipation in various forms. It opens the door for indulgences from which flow not only degeneracy of the individual but degeneracy of the race.

We must make labor tolerable before we can make it honorable. We must dignify work by dignifying the worker. A free country demands an intelligent as well as a free people. An ignorant man cannot in truth be a free man. An ignorant woman can be neither a good citizen nor a good mother to the Americans of the morrow.

What Fatigue Costs the Employer

Single muscle artificially stimulated to work. (The decline indicates progressive fatigue.)



WHAT SOCIAL MORALITY ASKS OF A COMMUNITY

Martha P. Falconer, Associate National Director Social Morality

This department has sent out to the state superintendents of Social Morality a new annual report blank. It asks for definite information along various lines to stimulate interest and co-operation in community activities, to keep the director and her associate in touch with the work that is being done, and to secure the facts needed for the annual report of the department that each state may have credit for what has been done. Many unions have been holding meetings and discussing the question of Social Morality, but they must go further. We want them to become familiar with local conditions because it is only in this way that they will learn what is needed for a successful community program, which should stress just what the program of this department stresses, namely, education, medical measures, law enforcement, and recreation.

Education includes literature, lectures and exhibits. It is now possible to get good literature on Social Morality suited to the various individuals who go to make up a community but it is not enough to hand out literature which has the endorsement of the W. C. T. U., the State Department of Health, or some other equally reliable agency. There are pamphlets and books prepared especially for the adolescent boy or girl, for the mother of small children, and for the boy or girl who has left school, is making his or her own way in the world, and is subject to the dangers that always beset the unprotected. Let the literature be selected with care and distributed so wisely that each piece shall reach just the one for whom it was written and come as a personal message when most needed. But the giving out of leaflets is not all. The public libraries usually have good books on Social Morality and if not, they should be encouraged to buy them, or should be presented with a copy or two expressly for the use of boys and girls, who should then be informed, either through the library or the union, that the books are there for them to read.

In every school some instruction in social hygiene should be given, by means of lectures and talks, to high school boys and girls and to those in the seventh and eighth grades. If no provision is made for this work in the regular school curriculum then the local union, either alone, or with the aid of other agencies, should arrange for these talks.

Social Morality exhibits should be given at state and county fairs and conventions, and on other occasions when large numbers of people congregate, especially from rural communities where such exhibits are not accessible. A very successful exhibit including cards, posters, books and pamphlets can be arranged from available material. For exhibit suggestions correspond with the associate national director, Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

At a health show given in New York City, under the auspices of the American Public Health Association and the city Department of Health, a three-foot shelf of standard social hygiene books attracted the attention of hundreds of serious minded men and women who examined the volumes, realized their value, and expressed regret that they "couldn't afford to buy them," yet every book in that collection is in the public libraries of New York City, many of them are in city libraries throughout the country, and all are moderate in price.

We have asked for information about free clinics for the treatment of venereal disease cases because it is important for W. C. T. U. members to know what medical measures are needed in a community, and to what extent and in what manner the work is being done, that they may stimulate local health authorities to provide clinics for those who need care. For years this was neglected and it was difficult for those who required treatment to obtain it from a reliable physician. With the interest and financial aid given by the Federal government through the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, the state departments have helped to establish these clinics. It is of the greatest importance that our sons in the service of the government shall be protected from those women who are a menace to their moral and physical welfare. Dr. Valeria H. Parker is now in charge of this branch of the Federal government and it will depend upon the action of Congress whether the work will be continued. As the present appropriation is for one year only, it will be necessary to urge a renewal of the grant. Every community where soldiers or sailors are stationed has a trained social worker, and the Social Morality department hopes the unions located in the vicinity of camps or naval bases appreciate the work that is being done, are giving all the aid and encouragement in their power to those engaged in this service, and will use their influence for its retention. The U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board should be continued until such a time as the work is taken over in its entirety by some other branch of the Federal government.

It is necessary to know what laws have been passed by your state legislature in order to ascertain whether they are being enforced, ignored, or evaded, and to know what ones to recommend to the next legislature. A Social Hygiene Legislation Manual, giving the legal status of social morality in each state, has been prepared with great care. The laws passed within the last year are not included but they can readily be added to the chart which shows how the various states compare in relation to the social morality laws now in force. The Manual, which also suggests model laws based on the best ones now in force, can be obtained from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois, at twenty-five cents a copy, and should be in every public library.

It is of the greatest importance that wholesome recreation should be provided, under proper supervision, for our young people. In this the local union can co-operate with churches and other agencies in carrying out a program, which no one agency could do alone. Just as long as it is human to crave excitement, young people will continue to venture into paths that are dangerous, and to satisfy their desire it is necessary to provide sufficient wholesome recreation and amusement. The unions should become familiar with the valuable service of policewomen in all parts of the country. When a good piece of work is being done it is of the utmost importance to encourage it and to co-operate with the local agencies responsible for its perpetuity. An element too often lacking is the mobilization of the various agencies and forces for a concerted plan of vigorous action along broad and carefully thought out lines. Just as in Washington we learned, during the war, to work together to save duplication of effort and produce the best results with the material at hand, so the unions must learn to co-operate with the various local agencies in order to get the work done and to have it made most effective.

Selections For Three-Foot Book Shelves

For Parents—

The Way Life Begins—Bertha Chapman, and Vernon Mosher Cady $1.50
American Social Hygiene Association

The Father and his Boy—T. W. Galloway 1.00
Association Press, New York

Biology of Sex—T. W. Galloway... 1.24
Association Press, New York

For Girls and the Mothers of Girls—Mary G. Hood 1.50
(For the young girl) Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis.

Towards Racial Health—Norah March. 2.50
Dutton, New York

Keeping in Condition—Harry H. Moore 1.20
Macmillan, New York

The Spark of Life—Margaret Warner Morley ..... .35
Revell, New York

The Prospective Mother—J. M. Slemons 2.00
Appleton, New York

The Three Gifts of Life—Nellie M. Smith 1.00
(For older girls) Dodd, Mead; New York

For Young Men—

The Rational Sex Life for Men—M. J. Exner ..... .90
Association Press, New York

The Dynamic of Manhood—L. H. Gulick 1.15
Association Press, New York

For Teachers and Lecturers—

Sex Education—M. A. Bigelow..... ..... 1.80
Macmillan, New York

The Sex Factor in Human Life—Galloway 1.24
American Social Hygiene Association, New York

The Next Generation—F. G. Jewett.... ..... 1.00
Ginn, New York

Miscellaneous—

A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil—Jane Addams 1.50
Macmillan, New York

Using the Resources of the Country Church—E. R. Groves 1.15
Association Press, New York

"STUDYING THE PAST AND MAKING SAFE THE PRESENT"

Christine I. Tinling

(Last week, in the article, "Three Miles an Hour," Miss Tinling gave some of her experiences in reaching the Boy's School, situated in Hung Tung, the province of Shansi, in the heart of China. This week's story of the events occurring during her stay in Shansi shows how the Jubilee Fund is working for the coming of the Kingdom of Christ. —Editors.)

The session had just opened with one hundred and thirty-one boys, some forty of them new students, for the most part from heathen homes. They, as well as the missionaries, gave me a royal welcome. As it happened, an entertainment was held that week by way of a reception to the new boys. It took place in one of the court-yards, which was suitably decorated with flags and greenery. When we foreigners arrived on the scene, we were surprised to see above the platform, neatly printed in English on red paper, the words, "Welcome, Miss Tinling." One of the students in the course of the proceedings voiced this welcome in a speech, also in the language of the visitor. He expressed their appreciation of the effort that had been made to reach them, and one wondered that they should realize this as they did, since Shansi traveling is the only kind they know.

Three times every day the whole school assembled to hear an address, two of the talks being on temperance topics and the third a Bible one at chapel time. At the close of the week the boys gave a program, and a junior school from the city came up to hear them speak. Twenty-three students ordered charts so as to do practical work, and some manuals were bought besides, though these country boys have very little money.

Aim of the W. C. T. U. Expressed by Ancient Classics

On the occasion of this meeting the dear fellows presented me with three beautiful scrolls, a picture for the center, and two mottoes to hang, one on each side of it, in the most approved Chinese style. The middle scroll bears this inscription:—

"Tenth year of the Chinese Republic, in the Month of Harvest. A copy of the work of 'An Inhabitant of the Hsinlo Mountains.' Painted by Ch'eng Kuang Shih." So it serves as a reminder of those mountains which have been so full of charm for me, as well as being a souvenir of the school. The other scrolls are two classical quotations introduced in the following polite way:—

"For the American Miss Tinling, who has not feared travel by land and water, and has disgraced herself by drawing near to our miserable city, to teach us the poisonous harm of smoke and wine, to our great benefit, we have copied the inscriptions of Fan Shih of the Wei Dynasty and the eulogy from the 'Stone Gate' of the Han Dynasty, to eulogize her great virtue, and shall eternally remember her without forgetting."

The two sentiments chosen by these boys of Inland China are these:—

"Spreading culture and succoring the people so that all animate life may prosper."

"Studying the past and making safe the present, so that the whole world may become a brotherhood."

Surely the very selection of them is suggestive of an appreciation of the aim of the W. C. T. U. The thought of succoring the people so that all may prosper, and studying past history and experience so as to make the present safe, was it not in the hearts of those American mothers who sent us on this errand to the young men and women of China? And these have understood. Enclosed within their mountain walls, these boys have not heard the million voices crying, "Make the world safe for democracy." But to them also the thought has come, and out of their own ancient classics they have culled a suitable expression of it, and it is their desire so to study the past as to make the present safe.

"Ask And Ye Shall Receive"

On my last evening, the principal, Mr. Hogben, suggested that if any of the students had decided for Christ during the week, they should at their convenience state the same in writing. After I had left the city, he sent me ten slips of paper, with a column of Chinese characters on each. Every one stood for a definite decision. "Han Kuei-uen decidedly intends to be Jesus' disciple," says one; "Wen Ming-teh sets his will to be the Lord's true disciple," says another; "Wang Hsu-chen decides to be the Lord's disciple forever," and so on. Needless to say, these scraps of Chinese tissue paper are a priceless treasure to me. The experience was a clear illustration of answered prayer, for the missionaries of two stations were united in urgently pleading that some of the boys might be led during the week to accept Christ. It has set me wondering what would happen if some hundreds of our women at home should stir themselves up to take hold of God for the work here, and should pray not only for success in advocating the temperance cause, but for real spiritual results besides. Surely, as a rule, we have not because we ask not.

At Hwochow I visited the Girls' Middle and Normal School belonging to the same mission. It was a great privilege to be there, in that little oasis of refinement and culture, where three English ladies of quite exceptional ability have built up a strong educational and evangelistic work. Miss Evangeline French came into Shansi before the Boxer troubles and suffered almost unto death. Later she was joined by her sister, Miss Mildred Cable, who is well known as an authoress and educator and has for twenty years been training young women for service. When she began her work scarcely a woman in the neighborhood could read. Now between seven and eight hundred girls have passed through the school, and about a hundred are at present occupying positions as teachers in Shansi and other provinces. The members of Miss Cable's staff go out two and two into the city and carry on some half a dozen Sunday-schools in as many court-yards, while the elder girls take charge of the station Sunday school and teach the younger scholars, the compound women and heathen neighbors. It is taken for granted that each receives in order to give.

Contradictory Doctrines

At Hwochow as at Hung Tung I had usually three engagements a day within the school compound and I found the girls very much alive and alert. Apropos of hygiene, however, Miss French warned me that some of the new-comers might have difficulty in comprehending the mysteries of germs. A lady doctor a while ago gave an impressive address on the conservation of health in which she dwelt at length on the danger of flies, and bade the women beware. As the audience dispersed one was heard to remark to her neighbor, "Well, after all, everybody is afraid of something. We Chinese fear devils; the foreigners fear flies." It seems she had previously been told that Christians, unlike the heathen, knew no alarms, and this was plainly contradictory!

Travel in Shansi

It is pleasant to see that the city officials highly appreciate what this school is doing for their community. When the three ladies last left on furlough the mandarin presented them with a hand some red silk banner, on which he had painted with his own hands characters setting forth the high esteem in which they were held for their work's sake.

Grasping the Opportunity

On the Sunday that I spent in Hwochow, government students and townspeople came by special invitation to service in the church. The city boys' school was quite imposing as it marched through the streets with banners waving led by a brass band. The music called the attention of all and sundry to the fact that on this bright morning the were paying a friendly visit to the Christians. The girls' government school also came and sat with the women on the other side of the curtain. The men half of the auditorium was crowded its utmost capacity and many were standing both inside and out. These people for the most part heathen, sat and stood through an address of three-quarters an hour with the same attention and respect as are observed in a church home.

We gave them a patriotic talk on China's enemies, Miss Cable and I, finishing

(Continued on Page Seven.)

STUDIES IN GOVERNMENT

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Deborah Knox Livingston, National Director of Christian Citizenship

The tremendous part played in the recent world war by the United States has raised in the minds of the people, as perhaps never before, questions as to what are the laws and usages that govern us in international relations.

The United States places all power relative to matters of international character in the Federal Government. The Constitution expressly forbids individual states entering into negotiations with foreign countries. The management of international affairs is in the hands of the President and Senate.

The Diplomatic Service

The Diplomatic Service consists of ambassadors and ministers. The ambassadors hold the highest rank in the diplomatic corps. Their duties are many and deal largely with the problems of statecraft. An ambassador is the personal representative of the ruler of the country from which he comes.

We send ambassadors to Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Mexico, Russia, Brazil, Japan, Spain, Chile, Argentina; and in other countries we are represented by ministers.

According to international law, the residence or property of an ambassador or foreign minister is exempt from the laws of the country to which he is sent, such property or residence being under the dominion of the country which the ambassador or minister represents.

The Consular Service

The Consular Service consists of consuls, who are the business agents of the government. They are sent to the larger seaports and inland cities of foreign countries to look after the interests of the citizens of their own country.

The consul has many duties, such as certifying to births, deaths and marriages among his countrymen in his consular district. He receives applications for and grants passports.

Treaties

A treaty may be defined as a compact or agreement entered into by two or more nations for their common good, either in time of war or peace. Such a treaty, when made and signed by the proper diplomatic agents, becomes the law of the nations that enter into the compact.

In the United States the President, acting through the Secretary of State, negotiates with foreign governments in the matter of treaties. When a treaty has been created and approved by the President, it is then forwarded to the Senate, where, according to our Constitution, it must be ratified by a two-thirds vote.

International Arbitration

For more than a hundred years it has been the hope of all civilized countries that a time would come when war would be no more. In the nineteenth century, more international disputes were settled by arbitration than ever before in the history of the world. Since the recent world war, the most terrible in loss of life, destruction of property and number of countries engaged in the conflict, the hope for a League of Nations or some other Peace League has been strong in the hearts of the people in every land. The purpose of such a league is set forth in the preamble of the Covenant of The League of Nations, which says,—"To promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of all its members of the obligation not to resort to war, but to maintain open, honorable and just relations with all nations and to maintain scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations."

International Understanding

The people of the United States, as well as those of other lands, are beginning to understand that we cannot live in "splendid isolation" from each other but that our prosperity and well being is dependent upon our relations to other countries. There is no greater barrier to the harmonious relations between the nations of the world than the lack of mutual confidence. Where the spirit of suspicion is fostered, there can be no confidence. This is as true between nations as it is between individuals. The greatest contribution that can be made to world peace is an intelligent understanding, gained from accurate information, regarding the existing conditions in each country. Our international relations are not merely relations that are dependent upon material and economic facts but upon the spirit which interprets these facts to the people of each country.

The world war has taught us the interdependence of peoples and countries in the time of war; we must recognize that same interdependence in the time of peace, if we are to see the realization of world harmony, which alone can bring prosperity and progress to the nations of the earth.

Questions

1. Where is placed the power regarding international affairs?
2. Can individual states enter into negotiations with foreign countries?
3. Of what does the Diplomatic Service consist?
4. What are some of the countries to which we send ambassadors?
5. How does the Consular Service differ from the Diplomatic Service?
6. What are some of the duties of a consul?
7. What is a treaty?
8. How are treaties negotiated in the United States?
9. What has been accomplished by international arbitration?
10. How can international understanding be secured?

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with the gospel as offering the only way of deliverance both for the individual and the nation. These opportunities are very much to be prized. The outsiders naturally do not come to church except on special occasions, such as a patriotic rally. Would that their interest in their country's welfare might often prove the needed link between them and Christ!

Of such special occasions, they say that the most noteworthy was the Peace Celebration at the close of the Great War. Governor Yen issued an order that public thanksgiving be rendered to the Supreme Being. He is a progressive and enlightened man, not yet a professing Christian but a long way from being a heathen. He prohibited incense burning before the idols at this time. Leading men came to good old Pastor Wang and asked advice. "We may not hold this service in a temple" they said, "for we are forbidden to worship the gods who are there, and we know not how to approach the Supreme Being." "We approach Him through His Son," said the pastor. "Come and meet with us and we will show you how to pray to Him." So the Peace Celebration in Hwochow was a Christian service.

Rescuing Opium Addicts

Some very beautiful rescue work is being done in this station in a quiet way. Dear old Mrs. Ma has been busy at it for years, devoting herself to women who are victims of the opium habit. To see her toddling about the court-yard on her little bound feet, in plain cotton trousers and san-tzu, who would guess what she really is? She long ago left a lovely home and renounced a life of comfort to pour herself out for these needy ones. Opium addicts are degraded, besotted, and to the ordinary mind untouchable. Mrs. Ma lives with them, sleeps with them on the kang, comforts and supports them in their struggle to give up the drug, teaches them the gospel and prays them into the Kingdom of God. About a hundred and fifty women have passed through the refuge under her loving care. We might search through the ranks of our world-wide organization and we should probably find nothing more beautiful, more Christ-like than the work which this old lady is doing, shut away in an Eastern court-yard.

Original Temperance Posters

A third busy center of educational effort in this inland province is Fenchow, a station of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Here is a large compound, or rather quite a village, with fine commodious buildings, and still more in process of construction, and a strong group of college-trained missionaries, delighting in their work with the bright, eager Chinese students. To the visiting teacher also they were a joy, being so quick to respond to suggestions and so hospitable to ideas. The day before I left, a deputation waited on me to present a number of posters drawn by the students. One was a striking picture of the poet, Li Po, who met his death through love of drink. After a wine supper he saw the reflection of the moon in the lake and jumping into the water to seize it, he was drowned. The young Fenchow artist has depicted him in the fatal act. Another student of the Men's Bible School made a collection of proverbs relating to wine and arranged them in the form of a Chinese puzzle. Duly mounted, this interesting document will hang on many a class-room wall to sharpen the wits of the scholars. While producing the original work that one most of all desires, the Fenchow students eagerly welcomed the help of our regular S. T. I. charts. The above-mentioned deputation brought a list of seventy-four names of men and boys who had ordered a set for their personal use.

"The Harvest is Great But—"

Fenchow influences a wide area. The Men's Bible School, the smaller one for women, and two schools for boys and girls, all on the same fine compound, number about four hundred students, and there are many hundreds more in the out-stations. This year there were vacancies for twenty-two boys. Seventy-eight came and sat for the competitive entrance examination, of whom of course fifty-six went away disappointed. Two young fellows arrived late, having journeyed eleven days in the hope of being received, and another eleven days did

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This is the time to present to your public library or your schools the Lincoln "Law Observance" poster. See that one is placed in the waiting station or other community gathering place. Get people to "thinking reverence for law" and before long it will result in their putting into action that reverence.

The New York W. C. T. U. has ordered 50,000 of the "White Star" Law Observance window cards. How many are being displayed in the homes of your city? Read the story on page 11 of the presentation by a club woman of the window card to the schools of her county, and the cordial comment of the California superintendent of public instruction on this action. Why not start a similar enterprise in your county?

Warning From An Ex-Distiller

If the patrons of the bootleggers do not believe the warnings that are being given them from many men of authority, not the least among whom is Chief Chemist Spear of the Internal Revenue Bureau who declares that in 98 cases out of 100 he who buys liquor from a bootlegger is buying deadly poison, certainly they ought to heed the words of a distiller, now out of business. He says that the first distillation of whisky always contains considerable fusel oil which only later distillation and at least four years in a charred wooden container will remove. Fusel oil, he adds, is a deadly poison which brings horrible results to those who drink it even in minute quantities. As bootleg whisky is in nearly every case the result of a single distillation and never is aged in a charred barrel, no further comment is necessary!

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

The Real News About Prohibition

What is the real news about prohibition? Is it that a fast set of club men in a big city, gathering for an evening of sport, deliberately and brazenly forget that there is a Volstead Law, and partake freely of illicit liquor? Or is it rather that thousands of men from the factories are every week taking home their wages, spending them for the family and depositing some part in the savings bank, instead of squandering them at the saloon as in ante-prohibition days?

What is the real news about prohibition? Is it that certain lawless, conscienceless men are selling beverages so largely impregnated with poison that there is only one chance in a hundred that they will not cause the death of the one who drinks them? Or is it rather that the past year, the second under prohibition, has been the healthiest year of the United States; that the Washingtonian Home and similar institutions for the treatment of alcoholics, for lack of patronage are compelled to reduce their business to almost the negligible point; and that the ward of Bellevue Hospital, New York, that formerly housed alcoholic cases, is now being used as the children's ward?

What is the real news about prohibition? Is it that men whose appetites for liquor is greater than their love for their nation, are boasting that "their bootleggers" are supplying them as abundantly with liquor as before the Eighteenth Amendment went into operation? Is it not rather that countless young men who in the old days were constantly tempted by the brilliantly illuminated, legalized saloons on every corner, can now walk the streets safe from the invitation to drink?

If the law-loving people were as diligent in talking up the real news about prohibition as are the lawless in talking up the pseudo or false news, it would be far easier to secure enforcement of the law.

Variety of Reasons For Becoming a Member of the W. C. T. U.

As the membership campaign goes on, it will be well to remember that the reasons for joining the W. C. T. U. can be classed under two main headings—the benefits one may get and those which one may give by thus linking oneself up with "organized mother-love." And while it is always "more blessed to give than to receive," one must *have* in order to give. There will be found, therefore, food for thought and suggestions for the winning of members in the following excerpt taken from the account of the Georgia state W. C. T. U. convention which was sent us by Mrs. August Burghard, state recording secretary:

Comments from different view-points, recall the story of the blind men and the elephant, as recorded in the readers of school days.

A minister coming in at the devotional hour said, "Why, this is a revival service." An authority on business procedure declared, "This convention is a model business meeting." Friends from another state arriving at luncheon remarked, "What a delightful social affair!" An earnest college girl termed it "an inspirational gathering," while to a teacher it was "a school of methods." When the obligation of voting and means for law enforcement were being discussed, a man listening at the door asked, "Is this a political meeting?" A little boy who was enjoying one of the spectacular demonstrations in the evening exclaimed in a stage whisper, "Ain't this a good show!" A new member affirmed, "I found the convention to be educational from beginning to end, I am so glad to belong to such a splendid organization." As the various departmental superintendents pointed out the accomplishments and opportunities along their special lines, a club woman said enthusiastically, "The W. C. T. U. is a combination club—and more." Another claimed that it was "a chautauqua where good music and eloquent lectures on live topics were heard." Each and every comment was correct as far as it went.

Educating Our Foreign-Born

A traveling-man recently wrote his sister:

"A friend of mine has told me of a new way to evade the prohibition law, and it is going to do a lot of harm, especially among the foreign element.

"A certain company put out a 'cooker,' —a very good kitchen utensil, I should think—but it did not find a ready sale. Whereupon the sales force were instructed to speak of the booze-manufacturing ability of the device, but to be careful, in so doing, to have it appear only as an afterthought.

"My friend was on the road for the firm, but when he received these directions he decided that the business was one with which he did not care to be associated, so he sent in his resignation. I have heard that the other salesmen are going out among the foreign-born, making good sales."

This letter is quoted to impress anew the imperative necessity of continuing our educative work among these newcomers. By publicity and by personal work, in particular, we must convince them that all law must be obeyed. With the stress on law observance must go constantly information as to the blessings which come to a nation and to individuals through prohibition of the liquor traffic. There must be an appeal to protective and parental instincts, as well as to the patriotic instinct, which is inherent in people of all nations.

How can we expect, however, that our foreign-born neighbor will feel it incumbent upon him to obey a law which Americans are endeavoring to evade or to violate? Are we reporting not simply the Italian or Greek who disobeys the law by selling "moonshine," but the so-called "respectable citizen" who buys it and laughs at the law? What is our duty?

Prohibition agents throughout the country have been directed to use every effort to check the sale of ingredients and apparatuses used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Attention is also to be given to the advertising of these articles in the newspapers, such advertising being prohibited under the Volstead Act.

To a certain extent, in most of our large cities and in many of the smaller towns, this sale has been going on steadily and openly. Would it not be a good thing for our white-ribboners, when passing a place where such materials are displayed for sale, to make a mental note of the name and location, and report it at once to the nearest prohibition official? When turning the pages of your daily newspaper, glance over the advertisements, and if a prohibited one is seen, clip it, together with the headline giving the name and date of the paper, and forward it to the proper official.

Your report of this particular form of violation of law will show the officers that you are holding up their hands in the battle and that you stand for nothing less than the full observance of the law. After such violations have been noted and reported, your duty is not done until you (or a committee from your union) attend the trial.

The fact that in many places such violations occur so openly, indicates that law-breakers do not fear arrest, conviction and punishment, knowing only too well that the sentiment of the community is in their favor. In other words, the law-abiding part of the community is not doing its full duty.

Is it not time for upright men and women to show that they stand for the enforcement of law? It is they who are directly responsible for the violations that occur, if they do not endeavor to stop them.

Missionaries For Prohibition

Reprinted from *The Survey*.

The influence of the American experience in the prohibition of alcoholic drink is gradually making itself felt throughout the world. In reply to a recent inquiry from Australia, on its success, 115 chambers of commerce in the United States and Canada reported favorably, 27 unfavorably, and 13 were non-committal. Many foreign visitors in recent months have expressed themselves surprised by the actual results of prohibition as they found them, as these were the opposite of what their papers at home had led them to expect. B. Seebohm Rowntree, the English manufacturer, for instance, said:

"Since I have come to America, I have heard the most extraordinary statements about the terrible results in England of our unemployment insurance act. Of course, to any one living in England and knowing the facts, these stories are rather amusing. They indicate how inadequate is the information which passes from one great country to another.

"For example, our papers are full of the terrible consequences of your prohibition law. We are told of the growing use of drugs, and that an evil much greater than that of drink is growing up in this country. We are told of prisons filled with drunken men and women, and all the rest. Of course, this is rubbish. It was only to be expected that when a tremendous measure such as that came into effect, it would not work smoothly in the first year or two. There is a good deal of infraction and evasion of the law. But on the whole the thing is working with extraordinary success. As I talked with all kinds of employers everywhere in the United States, I found that they are in favor of it and would not go back on any account. I met only two men out of several hundred who held a view contrary to that."

Regierungsrat Dr. Hans Gosler, of the Prussian government, who is in the United States on a short visit, likewise expressed himself to a representative of the *Survey* as surprised by the effect of prohibition in emptying jails and decreasing the incidence of alcoholism, venereal diseases and other related evils. The impression prevails in Germany, he says, that the prohibition amendment to the Constitution was enacted by the women's vote which, of course, it preceded, in opposition to the desires of the men; and that there is more drunkenness now than there was before. He remarked on the healthy looks of the people and on the ease with which, apparently, the great mass of the population has accustomed itself to a life without alcoholic stimulants.

Sanitaetsrat Dr. B. Laquer, of Wiesbaden, after the recent international anti-alcohol conference at Lausanne, reported in the Frankfurter *Zeitung*:

"All of the states except New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and California are 'dry'; but even in these states the breweries, distilleries, liquor stores are closed; drink has disappeared from the railroad stations, billboards and newspapers. No beer truck is to be seen, no ship loads barrels of drink. All this is not American 'bluff,' hypocrisy. The liquor trade, if not dead, is dying. A hidden traffic exists, as it existed here during the war, at prices which the poor cannot afford..... In short, the American people have broken the poison fangs of the snake of alcoholism."

A full documentation on the American experience under prohibition has recently been published by an economist in Cologne.

"Studying the Past and Making Safe the Present"

(Continued from Page Seven)

they have to foot it home again, to await a later opportunity. Some of the people have come from the most primitive environment imaginable. One woman jumped up in class to look out of the window, because, wonder of wonders, a cart was going by and she had never, before coming to school, beheld anything on wheels.

Teachers by the score are needed for the distant out-posts whence such students come. Inquirers are presenting themselves by the hundred and unless they are instructed they will never fully become Christians. In fact, they may fall into a worse condition than before. The importance of education in the missionary enterprise can hardly be overestimated. Interest in the gospel is increasing daily. The help given during the famine has opened many a heart and many a home. Missionaries are often unable to supply evangelists and teachers to the villages that ask for them. Without a vast number of trained Chinese workers, a multitude of seeking souls will be as sheep not having a shepherd.

It is to such schools as I have described that the nation and the church must look for leaders. As an organization, we have a definite part to play in the great program. We must see to it that, so far as possible, the students who go forth to help their fellow-citizens and to train the rising generation are themselves cognizant of the dangers that threaten their country in the shape of narcotic poisons, and to some extent able to combat them with the weapons of truth.

Tenth Year of the Chinese Republic, in the Month of Harvest.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Prayer

Just begin the day,
With a word of prayer;
Not a corner is so secret
But God's Spirit hovers there.
It will banish gloom and sadness,
Flood the heart with pure delight;
It will fill your day with gladness,
Do you but begin it right.

—Selected.

If the hill back of Nazareth could give back its secret, if the lake of Galilee could tell what it witnessed, if the desert places round about Jerusalem could tell their story, if the Mount of Olives could speak out and tell what transpired there, they would all tell us, more than anything else, of the prayer life of our Lord. They would reveal its intensity, its unselfishness, its constancy, its Godly fear, that made it irresistible.

—*John R. Mott.*

A Prayer

Lord, I am listening,
Speak thou to me!
Lord, I am weak and blind,
Oh, make me see!
All power in Heaven and earth
Dwelleth in thee.

Lord, I am petulant,
Make me serene!
Give thou me seed to sow,
Though others glean.
Thou art the husbandman,
Full well I ween.

Lord, I am filled with self,
Fill me with love!
Make thou my spirit rise,
Base thoughts above.
Spirit of freedom, thou!
Spirit of Love!

—Annie Margaret Pike.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day. (Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens.)
March 20—Prohibition Rally Day (Birthday of General Neal Dow.)

"Hats Off to the Past; Coats Off to the Future"

Myrta E. Lockwood, State Recording Secretary

Oakland county of Michigan is abreast of the times. The executive committee is the law enforcement committee. At a recent meeting of the executive board all officers were present, ten local presidents, two superintendents and the president of the Sixth district. The sheriff was also in attendance and gave a lesson on law enforcement.

A telegram was sent Congressman Fordney protesting against the proposed bonus levy on beer.

A Child Welfare exhibit was ordered to be used throughout the county at a series of mother-child meetings, led by the county president and county Child Welfare director.

A most enthusiastic week, which closed with a one-day institute, was enjoyed at Lake Orion in November. This was of unusual interest. The state corresponding secretary, recording secretary, and treasurer all participated in the program. The district president also was present throughout the day, and the county director of Child Welfare. The music, under the direction of the state musical director, was most spirited. Miss Daisy Hudson, a native of South America, brought a burning message of her country's condition and needs. The vice-consul of Canada was a guest. Local and neighboring pastors aided the county, district, and state officers in making this a truly inspirational institute.

The slogan of this live wire county is

"Hats off to the past;
Coats off to the future."

Kansas City (Kansas) W. C. T. U. Doings

Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National Organizer and Lecturer

The W. C. T. U. of Kansas City, Kansas, my "home town," is doing its best for the betterment of the community. Not long ago it sent a committee, of which I had the honor to be a member, to ask that a pool hall that had become very obnoxious should be forever closed. Our petition was granted. One individual said, "It won't do you old hens any good. *I* stand in with the chief of police." He failed to remember that these same "old hens" now wield that mighty weapon, the ballot.

On the same day, while we were listening to the routine business the clerk called our attention to a communication he was about to read from the city clerk of Chicago, asking the commissioners of Kansas City, Kansas, to join with them in striving to secure from the Congress of the United States such a modification of the Volstead Act as would permit the manufacture, sale and distribution of "wholesome" beer and wines. This resolution had been adopted by the city fathers of Chicago.

How did *our* commissioners receive this communication? *With shouts of derision. And laid it on the table.*

Our mayor, Hon. Harry C. Burton, said to me, "Mrs. Wallace, that is one of the most perfectly organized schemes in this country. They are sending this resolution to every city in the United States having a population of 25,000 or more; to the governor of the state of Illinois, president of the constitutional convention of the state of Illinois, to the president of the Senate of the United States, and to the speaker of the House of Representatives. It's no time for prohibition folks to be napping."

Although my field work has been sadly curtailed for a year because of illness, for the past two months I have done what I could in my own city. On Prohibition Day I spoke on the Nineteenth Amendment a First Aid to the Eighteenth Amendment; provided a Christmas treat for fifty-one needy children of foreign parents; arranged for proper care for a foreign-born man and wife, both insane. I have been doing personal work in the homes of foreigners and assisted one man in securing his first papers.

In the early winter I was invited by a member of the state board of review of motion pictures to see a film, "Results of Two Years of Prohibition." The wets had made the most of the opportunity to deceive the public. Surely our work is not done. I am glad to state, however, that the film in question has been barred by the Kansas board of review.

Quarterly Temperance Sunday, March 12

Lesson Topic: Amos Warns Israel

Golden Text

Wine is a mocker, and strong drink a brawler; and whosoever erreth thereby is not wise.—Prov. 20:1

Lesson Text: Amos 6:1-8

Primary Topic: God sends Amos on an Errand. Amos 6:1-7; 7:10-15

Memory Verse: Amos 5:14

Junior Topic: A Prophet who was a Friend to the Poor. Amos 6:1-7

Memory Verse: Proverbs 20:1

TEMPERANCE TEACHING POINT FOR THE CHILDREN'S DIVISION: **Warning voices against everything that will harm the body—God's Temple.**

Intermediate and Senior Topic: The Consequences of self-indulgence

TEMPERANCE TEACHING POINT FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S DIVISION: **Habits which destroy life and its prospects**

TEMPERANCE TEACHING POINT FOR ADULT DIVISION: **Our Prohibition Law and its Enforcement**

Blackboard Outline for Temperance Talk

AMOS A Model for Modern REFORMERS

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. ALICE DISBROW, president Eighth District W. C. T. U. of Colorado and of Central Union, Denver, the largest in the state, has been suddenly called to higher activities. Mrs. Disbrow believed in the "Do Every Thing" policy and was putting emphasis on increasing L. T. L. and Y. P. B. organizations and promoting Americanization. Her special individual efforts were for law enforcement, and many places were cleaned up because of her efforts. Mrs. Disbrow was an unusual leader because of her optimism, enthusiasm, determination, courage and activity.

MRS. ROSE L. CARLSON of Denver, Colorado, has entered into rest at the age of thirty-seven. Mrs Carlson, as the wife of the first district attorney in the state who made a record on the enforcement of the prohibitive sections of license laws and the first governor under prohibition, had a vital part in moulding the sentiment of the state. The helpmeet of a prominent man, a beautiful mother, a teacher of a young men's Bible class, a white-ribboner and a Christian citizen—the home, society and the state are bereft.

MISS JENNIE STAPLES, of San Diego, California. In the early nineties Miss Staples joined the W. C. T. U. in North Dakota. Coming to California in 1907 she at once identified herself with the white ribbon hosts in her new home, and during the succeeding years served the local, county and state unions in many departments of work. At the time of her translation she was county and local treasurer, state auditor, and state and county representative of THE UNION SIGNAL. Through her efforts San Diego held THE UNION SIGNAL banner of Southern California for many successive years. Faithful till the end, patient, persevering, active—she gave her name, her influence, her service, herself, to carry out God's purposes.

MRS. MARTHA W. LAW, of Los Angeles, California. For years the capable president of the city federation of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Law was a power for good in civic matters, always in the forefront of any movement along reform lines for justice and right. As state superintendent of the new department of Co-operation between the clubs and the W. C. T. U., she had many plans and was working out a policy of influence well worth while. She had a strong, alert mind and a vigorous personality.

MRS. J. V. PRICE, of Casey, Illinois. Long identified with several women's organizations, Mrs. Price was a leader of recognized ability and was interested in all civic improvements. At the time of her home-going she was county and local president of the W. C. T. U., having filled the latter office for over twenty-five years. Her life was a blessing to the community.

Preaching Prohibition and Law Observance by Posters

W. C. T. U. Exhibit Makes Sentiment

A law enforcement exhibit in one of the banks and a rousing mass meeting are among the latest activities of the Palmer Park (Ill.) W. C. T. U. president, Mrs. W. S. Magers. The meeting was to celebrate the second anniversary of the national prohibition victory, January 16, and was held in St. Stephen's Methodist Church. The Fenger high school orchestra and other local talent furnished music; three ministers gave eloquent addresses on observance of the law and paid fine tributes to the W. C. T. U. Strong testimony to the value of our prohibition law was given by a speaker who had traveled in Europe the past summer, and contrasted the drinking habits in those countries with conditions in the United States. A lawyer gave a spirited talk on law enforcement, deploring the attitude of some of the metropolitan newspapers that he declared were so wet you could "wring beer out of them."

The well arranged law enforcement exhibit attracted much attention and made sentiment for law observance. Not only the Trio Team of the Palmer Park union, but twenty of its members and friends have the weekly UNION SIGNAL. Is it a wonder that it is very much alive?

One-tenth of the Population in The W. C. T. U.

"We have in our local union 135 active members, 25 honoraries, a Young People's Branch of 35 young people, and a Loyal Temperance Legion of 96," writes Mrs. Frank T. Brown, president of the Cairo (Georgia) W. C. T. U. "Cairo, the county seat of Grady county, has only about 2,000 inhabitants. We entertained the state convention last fall and had a fine meeting. We carry on twenty-two departments of work in our union and have a standard of efficiency for our local superintendents. Each superintendent has a committee and every member of the union is on one of these committees. We had public programs on Armistice Day, Thanksgiving day and January 16. We meet in the homes once a month and have a program, business and social hour.

California Women Place Law Enforcement Cards in School Room Windows

To a Woodland (California) woman came the happy thought of having the "white star" law observance cards given to all the schools of Yolo county, on February 12, in honor of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. The civic clubs, with the aid of the women of the churches, did the distributing. Before ordering the cards, the enterprising clubwoman wrote to Mr. Will C. Wood, California's superintendent of Public Instruction, in regard to the plan, and he replied:

"I can see no objection whatever to the circulation in the public schools of the 'white star' window cards. It seems to me that it is highly desirable that we call upon our young people to serve America and support the Constitution."

A little leaflet given out with these window cards explains their meaning and purpose in the following words:

"Faithfulness in citizenship. As the silver star is the symbol of service in the Army and Navy, the gold star, the symbol of life given for Country, so the white star is a symbol of life lived in faithful civic service as an American citizen. 'Peace hath her victories no less than War.'

"Its purpose: To help to lessen the wave of crime sweeping over our country in common with the whole civilized world, because of lack of reverence for law."

Dr. P. S. Bourdeau-Sisco, national W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Health, has been appointed as the representative of the National W. C. T. U. on the Women's Advisory Council to the United States Public Health Service.

A meeting of this Council is to be held March 1-2 at Washington, D. C., in the library of the Division of Venereal Diseases. Among the distinguished people who will participate in this conference are Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon-general, Dr. A. J. McLaughlin, C. C. Pierce, Dr. J. W Schereschewsky, Dr. B. S. Warren, Dr. R. H. Creel, Dr. C. H. Lavinder, assistant surgeons-general, Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros, special consultant, Dr. Valeria H. Parker, executive secretary of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, and national W. C. T. U. director of Social Morality.

Why Not In Every Community a Meeting Like This?

A record-breaking audience, composed of representative men and women filled the large auditorium of the New McKendree Methodist church, Jackson, Mo., Sunday afternoon, January 15, at a rousing patriotic and law enforcement meeting, presided over by Miss Roena E. Shauer, vice-president of the Missouri W. C. T. U.

This was a great co-operative gathering of representatives of every organization which stands for the uplift of humanity. As one entered the door, the eye was attracted by the large motto, "Talk-Work-Vote for Law Enforcement," and a flag-draped poster, "Stand by the Flag and the Constitution."

Delightful musical numbers were rendered by the union choir and the high school chorus. Stirring addresses emphasizing the necessity of law enforcement and ringing appeals for the hearty co-operation of all good people to this end, were made by some of the leading men and women of the city.

Strong resolutions condemning law violation and pledging hearty support to officials in the performance of their duty were unanimously adopted by a rising vote. A local law enforcement league was organized.

Important Ruling For Iowa

The throwing open of the Federal prohibition records of the state of Iowa for inspection and use, was a victory over which the W. C. T. U. is rejoicing. Mr. John B. Hammond of the sheriff's office appealed to the state W. C. T. U. for help, and the state president corresponded with Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes in regard to the matter. It finally went to the courts but was settled out of court. Commissioner Haynes ruled that the Federal prohibition director was authorized at any time to open his records to state, county and municipal officers. Permission was also given to peace officers to make transcripts of all liquor licenses issued by the Federal office and of all liquor purchases made by the owners of these licenses. The ruling is highly important as it gives county officers access to evidence hitherto unobtainable.

One-City-to-a-State Meetings To Be Held During February and March Under the Auspices of the State Unions and the National W. C. T. U.

FIRST SERIES

Ithaca, New York, February 23-24.
Trenton, New Jersey, February 27-28.
Baltimore, Maryland, March 1-2.
Columbus, Ohio, March 3.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director, Department of Americanization, will represent the National W. C. T. U. at the entire series; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National Director, Department of Christian Citizenship, will attend all the meetings with the exception of the one at Columbus.

SECOND SERIES

Dallas, Texas, February 24.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, February 28, March 1.
Topeka, Kansas, March 2-3.

National W. C. T. U. Representatives: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director, Department of Child Welfare; Mrs. Laura P. Miller, National Director, Department of Women in Industry.

THIRD SERIES

Parkersburg, West Virginia, March 6-7.
Nashville, Tennessee, March 9-10.
Birmingham, Alabama, March 13-14.
Gainesville, Florida, March 16-17.
Atlanta, Georgia, March 20-21.
Columbia, South Carolina, March 23.
Greensboro, North Carolina, March 24.
Charlottesville, Virginia, March 27-28.

National Representatives: Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director, Department of Child Welfare.

FOURTH SERIES

Bloomington, Illinois, March 6-7.
Indianapolis, Indiana, March 8-9.
Detroit, Michigan, March 10.
Madison, Wisconsin, March 13.
Mankato, Minnesota, March 15.
Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 17.
Central City, Nebraska, March 20-21.

National Representatives: Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director, Department of Americanization; Mrs. Laura P. Miller, National Director, Department of Women in Industry.

Sectional meetings are also to be held in Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho (North and South), Oregon, Washington (East and West), Montana, and North Dakota, with Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the Young People's Branch, in attendance.

The coming drink-free generation will understand that intoxicating liquor is a poison, and that he who is poisoned by it is for the time being insane.—*Portland* (Ore.) *Telegram.*

UNIONS AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Picture taken by disabled soldier on Armistice Day of a Group of War Mothers. Miss Rebecca Rhoads, national superintendent of the Social Welfare Department, is seen in the center of the group.

"Greater Liberty for a Greater Number"

Victory Day was observed by the W. C. T. U. of Denver with a banquet at the Adams Hotel, Central union being the hostess and the president, Mrs. Alice E. Disbrow, toastmistress. Attorney General Victor E. Keyes, Prof. Jesse H. Newlon, superintendent of schools, Mr. Ralph Lindstrom, assistant attorney for the D. & R. G. Railroad, and Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the state W. C. T. U., each presented some phase of law enforcement. The Yeager Quartette furnished the music. Some of the points made were: "Amendments are adopted to promote the general welfare of the country." "License is taken away so there may be greater liberty for a greater number of people." "There is more need of patriotism in time of peace than in time of war." "Law enforcement is an insurance of stability in business." "Law is to obey, not to evade."

Philadelphia Business Men Form League for Law Enforcement

Aroused by the violation of prohibition in Philadelphia, and the apparent laxity in enforcing the law, a small group of men who hold prominent positions in the banking, commercial and industrial circles of the city, recently met and discussed the problem. They went to Washington in a body and laid the whole matter before Attorney General Daugherty, who agreed to throw the support of his department into the breach to clean up the city.

Upon their return from Washington these men decided to go still further in the matter, and have organized a Law Enforcement League, the purpose of which, as quoted by the Philadelphia *North American*, "is to establish a strong and influential body of representative business men, who will fearlessly and openly stand before the public in demanding the enforcement of the Volstead act and protecting the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

Those who have been instrumental in the inception of the organization feel "confident that all citizens who believe in civic righteousness and obedience to established law will become members of this league and will demand of public officials the enforcement of the established laws of our government, and thus furnish protection to the people and their homes."

Not Self-Enforcing

Prohibition can not be expected to enforce itself; nor can it be expected to succeed by half-way, weak-hearted administrative efforts.—*Chicago* (Ill.) *Eagle*,

Read What the Tennessee W. C. T. U. State President Suggests

"In our town we are very much disturbed from the sale of Extracts that contain alcohol, particularly the sale to those addicted to the alcohol habit. Having seen your 'Ad' in the Union Signal, I told a merchant about it in our town. He has agreed to carry goods of this kind, provided it will pay him to handle it.

"Now if you will give me your best prices, the kinds of Extracts that you handle, I think I can place them into hands of some one that will make it interesting to both parties."

(Signed) Mrs. John M. Welch
Sparta, Tenn.

This letter shows splendid interest which will be the means of the banishment of much alcohol.

If you prefer to sell through the groceries and your union can not get back of non-alcoholic flavors individually you can make money by establishing EveryDay Flavors in your groceries. Write us conditions in your town and we will present a plan for your consideration.

EVERYDAY PRODUCTS CO., INC.
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Box 290. Lima, Ohio

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Unused Power

"One of the big things about the late world war was the bringing to light and the development of unsuspected energy and ability among the American youth," says Ellen Friel Baker in *The Classmate*.

"At the call to arms, many young men and women awoke to the fact that they possessed strength, courage and efficiency whose germs they did not even suspect were hidden in their natures.

"It is astonishing how this sudden awakening came in answer to a call from a crushed and bleeding nation, and it impresses the following facts forcefully upon us:

"First—Society is full of undeveloped or partially developed personalities—people who have never given full expression to their powers or unfolded the best that is in them.

"Second—If people believed more in their own mental and spiritual resources they would undoubtedly make more out of their lives.

"Third—No great crisis ever called in vain for men of courage, self-sacrifice and genius.

"These attributes, however, should be brought to light by impulses from within and should not be dependent upon outward conditions. We should put forth the best that is in us at all times, as a matter of self-loyalty and helpfulness. We should believe in ourselves—know ourselves to be full of the germs of highest growth, and not wait for some bugle blast of distress to call forth our best service to the world."

Making Money For the Kingdom of God

When Dr. C. E. Welch of the Welch Grape Juice Company was graduated many years ago from a medical college, he intended to go as a missionary to Africa, but his father died at about that time and the grape juice business was threatened with dissolution unless he took charge of the concern. After giving the question of his duty in the matter very serious consideration he changed his plans and went into the business with his whole heart, devoting his energies and talents to making money for the Kingdom of God. Dr. Welch and his four fine sons make up the Welch Grape Juice Company. They are all deeply interested in Christian and moral reform enterprises. Dr. Welch has given away hundreds of thousands of dollars to Christian work, and it is said that he has supported a dozen or more missionaries in Africa, thus helping to carry the gospel to that needy country and by substitutes fulfilling the ambitions of his young manhood.

"Thank You" For My Y. P. B. Experience, Writes Friend From Chile, South America

(The writer is a teacher in the Institute Ingles, Santiago, Chile)

The Ohio Young People's Branch is the most efficient medium of temperance service I know. And I mean "efficient" in a true sense: it accomplishes the greatest possible results for the energy expended.

As a training school, the study course books gave me the information I needed to convince our victorious track team, in this school in Chile, that smoking, drinking and impurity are not conducive to good athletics. The same source gave me live illustrations that hold the interest of a physiology class, made up of boys, who for the most part, were raised with wine before them at every meal.

Personally the Y. P. B. has given me an attitude of positive opposition to things intrinsically evil, and one of the fairest possible judgment but of the strictest dealing with things made evil by association and circumstance. The ideals of the Y. P. B., as I found them interpreted by Ohio's young people, and backed by their Christian spirit, are as high as can be found. A most delightful and encouraging feature of those ideals is the spirit of true happiness and good cheer which proves the Y. P. B. is not simply "good"—it is good for something.

Socially, the Y. P. B. has aided me greatly in choosing companions with clean habits and high ideals, an invaluable boon, especially in this country where the people have such great odds against which to struggle in raising their moral standards. Through the Y. P. B. I have met and formed lasting friendships with people who not only glory in making their lives a living sacrifice for the Master, but are actually accomplishing wonders in service for His children.

I have only one regret in my Y. P. B. experience—that I did not put more effort and enthusiasm into the organization. It has paid a manifold return for all energy expended. My one word of warning to my Y. P. B. friends is that an initial effort was and always will be necessary to produce any result.

With sincere thanks to the mother organization, the W. C. T. U., for its kind advice and counsel, and to the Y. P. B. for its standards which I have made my own, I remain

A loyal Y. P. B. member.

Santiago, Chile. PAULDING B. FORRY.

The Young People's Branch at the Regional Conferences

The Young People's Branch is having a large part in the series of regional conferences in New York state. Miss Helen G. H. Estelle, associate national Y. P. B. secretary, is attending these meetings, her trip being financed by the Y. P. B. federation of the state.

Did You Ever Write Your Autobiography?

A former pupil of Frances E. Willard tells of one of the subjects that was assigned to her in her composition class—the writing of her autobiography. "I realize now, as I could not then, what an inspiration it was—this 'analysis'; as by means of it our teacher learned just what she wanted to know of each pupil, her bringing-up, her environment, the influences that were making her what she was, all to be a guide and help in bringing out the best in each one." The analysis is as follows:

1. My parents—items of their history.
2. Myself
   a. When and where born
   b. Anecdotes of my infancy and childhood
   c. My personal appearance at this period
   d. My disposition at this period
   e. My home
   f. Inmates of the home
   g. My early sports
3. School-life
   a. Place
   b. Teachers
   c. Pupils—my favorite
   d. Plays at school
4. Miscellanies
5. What I am
6. What I hope to be.

The Best Seller! Are You Reading It?

Of "Main Street," there have been sold 260,000 copies in a year and a half. The sales of "This Side of Paradise" ran up to nearly one hundred thousand. The works of the Rev. Harold Bell Wright used to sell, probably still sell, above a half-million.

These are large figures. But the American Bible Society announces that in 1921 it distributed more than four million Bibles; and in spite of industrial depression, the effects of the war on private morality, and all the other factors that might be expected to handicap sales, it sent out 380,000 more Bibles in 1921 than in the previous year.

There are plenty of best sellers, but there is only one best seller. It is astounding to learn that "Robinson Crusoe" has been translated into nearly a hundred languages and dialects; it is not even remarkable that the Bible has been issued in 333, from Arabic to Zapotec and Zulu, whatever Zapotec may be.

The Bible is interesting as history, fascinating as literature, and fundamental for civilization.

Knowledge of the Bible is the basis of a knowledge of good style; and anybody ignorant of it, be he the most sincere infidel or the most devout Buddhist, is ignorant indeed.

—Chicago Herald-Examiner.

"Madame Kaji Yajima's Peace Pilgrimage to America"

A thrilling story of a noble woman and her "message from the women of Japan to the women of the world." By Anna A. Gordon. Purchase freely for distribution among your Unions and Missionary Societies.

Price, 3 cents; per 50, $1.00; per 100, $1.75.

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Are preparations under way in your union to observe the birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens?

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Program for Quarterly Temperance Lesson, "Law Enforcement."
The Sunday School and Law Enforcement.
Today's Imperative Task.
How Women Can Help Enforce the Law.
Reasons Why the Prohibition Law Is Not Properly Enforced and Suggested Remedies.
Stabilize Public Sentiment.

Price each, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

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Temperance Lesson for April 23, Anti-Cigaret Day. (Outline Points)

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OTHER HELPFUL LEAFLETS:
Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco.
Appeal to Boys.
Quaker Philosophy.

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Penpoints: Quotations from Frances E. Willard.
Biographical Sketch of Frances E. Willard.
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How the Smoker's Heart is Affected.
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What the High School Senior Learned.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia" is bound for India, having among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford, who have become acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle, her small son, Eric, and Angela O'Connor, who, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, is on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, who is a total abstainer, is glad to note that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, Harford is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Through pity for her he breaks his reticence on the subject, and tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise, but does not mention any particular reason therefor.)

CHAPTER III.

As is usual on P. and O. boats, there was a small committee of men on the "Persia" who promoted sports and amusements for the entertainment of the passengers. Harford was a leading spirit. His fine physical development, and his University training in athletics, soon made him the observed of all. He won all the events where strength, endurance, speed and sight were in demand.

It was not long, however, before he found that though more than a match for any man on board, he was also an object of jealousy, and he determined to fall out of the competitions. He was too generous to wish to out-distance his fellow-passengers. His modesty turned aside the women's compliments at his prowess, with a laughing "Oh, it is nothing. I have had an extra good training, and keep myself in form: that is the secret."

Several men, among whom was Major Orde, were smoking and enjoying their pegs, when one, a tall, fair man, with a large moustache, turned to him, and said,

"That fellow Harford shares your cabin, does he not, Major?"

"Yes: a good chum I find him."

"A queer kind of chum for you, I should say. Does not smoke or drink, does he?"

"No: he calls himself an abstainer."

"Infernally superior sort of chap," chimed in a short, rather stout man, with flabby cheeks, puckered all over with innumerable wrinkles of a faint yellow tint.

"Yes, I hate that sort of Pharisee," said the first speaker.

"He is not a Pharisee, even though he is an abstainer," replied Major Orde, quietly.

"Well, I mean one of those fellows who disapprove of ordinary gentlemanly habits."

"He certainly disapproves of drinking and he has some good reasons, too," said the Major. "If I were a younger man perhaps I would give up my pegs."

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed the other two "not you, Major! Fancy life without a drop of whisky!"

"We should all be stronger and healthier, no doubt. Efficiency is the cry now me boys, and it will increase as time goes on. Perhaps one of the qualifications for the army in the future will be total abstinence. You young fellows had better look out!"

"Hullo! Major! you turning temperance lecturer."

"Facts are stubborn things, me boy. won't give Harford an inch in his arguments against drink, but I ask you, there a man on board to be compared with him in physical development?"

The two men grudgingly assented.

"He is a cricket 'Blue,' you know continued Major Orde. "Why are at

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letes bound to abstain while in training, if alcohol is a food or a tonic, as we are so fond of calling it? No, me boys, I take my peg as a luxury; I'm under no delusion of whisky being necessary to my health; I like it and I take it, that is the whole story."

"Come now, Major, you'd feel pretty low without it."

"True, me boy, and I've not the pluck to try the experiment; but if I had boys, I'd just knock off strong drink from their diet."

"And how about your wife?"

"I'm not married and don't intend to be; but if I had a wife, I would like her to be an abstainer."

His friends laughed. "You'd find it difficult to find one: not many to select from, anyhow."

"A drunken woman is the most loathsome sight on God's earth," continued the Major. "It's a hellish wreck that of a woman—think of the heredity to children! I can't deny myself the sensual gratification of drink, but I don't mean to hand on the taste for it to others."

The men laughed and stared at the Major. This little bit of his inward philosophy amused them, but none the less it impressed them for the time. They ceased to scoff at Harford.

That evening little Eric Carlyle lay in his berth, watching his mother dress for dinner. He chattered about "Muvver's pitty sings," as she put on her rings, bracelets and chains.

He watched her narrowly while she dabbed her face with powder, touched up her eyes with kohol, and her cheeks with spots of rouge.

Then she turned to him, and said, "Now, Eric darling, go to sleep; Mummy will soon be back."

"I'se so thirsty, Muvver."

"Thirsty! well, here is water." She handed him a tumbler, and he drained it. She laid him down and covered him: then taking the tumbler, placed it on a table. She then went to her dressing-bag, and took from it a bottle of whisky. Eric's bright eyes followed her.

Pouring out a little, she added water and drank it off.

"What's in that big bottle, Muvver?"

"Oh, that is Muvver's medicine."

"Give Eric some."

"No; go to sleep, boy," and she kissed him, and was gone.

Eric was restless: he turned over and over, his sheets slipped away. He was flushed, and still thirsty.

He climbed out of his berth to look for "drink."

There was the tumbler, the whisky bottle and the water carafe. The latter was almost empty.

"Muvver's medicine; very good. Eric take some."

He climbed onto a box and reached the whisky bottle. It was heavy for his small hands, the cork was only lightly slipped in: he took it out easily. Then with two hands, very carefully he poured out about a third of a tumbler, but a lurch coming suddenly, this was added to very considerably; then he added the water, as he had seen his mother do.

Consumed with thirst, he drank it up greedily, as he had done with the water earlier. He shrieked out, "It burns!" then reeled and fell. His golden head struck the edge of the box.

He was injured, dazed by the blow. The whisky quickly produced unconsciousness in his tender brain. There he lay in his white gown, breathing heavily; minutes passed, and his respiration became more labored. No mother came to his help. She had been claimed by a bridge party; if she thought of the child, it was as asleep in his berth. No presentiment of evil stirred in her. Well fed, well primed with pegs, absolutely satisfied with herself, she laughed and joked over her bridge, highly delighted at her gains.

(To be continued)

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The Big Ten

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager.

During January the ten states leading in number of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL in most instances made a gain. Iowa jumped ahead of Indiana and Wisconsin took New Jersey's place.

Illinois added to her list 110 weekly and 48 monthly new subscribers, but she did not watch the renewals closely enough so there were 90 weekly and 13 monthly discontinuances.

Wisconsin placed on her list 110 weekly and 59 monthly "subs" and had only 59 weekly and 13 monthly discontinuances. Wisconsin made the greatest gain of all the states.

Some states put on more subscriptions than the states named, but more were taken off than put on.

MORAL: Get *renewals* as well as *new*.

Here is the way the list stands:

	Weekly	*Monthly*	*Total*
New York	1718	1052	2069
Pennsylvania	1331	495	1496
Illinois	886	321	993
Iowa	780	336	892
Indiana	827	148	876
Ohio	755	255	840
Wisconsin	712	248	795
New Jersey	700	215	771
Massachusetts	570	243	651
California, North	541	214	612

The Next Ten

If you cannot get on the Big Ten list, try to join this one. See how close Southern California comes to Northern California. Minnesota, Michigan and Florida are almost stepping upon one another's heels. It is a merry race. We are expecting many changes.

	Weekly	*Monthly*	*Total*
California, South	535	168	591
Kansas	525	178	584
Missouri	459	144	507
Minnesota	433	156	485
Michigan	427	116	465
Florida	436	36	448
Maine	336	73	360
Nebraska	332	34	343
Maryland	297	60	317
Oklahoma	298	19	304

"I find THE UNION SIGNAL invaluable in many branches of my work as district president and state superintendent, just as I did when local president. I urge every local president and press superintendent to use THE SIGNAL freely without fail. A close study of this paper is an education in itself."

Mrs. Rena B. Alvey,
Brook Park, Minn.

Y. P. B. Helps For March Meetings

(All leaflets 2 cents except as noted)

Leaflets

The Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U.
Why Belong to the Y. P. B.?
The Y. P. B. a Business Contract.
Y. P. B. Leaven for the Community.
Law Enforcement Decalog.
Safety and Happiness Depend upon Obedience to Law.
The Gospel of Law Enforcement.
Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
What Can We Do to Bring Enforcement of the Prohibition Law?
Today's Imperative Task.
How Women Can Help Enforce the Law.
The Eighteenth Amendment an Expression of the Will of the People.
Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Cards

A Good American Card. Price, 3 cents each; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Y. P. B. Invitation and Pledge Cards. Price, 3 cents each; per 50, 30 cents; per 100, 50 cents.

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Special Helps For March Meetings

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Choice Program Helps For UNION SIGNAL Day, Birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens

Life Sketch of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt and Margaret L. Sargent. Price, 35 cents.

My Mother. Character Sketch of Mrs. Stevens, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Price, 5 cents.

Biographical Sketch. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 70 cents.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, 50 cents.

Biographical Sketch, Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, 15 cents.

Proclamation for National Constitutional Prohibition. Lillian M. N. Stevens. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Proclamation in card form, with vignette of Lillian M. N. Stevens, size 3½x6½ inches. Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 40 cents.

Studies in Government. Price per copy, 15 cents.

Law Enforcement Manual. Price, per copy, 10 cents.

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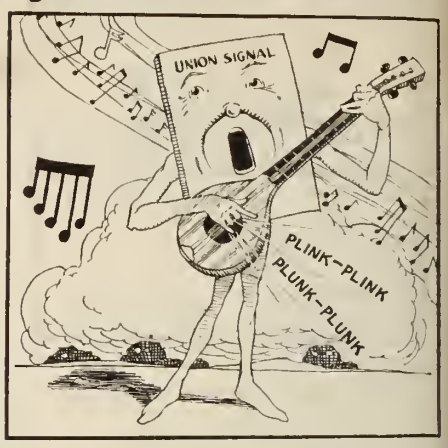
"To the wife, mother and home-maker of middle-age, suffrage offers both a satisfying outlet for her energies and a golden opportunity to serve her community," says Anna Steese Richardson. "Properly guided she will reduce local politics to municipal house-keeping—and the average town stands in sad need of efficient household management. Attend any working convention of women interested in community service, municipal government or national politics, and you will find that 90 per cent of the leaders, workers and inspirational figures are women past forty. The ballot and what it will get for her community represent not only an opportunity of service but the chance for the middle-aged woman to renew her youth by expressing herself along new and progressive lines."

Signal Steam For the Trio Team



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Union Signal Quiz

1. Name various causes for fatigue of the modern woman in industry.

2. What effects are brought about by industrial fatigue, and what is the duty of the W. C. T. U.?

3. In a four-minute talk discuss methods of co-operation by your local union which will help to prevent the social evil.

4. Is work in China worth while?

5. How does Miss Tinling's story illustrate the statement of Jesus, "Look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest"?

6. How can international understanding be secured?

7. What is the difference between real and pseudo-news on prohibition?

8. Who are missionaries for prohibition, according to the *Survey*, and why?

9. How was the proposal to ask Congress for modification of the prohibitory law greeted by the commissioners of Kansas City, Kansas.

10. Does the Trio-Team of your local union take THE UNION SIGNAL?

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Lawlessness Must Be Eliminated

TO give conscious, practical, whole-hearted, unwavering obedience to this law, is the duty of every good citizen---every man who has more regard for the flag than for his appetite; every man who is willing to hold his own desires in restraint in order that the general good of the country may be advanced; every man who has in truth highly resolved "that this government of the people, for the people and by the people, shall not perish from the earth."

—Federal Judge B. F. Bledsoe, Los Angeles, Calif.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

RECLASSIFICATION BILL IN HANDS OF SENATE—ASSISTANT PROHIBITION COMMISSIONER APPOINTED—FILM CENSORSHIP BILL INTRODUCED—SOLDIER BONUS STILL UNSETTLED — APPROPRIATION BILLS PROGRESSING

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Reclassification Bill in Hands of Senate

The Reclassification bill has been reported by Senator Sterling from the Senate Civil Service Committee as a substitute for the Lehlbach Reclassification bill, recently passed by the House. The formal report to the Senate of this bill, proposing the reclassification of civil employees of the government and the equalization and standardization of their pay, marks another important advance towards enactment of a long-needed law. It has been a reproach to the government that hundreds of its most faithful, cultured, highly educated and technically trained employees have been among those most inadequately paid for their services. In many of the bureaus of the different departments, in the Library of Congress and in places of specialized work, men and women from leading colleges and universities, speaking several languages and performing duties involving a life-time of consecration, have been working on a scale of pay below that earned, in times like these, by untrained laborers.

A number of important amendments were written into the bill, and Senator Sterling announced that today he would file a comprehensive report which would fully explain the measure to the Senate. In accordance with an agreement reached at the time the bill was introduced it was sent to the Appropriations Committee for a report on the salary schedules only.

As reported to the Senate the bill provides for increased pay above that fixed by the House for the scientific and professional employees of the government. Instead of the Bureau of the Budget being designated as the classifying agency, as in the House bill, the Civil Service Commission is placed in charge of that duty, but is required to consult with the heads of the departments in that respect.

An important provision of the bill would direct the Bureau of the Budget to study the whole subject of government employment with reference to the number and qualifications required to enable the several departments to perform their functions under the law. The Budget Bureau also is directed to investigate the question with reference to the cost of living and to determine what adjustments, if any, may be found to be advisable. This information must be transmitted to Congress with recommendations for any needed changes.

An Assistant Prohibition Commissioner

The Treasury Appropriation bill, which carried the amendment making possible the concentration of bonded liquors in fewer warehouses, has been signed by the President.

Mr. Millard F. West, formerly Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue in charge of accounts, has been appointed by Major Haynes as Assistant Prohibition Commissioner. Mr. West will have charge of the problems connected with the concentration of bonded liquors.

The general plan of the prohibition unit is to concentrate as far as possible in a limited number of storehouses the distilled spirits now in bonded warehouses scattered throughout the country.

Fifty Federal Directors Will Be Placed, Mr. Haynes Says

Reorganization of the national prohibition field forces is expected to be completed soon with a total of fifty Federal prohibition directors, Commissioner Haynes recently announced.

The commissioner said a director would be appointed for the Canal Zone, rounding out the total. Consideration is now being given to the selection of an official for the post. The Willis-Campbell Act extended the national prohibition enforcement area to both the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands.

Film Censorship Bill Introduced

Representative Appleby of New Jersey has introduced a bill creating a new division of the United States Bureau of Education, to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission. The bill states that the act may be cited as the Motion Picture Censorship Act. It provides not only for censorship of all films, but also for inquiry and research into the reactional and educational possibilities of motion pictures and dissemination of such information to the public.

In a statement given to the press in regard to his bill, Mr. Appleby said: "There is little doubt in the minds of the majority of the people of this country familiar with motion pictures and the motion picture industry of the desirability and necessity for the immediate establishment of a censorship of motion picture films. The continued action of certain producers in presenting objectionable films makes it imperative."

The bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Mr. Appleby stated that it was his intention to ask for hearings at the earliest possible date.

Appropriation Bills Progressing

Commerce and Labor Bill Carries Appropriation for Women's Bureau and Maternity and Infancy Act

The Legislative bill, carrying $12,490,000 for the expenses of Congress next year, has been passed by the Senate and sent to conference. It was the fourth of the regular supply measures to pass both branches of Congress. The Treasury and Independent Offices Interior Department Appropriation bills have been signed by the President. The Commerce and Labor Appropriation bill has passed the House and gone to the Senate. This bill carried an appropriation of $75,000 for the Women's Bureau and the appropriation of $240,000 for the year beginning July, 1922, to carry out the provisions of the Maternity and Infancy Act.

The House, by an overwhelming vo of 280 to 36, extended until June 3 1923, the 3 per cent restrictive immigr tion law.

Soldier Cash Bonus Problem St Unsolved

The situation in Congress in respect the soldier bonus recalls the Irishman description of his sick father's conditio it's "getting no better fast".

Petitions for and against reach t legislators' desks. The cash bonus, is declared by many, is an attempt appraise patriotic service in terms dollars and cents, with the result of d moralizing the public spirit of the nati by distributing hundreds, even thousand of millions of dollars as a gratuity, a that, if the money were at hand wi which to make this distribution, t proposal would be highly objectionat on the ground of public policy.

Bonus other than cash—land, paid insurance, or educational advantages is now being advocated by many.

Discussion of Proposed "Equal Righ Amendment

The proposed Blanket "Equal Right Amendment to the Federal Constituti advocated by the National Woma Party, is to be the subject of discussi at an all-day Sunday conference h which has been called by the Natio Trade Women's League. There will present women trade unionists of ma occupations, representing many lal organizations.

The Trade Union League announced a statement today that the League lieves that the proposed Blanket Ame ment "will interfere with existing l which we have worked for years to cure."

The resolution has not yet been in duced in Congress, but announcem was made several months ago t Senator Curtis of Kansas and Repres ative Fess of Ohio would at a later d introduce this resolution. The orig draft of the bill proposed removing legal, civil and political disabilities women.

Bill to Retire Emergency Officers Pa Senate

The Bursum bill, giving disal emergency officers of the American peditionary forces the same retirem privileges as regular Army officers, passed yesterday by the Senate, 50 t and transmitted to the House.

To secure the benefits of the bill, abled officers would be required to h a disability of at least 30 per cent u the war risk law standards. The th fourths retirement pay and allowa would be in lieu of war risk allowar The cost next year to the governm was estimated at $5,000,000.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss B ing, Washington, D. C., February 25, 1

DIRE DISASTERS DUE TO DRY REGIME

(The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has recently published a list of evils which have befallen our nation through the enactment of the prohibitory law. According to this and like organizations and individuals, prohibition has increased crime, caused fatal accidents, hurt labor conditions, and affected property. The statistics which follow will show how true are these statements.)

"PROHIBITION CAUSES CRIME" A survey of law and order conditions prevailing in San Francisco in 1921, as compared with 1916, the last year in which no prohibition ordinance was in effect, shows that there were nearly 10,000 more arrests for drunkenness in 1916. The population of the jails in the same year averaged 3,984, while in 1921 they had decreased by almost 1500, averaging 2,508. According to the chief of police, Daniel O'Brien, the policing of the city is noticeably easier since prohibition went into effect, and general law and order conditions have shown a marked improvement. Prohibition has checked all kinds of crime.

"PROHIBITION HAS CAUSED DEATH BECAUSE OF BAD LIQUOR" "In connection with the deaths under prohibition," says an exchange, "it is well to remember that before the passage of the dry act alcoholism killed more than 500 persons each year in New York City alone, while in 1920 only 90 succumbed from this cause in Gotham, and but 86 last year. This is a tremendous saving of precious lives, and is due entirely to prohibition."

The *New York Times* says that wood alcohol rolled up a formidable list of casualties before prohibition was ever thought of, and cites the "epidemic" of 1905 when there were a hundred or so cases of such poisoning in the neighborhood of Tenth Avenue. Insanity, blindness and death came upon the drinkers of the "pink Elephant" brand of booze. Twenty-five fatalities were officially reported, and the actual number was probably much greater.

"PROHIBITION HAS AFFECTED LABOR CONDITIONS" Prohibition *has* "affected labor conditions." An Indiana contractor was recently visiting in Miami, Florida, where he was questioned on prohibition. The Miami press quotes his statement: "It is a fact that since prohibition made it more difficult to get liquor, all of my men report for duty on time Monday mornings. Before prohibition I could not count on more than two-thirds of them for Monday, because the other third were sleeping off Sunday drunks. And I have noticed that under prohibition the families of my employees are better taken care of. They have better food and wear better clothes. So as far as I am concerned I would not want liquor sold again in this country, just for common sense business reasons."

The Federal Comptroller in his annual report states that there is more money saved, and more people are saving than ever before.

Another witness to the effect on labor conditions is Mr. John B. Campbell of the Campbell Paper Box Company, South Bend, Indiana, who is quoted by the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church as saying that prohibition has brought about a gain of at least ten per cent in industrial efficiency.

Direct Benefits of Prohibition

Six direct benefits of prohibition were briefly and clearly outlined by the secretary of the Dry Maintenance League of Cleveland, Ohio, in his annual report. They are:

(1) Deaths from alcoholism have decreased.
(2) Many workhouses and jails have been closed.
(3) Drunkenness has decreased.
(4) Condition of children has bettered and there are fewer cases of cruelty. Children are better clothed and better fed.
(5) Annual increase in insanity has been checked, and the scale turned downward.
(6) Increases in bank and savings deposits were largest in years.

"AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS HAVE MULTIPLIED" The secretary-manager of the St. Louis safety-council stated in a recent report that during the first ten months of 1921 there had been a decrease of 131 in fatal accidents in St. Louis, as compared with 1920. In 1920 there were 83 deaths from motor vehicles; in 1921 only 79 in spite of an increase of several thousand automobilists.

In Philadelphia, 232 persons were killed by automobiles in 1920, while up to the last of November, 1921, 170 deaths from the same cause were reported. The reduction of deaths, says superintendent of police Mills, is due to many causes, chief among them, the drive against drunken motorists, so that many motorists who were disposed to drive their machines in a reckless manner or operate the cars while under the influence of alcoholic beverages have refrained from doing so.

"PROHIBITION HAS INTERFERED WITH PROPERTY" A correct statement! Prohibition *has* interfered with property in that it has increased the value of real estate, as will be freely admitted by anyone who has seen a neighborhood changed from a bad section to a respectable part of the city. According to the results of the investigations made and published by the *New York Herald* and the *Philadelphia Ledger* recently, the closing of 74 distilleries, 669 breweries, and approximately 177,890 saloons did not cause any property loss. Practically all of the properties were taken over immediately by other lines of business and many of them are yielding more revenue today than when they were occupied for the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. In Peoria, Illinois, for example, thirteen large distilleries were at once taken over by a large food corporation and transformed, employing four thousand people in place of the one thousand employed during the regime of the liquor traffic. In New York saloons have been changed to lunch rooms, drug stores, cigar stores, automobile supply houses, and so on, with no property loss.

The president of the Stamper-Meyer Grocery Company at Benton, Illinois, states that in the last year there have been built in that city alone over seven hundred homes, probably eighty per cent by people who are to live in them, a large portion of whom would have spent this money in saloons. Many business men of the state say that real estate values have increased, not only the saloon buildings, but the property adjacent to the saloons having become more valuable.

A most interesting statement comes from J. C. Nichols, recognized nationally as an authority on city development, who is quoted by the *Kansas City*, Missouri, *Post*, as calling the attention of the Kansas City plan commission to a "most vital factor confronting city builders." The revamping of future city plans is all a result of the changes in night life following prohibition, Mr. Nichols contends. The suburban business is being built up, and the final result will be a city topography dotted with offsprings of the main business district, and checked off with traffic-ways that are absolutely essential. Consequently, these factors are being taken into account by the city plan commissioners, who "are praying that a repeal of the amendment will not occur to change blue prints now being made for future Kansas City."

"PROHIBITION CAUSES ILLICIT TRAFFIC" In the year 1908 Louisville, Kentucky, as shown by the city records, had 903 licensed saloons. In the same year the *Louisville Herald* quoted the chairman of the board of public safety as saying, "A list of some 400 places where intoxicants are sold without licenses has been prepared by the city attorney's office at the request of the license board, and against these proprietors war will be waged." Although there are now no licensed saloons, the official figures of arrests for drunkenness would show that the number of illicit places had also greatly lessened. In the year ending June 30, 1920, there were only 412 arrests for this cause.

Spain and Iceland

The International Temperance Bureau has just forwarded to the Spanish Government an address to the King of Spain, in which the policy of reprisals practiced by Spain with regard to Norway, and especially to Iceland, is criticised. The address points out to what an extent the Spanish policy, inspired solely by economic motives, is prejudicial to the fight against alcoholism, and how it strikes at the same time at the imprescriptible right of all nations, small or great, to settle independently, looking solely to the interests of public health, all questions concerning hygiene and in particular the fight against alcoholism. This address was signed by about 400 eminent personalities of the following countries: France, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Germany, Esthonia, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugoslavia, Finland, Sweden, the United States of America. The American signatories number a hundred, amongst them prominent parliamentary and industrial personalities.

United States Senator Jones introduced in the Senate on February 2, a resolution disapproving the pressure exerted by the Spanish Government on Iceland and Norway.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: There is reported to have been a prolongation of the trade treaty between Spain and Iceland whereby the latter's prohibitory law is safeguarded.]

PUBLIC OPINION AND PROHIBITION

As Pictured by the Press

McCutcheon in Chicago Tribune

Nearly Always Hand in Hand

—The Lookout, Cincinnati

Keep Him Out

—Los Angeles Times

The Letter and the Law

—Briggs in the Chicago Tribun

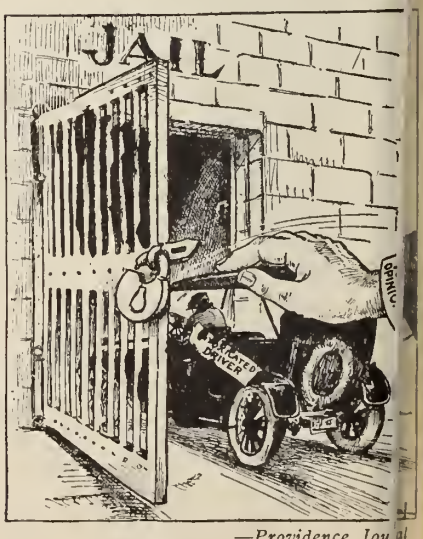
When a Feller Needs a Friend

—Chicago Herald Examiner

—And With That Record!

—Richards, in Philadelphia North American

Bottled in Bond



—Providence Jou al

The Right Garage

PROHIBITION PROGRESS AS PORTRAYED BY SOME DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Arranged by National Legislative Superintendent, Lenna Lowe Yost

TRANSPORTATION

Wilkerson v. Rahrer (140 U. S. 545)

On May 25, 1891, the Court handed down a decision, sustaining an Act of Congress, known as the Wilson Act, which provided that liquors transported into a state for use in the state are subject to the existing laws of the state whether in the original package or otherwise.

LABELING LIQUOR SHIPMENTS

United States v. Freeman (239 U. S. 117)

November 15, 1915, the Court upheld the Act of Congress, requiring that all shipments of liquor be plainly marked on the outside, showing contents of shipment, purpose for which to be used, and the name of consignor and consignee.

INTER-STATE TRANSPORTATION

Clark Distilling Company v. Western Maryland and Express Companies and the State of West Virginia (242 U. S. 311)

January 8, 1917, the Court sustained the Webb-Kenyon Act. This removed the illegal shipment of intoxicating liquors from the protection of the interstate transportation clause of the Constitution and gave the states the right to prohibit shipments of intoxicating liquor into the state from outside.

POSSESSION

Crane v. Campbell (245 U. S. 304)

December 10, 1917, the United States Supreme Court held that the state had a right to prohibit possession of intoxicating liquors for any purpose and to prohibit the use of compounds or tablets from which intoxicating liquors might be made.

TWO-THIRDS VOTE

Missouri Pacific Railway Company v. The State of Kansas (248 U. S. 276)

January 7, 1919, the Court handed down a decision in which it ruled that a two-thirds vote of Congress, necessary to pass a bill over the President's veto, means a two-thirds vote of a quorum present and voting and not necessarily a two-thirds vote of the members elected.

On the same date the Court reaffirmed its decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon Act.

TRANSPORTATION

United States v. Dan Hill (248 U. S. 420)

January 13, 1919, the Court held that the Reed Amendment prohibited a person from carrying liquors into a prohibition state for his own use, even though the law of the state permitted such transportation of liquors.

WAR PROHIBITION

Hamilton v. Kentucky Distillers (251 U. S. 146)

December 15, 1919, the Court in an unanimous decision upheld the war prohibition law. Two cases were involved; one appealed from the District Court of Kentucky by Elwood Hamilton, where the case against the Kentucky distillers was lost, and a case appealed from the District Court of New York by Alphons Dryfoos and others v. William Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue, in which case the law was sustained.

DEFINITION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

Ruppert v. Caffey (251 U. S. 264)

January 5, 1920, the Court held that Congress had the power to define intoxicating liquors and fix the standard of per cent permissible under the Eighteenth Amendment.

TRANSPORTATION

United States v. Simpson (252 U. S. 465)

May 6, 1920, the Court reaffirmed its decision that a person cannot transport liquor, even for his own use. The case involved transportation in an automobile from one state to another in violation of the Reed Amendment.

REFERENDUM

Hawke v. Smith (253 U. S. 221)

June 1, 1920, the Court handed down a decision declaring that the action of state legislatures is sufficient to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The referendum provisions of state constitutions or statutes have no application.

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT AND VOLSTEAD ACT

Rhode Island v. Palmer (253 U. S. 350)

June 7, 1920, the Court upheld the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Validity of the prohibition amendment and portions of the enforcement act were involved in seven separate proceedings before the Supreme Court. Two of these were original suits brought by Rhode Island and New Jersey as sovereign states to enjoin enforcement in their jurisdiction upon the grounds that both enactments were unconstitutional. The other cases were direct appeals from lower court decisions.

In all the cases a general attack on the amendment was made on the ground that it was revolutionary and was really legislation in the guise of a constitutional amendment designed to regulate the private habits of individuals; that it interfered with the state's police powers; that it was invalid because adopted by two-thirds of the members of Congress present when the vote was taken and not by two-thirds of the entire membership.

From Bar to Chapel

N. S. Bowen

The most interesting relic of ante-prohibition days that has ever come under my notice is to be found in a beautiful little chapel in Montgomery, Alabama.

There was a time when this important city boasted some of the most elegant and costly bar fittings in the south. The great bevelled mirrors, reflecting in their crystal clearness all the sordid effects of the liquor traffic's workings; the broad, heavy counters of solid mahogany; the highly polished and exquisitely carved slot machines all added to the pride of their owners.

But there came a day when all this splendor was as so much useless rubbish, cumbering up space. What was to be done with it? Suddenly it seemed to have lost its value. There was no place in which it might find a use.

Since it must be moved it was torn away, the sound of the workmen's tools bearing a ringing testimony to the nation's forward step.

The mahoganies and mirrors were carted to an old warehouse and forgotten. But business did not allow them to remain in that oblivion. The city was growing; its business section was expanding. So with the sale of the warehouse its contents were again brought to light, dragged out, and piled in confusion in a deserted stable yard.

Then one day an old cabinet maker, with an artist's creative imagination, realized the possibilities of the discard and it was bought and again moved, this time to join an odd assortment of rare rosewood and ebony, bits of ivory inlays and teak—and from the ruins of their former shapes things of beauty and dignity began to emerge.

When the old man spoke of his work, and especially of the chapel pulpit, it was with an affectionate, almost a reverent tenderness. And well he might be proud of the exquisite pulpit, standing beneath the stained glass window at the eastern end of the chapel, for as the morning sun glorified it, the eyes of the Good Shepherd seemed to smile on the shining mahogany which had risen from its former low estate to this high place of service before His face.

HOW CANDIDATES ARE NOMINATED

Deborah Knox Livingston, National Director Department Christian Citizenship

It has been well said that the time for a citizen to investigate the record and character of a candidate for office is before he is nominated. The nomination of candidates for public office is one of the most serious functions of the voter. It is the privilege as well as the duty of every voter to have a voice in the selection of the candidates who are to represent him in the government.

The importance of nominating only such candidates as are held in high esteem by their fellow citizens cannot be too strongly emphasized. There has been in the past too much power given the corrupt politician in dictating the party nominations, and this in large measure has been due to the apathy and indifference shown in these matters by the average voter. Until the individual voter has been made to feel his personal responsibility in nominating the candidates of his party, there is not much hope for the establishment of Christian ideals in government, by party action.

Whenever a candidate for public office seeks the support of the voters of his district, two questions should be asked concerning such a candidate: First, is he a man of integrity and unquestioned moral character; and second, has he the ability to successfully perform the duties of the office to which he aspires. Character and ability should constitute the "acid test" for every candidate who aspires to public office.

Our present party organizations came into being largely in order that certain groups might control the selection of candidates, and the nomination and election of candidates is still the central activity of all party organizations. In many instances the groups, familiarly known as "the machine," have used their power either for personal gain or party preferment rather than for the best interests of the state. It is well for us to remember that political parties are simply large groups of citizens who agree concerning certain policies in government and who act together in the nomination and election of officials whose duty it is to carry out these policies.

There are two ways by which candidates are nominated: The first is known as the primary, sometimes called the direct method; the second way is by the action of party conventions. In the majority of states, the direct method of nominating candidates has been adopted, while a few states still cling to the convention method.

There is still a great deal of discussion as to the value of the primary method, and in some states where it has been tried out, there has been dissatisfaction and attempts have been made to repeal the law. The outstanding value of the primary method is that each voter has the opportunity to select his own party candidate, and does not leave the selection to representatives of his party, as is the case in the convention method. The supporters of the primary method argue that it is the most democratic method.

The plan most commonly used, by which the names of available candidates are placed before the people, is by what is known as the primary petition. This petition contains the names of the voters who have united on a certain candidate for a special office. In some states the naming of candidates for party nomination is by petition only. The number of signatures required upon the petition depends upon the office to which the candidate is to be elected and upon the population of the community. After the petition has been circulated and the required number of names secured, there is held a primary election at which the name is presented and the nomination confirmed. This method holds in nominating all candidates for the humblest office up to that of presidential elector.

It is at the primary that delegates are elected to the county or city conventions and at these conventions, delegates are elected to the state convention. The state convention is most important, for it is at the state convention that delegates are chosen for the national convention, where the nominations for President and Vice President are made. National conventions of the several parties are held every four years, and at the national conventions the policies of the party are defined in what is called the party platform.

We see, therefore, the great importance of the primary, and the urgent need of each voter taking an intelligent part in its proceedings.

In the past there have been, and doubtless there still are, many irregularities, if not absolute dishonesty, at the primary elections, but in most of the states now the primaries have been placed under the control of the law and it is generally conceded that the primary elections are now honestly conducted, at least as much so as any other election.

We must stress the importance of the woman voter taking an active part in the primary. If we desire to see reform accomplished and worthy candidates nominated who will insure good government, we must begin the work in the primary.

Law Should Be Obeyed

The prohibition law has been honored altogether too much in the breach rather than in the observance.

Whether one favored or opposed national prohibition, that is now the law of the land and it should be respected and obeyed. Federal officials have represented themselves as powerless to enforce it and I have recommended that the Massachusetts law be made to conform to that of the United States in this respect so that local officers might aid in the enforcement. If public sentiment tolerates to any considerable extent the open violaton of the prohibition law it will not be long before other laws which are not approved by individuals will be violated. It is not enough to believe in abstract law. We must obey, in spirit and in act, each concrete law. A good citizen will keep the prohibition law without dissimulation.

—Channing H. Cox
Governor of Massachusetts

Cities Continue to Go On Record Against Modification of Volstead Act

By vote of 18 to 6 the city council of Minneapolis has gone on record as opposed to the amendment of the Volstead act to permit the sale of light wines and beer. A communication requesting that a resolution be sent to Congress asking for such modification of prohibition was considered, and one alderman moved that the request be complied with, but the motion failed to receive a second. It was then voted to file the communication without action.

By a vote of two to one the Cheyenne city commissioners protested against the repeal of the Volstead act, and in the following words expressed faith in the ultimate success of the present law, provided it is not weakened: "We believe no law has had a more beneficial effect upon the city of Cheyenne than the law prohibiting the liquor traffic." Attention was then called to the local police statistics, and the resolution stated further: "We believe the legalizing of beer and wine for beverage purposes would nullify the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Springfield, Missouri, is a city of approximately 50,000 inhabitants. It stands strongly for high ideals, as was shown by its recent vote on the question of Sunday picture shows, which resulted in their being barred. The mayor, W. E. Freeman, received from the Chicago board of aldermen the resolution in regard to the modification of the Volstead Act, but, because he considered it both unconstitutional and un-American, refused to present it to the city commissioners.

Other cities to go against modification of prohibition are: Peoria, Aurora, and East St. Louis, Illinois; Detroit, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and Lansing, Michigan; San Diego and Long Beach, California; Everett, Washington; Portland, Oregon; New Orleans, Louisiana. In fact very few city councils seem desirous of allying themselves definitely with the wet forces by voting for the amendment of the Volstead law.

Minnesota Druggists Against Illicit Sale of Liquor

Minnesota druggists will throw their strength behind prohibition enforcement officials as a defense measure against the unscrupulous individuals who ente the profession simply for the purpose c making illegal sales of liquor. Th drug stores of the state will be license to eliminate illicit liquor sales, if th state legislature of 1923 acts favorabl upon the resolution which the sta Pharmaceutical Association has passed i its annual convention just over. Th resolution reads that the board c pharmacy will have power to grant license to open a pharmacy or drug sto where there is a reasonable public d mand and to license all pharmacies drug stores now existing.

"Action of the government, which h ruled that the druggist shall be the d penser of liquor, has placed us in undignified position as a profession wi the public only too ready to censure a condemn us," said the president of t association, Edward A. Grochau, as made the recommendation that the su ject of enforcing the law be consider "It will be only by our actions in livi up to the requirements of the Volste act that we can retain the respect the community and that of the gove ment."

THE ANTI-ALCOHOL MOVEMENT IN OTHER LANDS

Socialists Urge Germany To Become Dry

"Prohibition is being urged for Germany," cabled a special correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* from Berlin, some weeks ago. "The second largest political party—that of the independent Socialists—has put before the reichstag a resolution demanding that the German parliament immediately investigate the result of prohibition in the United States, with a view to passing a law permitting the sale of alcohol for medical purposes only. The resolution reads, in part, as follows:

"'Official American statistics and reports of the boards of health in New York, Chicago, Boston and other large cities prove beyond a doubt that there has been a tremendous improvement in public health resulting directly from the ban on alcohol. Is the government willing to obtain all available official information from the United States on the prohibition question in order to limit the use of alcohol to hospitals and technical laboratories?'

"This question, asked by millions of working men who belong to the independent socialist party, which is looked upon as the coming political power in Germany, has effectually driven the smile from the faces of persons who only yesterday were sneering at Americans who declare that the United States was actually dry."

As Sister Nations See Us

The United States of America has the reputation of possessing a high degree of moral idealism. Mr. Fred Smith, representative of the Federal Council of Churches, who is making a world tour in the interests of world friendship and world evangelization, tells of a conversation with the former president of the League of Nations, who insisted that the United States was greatly needed in any association of nations. "I have been told this by many European statesmen," said Mr. Smith. "Will you please tell me why you think you need us?" "Because of the moral idealism of the United States," quickly responded the European statesman. "And what, if you please, do you mean by our moral idealism?" asked Mr. Smith. "The answer was prompt: "WELL, FOR EXAMPLE, YOU HAVE OUTLAWED THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC."

It behooves America to look well these days to her reputation as a nation of high moral idealism, and to see that the thirty societies organized for the purpose of trailing it in the mire of corrupt politics shall not control the affairs of this nation at the next election.

The Czecho-Slovakian house of deputies has voted by a great majority a law, presented by Dr. Holitscher, prohibiting the sale of all alcoholic liquors to children under sixteen years, and of distilled liquors to youths under eighteen.

Chile Industrial Towns Want No Saloons

Several mining and industrial towns of Chile have asked President Alessandri to obtain from the Chilean congress as early as possible the passage of laws making the towns dry. It is urged that this should be done as a saving measure for the future of the industries and the health of the operatives at these places. Valparaiso was not included, but the Anti-Alcoholic League of Valparaiso petitioned the president to make this proposed law apply to Valparaiso also, because of its maritime, commercial and industrial activities. Senor Alessandri, who has been a friend of the prohibition movement, replied that though it would be necessary for congress to pass such a law, he agreed with the league that the establishment of dry zones in all industrial centers and wherever there is an agglomeration of workmen is a necessity for national salvation.

Sans Alcohol Bars In Switzerland

"In its health propaganda the National League Against Alcoholism of France suggests temperance bars where soft drinks and cold meats and egg dishes may be sold at low prices to entice the working man away from the saloon," reports *The Survey*. "The example is cited of Switzerland where, it is claimed, people are beginning to prefer soft drinks to hard, and children are growing up without knowing alcoholic drinks."

"ARGUMENTS FOR PROHIBITION FOUND HERE"

There is no notice at the entrance of the infirmary at Oak Forest, Cook County, Illinois, proclaiming, "Arguments for Prohibition Found Here." Indeed the management of that worthy institution would undoubtedly be scandalized at the suggestion but nevertheless there they are. You don't find them in ponderous volumes or conspicuous posters. Rather are they to be discovered in the records of the lives of broken men and women residents, the flotsam and jetsam of humanity from the near-by big city of Chicago.

"Anybody who imagines that prohibition does not prohibit, that it is not wrecking drunkenness, ought to spend a little time with us and study the situation," said Pastor W. J. Maplesden, upon a recent visit of the writer to this up-to-date home for indigent and invalid men, women and children.

"So you are willing to tell the world," queried the visitor, "that this institution can furnish evidence that prohibition is really making an impression upon the drinking habits of the citizens of Chicago?"

"Certainly, I am willing to give that testimony," was the prompt response. "The individuals who make up our present population are of a radically different class from those who came to us before prohibition. The dry law has materially lessened if not eliminated the barrel-house bums. I can recall these corridors being filled with cots to accommodate the scum of Chicago's saloon districts in the ante-prohibition days."

For corroboration of his words, the chaplain placed in the hands of his visitor the latest published report of the Cook County Institutions, in which was found the following significant statement from Superintendent Bailey:

"The advent of prohibition undoubtedly has had much to do with the shrinkage of our population. A large percentage of our male inmates come from the lodging-house districts and formerly were heavy drinkers. In the days when liquor was cheap and lunches were served in saloons free of charge, these men were but little interested in caring for themselves outside of living from hand to mouth. Temporary breakdowns in their physical or mental condition were of frequent occurrence. The Infirmary's doors were open at all times for the unfortunate. However, about the time the price of illicit liquor began to soar, and as saloon free lunches no longer were spread, there was a noticeable lessening in the arrivals at the Institutions. The squandering of earnings, meager as they might be, was halted, with the result that meal tickets and other useful articles were purchased instead; physical and mental breakdowns became a thing of the past, and the habitual poor-house guest no longer sought shelter here."

"But prohibition came too late to save many of the inmates of this institution," Pastor Maplesden remarked sympathetically, as he led the way down the corridor to the ward that housed the irresponsibles and incurables—a dull-eyed, heavy-faced company of men, prematurely aged and enfeebled. "Many of these men are the victims of alcoholism and the deadly diseases that follow in its train. In the tuberculosis building you will find a large number whose loss of health is due to the alcohol habit, and others whose powers of resistance have been so weakened and broken down that T. B. claimed them."

It was the women's ward,—filled with pathetic figures of mothers and grandmothers, spending their last days as county wards, with such comforts as can be provided in the dormitories and common sitting room, but denied that privacy and cosy home corner so dear to the hearts of all women—where one saw evidences of earnings of husbands squandered over the bar to swell the fortunes of brewer or distiller rather than saved to provide a competence for the days of helplessness.

The tragedy of this, as of all similar institutions, is the company of little children, 200 out of the 3400, deficient mentally, epileptic, deprived of their birthright of health of body, mind and soul and reared in an environment that gave them no chance to develop because the money that should have given them opportunity was squandered in drink.

"Then the conclusion of the whole matter is that prohibition, even though not perfectly enforced, is a pretty good business proposition, that ought to appeal to the man who has to pay taxes for the upkeep of institutions like yours?" was the question asked of the chaplain.

"Yes, even in the least important matter of dollars and cents," said the pastor to these broken-hearted souls, "prohibition is worth while, if one is to judge by the histories of the people who come to us. And in other ways, of course, one cannot estimate its value, especially in the saving of the children and youth that are growing up in a country where the liquor evil, even though still with us, is an outlaw, and no longer receives the sanction of the government."

J. F. D.

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
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Evanston, Illinois

Editor-in-Chief . . . Miss Anna A. Gordon
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Evanston, Illinois, March 2, 1922

Letters received from our National W. C. T. U. president tell of her safe arrival in Mexico City. Several conferences have already been held with friends who are eager to see the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union strengthened and extended. On her first Sunday in Mexico, Miss Gordon spoke at two services in the Union American and Spanish Church.

"Lest We Forget"

"It was the Constitution we amended, not human beings," says "Sid" in an introduction to an article in the March *American Magazine* that he describes as an old fashioned temperance discourse. It is an interview with Dr. Albert M. Barrett, head of the state Psycopathic Hospital of the University of Michigan, containing the basic truths that underlie the Eighteenth Amendment which need to be reiterated and re-emphasized. When a popular magazine gives space to such a scholarly treatment of the alcohol question it is deserving of commendation. It would be a gracious act to let the editor know our appreciation.

If People Would Only Stop Thinking

The thirty or more societies organized for the purpose of nullifying the Eighteenth Amendment possibly *might* succeed in their purpose if the people could be persuaded to accept at face value the statements published in the pro-liquor papers and refrain from thinking for themselves.

The Indiana W. C. T. U. has initiated a plan to stimulate independent thought as to the prohibition law by offering prizes to the undergraduate students of its colleges for the three best essays on "Why the Volstead Law Should be Upheld." We venture that not only the students but the parents and friends of the contestants will be led by this offer to study the subject and arrive at their own conclusions.

The idea is far too good to be confined to the limits of the Hoosier state and it is hoped the other forty-seven state W. C. T. U.'s will start a similar contest. Details of the plan appear on page 11.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

An Indictment

The story in this issue, entitled "Blinded by Drink," which with its tragic climax will grip the hearts of our readers, is one of the strongest indictments possible of moderate drinking, because it is *true*. The author, in a letter accompanying the manuscript, says, "The setting and conversation are fiction, but the tragic event actually took place some years ago. A young woman took the account to a 'Liberty League' meeting and read it, and I am told that it broke up the meeting."

Could anything more clearly illustrate the evils of moderate drinking, or prove that even a comparatively small amount of alcohol will so befuddle a man's brains as to bring disaster upon himself and others? One need not drink to excess to cause lifelong sorrow to innocent victims of so-called "personal liberty". Even though the Organization Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, and others like-minded, could do what they claim, that is, bring back moderate drinking without the dangers of excessive indulgence (an impossibility),—even in such a case they would be endangering not only their own welfare, but the welfare, and indeed the very lives, of all who are directly or indirectly associated with them.

Let us " work and pray" against an enemy which makes possible such tragedies!

Your Citizenship Pledge

Have you begun to think about the coming elections? Do you know who in your state are seeking to be candidates for Congress, or what state or local officials are to be voted for? Have you made yourself familiar with the various measures which are to be decided?

Perhaps your reply to these questions is, "Why, no," perhaps you say, "The elections are months away, and I shall have plenty of time between now and then to make decisions."

But—do you recall the last elections? How many times was it said to you, "I voted a straight ticket simply because I knew nothing of the candidates"? In many cases those who were elected to fill the minor positions in both community and state were put into office by persons who never had heard the names until they saw them on the ballot election day.

"Something is wrong with democracy. It is not functioning," said a university professor in a recent address, then he went on to say that many voters are failing to vote. Last fall in some states the deficiency was 47 per cent of the adult citizenship, and a survey by a woman's organization brought out such objections as "Don't want to bother"; "Don't care who is elected"; "What difference does one vote make?" or "Didn't know anything about the candidate."

It would be a good plan to add to your list of New-Year resolutions the pledge recently published by the Citizenship Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce:

"With sincere belief in the noble purposes which gave birth to our nation and in the lofty principles which have been wrought into its Constitution, with ardent love for the country which has conferred upon me a priceless heritage of freedom and opportunity, I gratefully acknowledge my privilege and obligations as an American citizen and promise to vote at all primaries and elections so that I may help to give assurance that 'government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.' "

To this pledge should be added the sincere purpose to see that your ballot is *educated*. Your union or your Y. P. B. should make a list of the candidates for various positions as soon as they are known. Watch the present incumbent and be ready to cast your vote to keep him in office if he is satisfactory. Gather information about all those in the various parties, remembering that a good way to "clean politics" is to start with the smaller offices. If the minor places are filled with good men, the other officials will not be able to do as much harm and as these good officials become better known they will be put into the higher places. "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much," said One long ago Who was Himself a private citizen, but upon Whose doctrines the democracies of the world have been, and are being, established.

The Influence of the Press

If there is a "power behind the throne in these days, that power is the press. More and more is its influence extending. "The court of public opinion is a stolid jury sitting in the tribunal of life," says someone. This jury listens to the evidence submitted, weighs it, and then gives the irrevocable verdict. But the evidence concerning prohibition, as given publicity through the press, is often that of biased witnesses.

As the *South Bend* (Indiana) *Tribune* puts it: "Some newspapers have evidently become convinced that prohibition is bound to fail. Favoring the liquor traffic they are publishing matter designed to spread distrust of the present situation." That the *Tribune* itself does not belong to this class is seen by the publication of a series of articles under the general heading of "How Goes Prohibition," presented, as it admits, with a purpose. "The people need to know as much about the constructive and successful side of prohibition" as about the violations, in order that they may be impervious to the propaganda of the political organizations that are striving night and day to delude the people into the belief that prohibition is a failure, that it is unpopular, that it cannot be enforced, and that it should be overthrown."

A Michigan paper, the *Fremont Times Independent*, makes the forcible statement that were it not for a few of the large cities the prohibition question would be considered settled and little agitation for the resumption of the liquor traffic would be accorded more than a passing notice. "But cities like New York, Chicago, Boston and San Francisco are as wet as they dare be and the great daily papers of these metropolitan centers are read in all the cities, villages and rural districts of the country. These journals, naturally wet, carry propaganda of the wet element to every nook and corner of the United States, and many mistake this provincial agitation for a general sentiment believed to be pervading the country."

Of course, this sweeping statement will not apply to all the metropolitan press, for some of the journals, such as the Los Angeles *Times*, though not at first favorable, are nevertheless coming out strongly on the subject of law enforcement. To quote the last-named paper: "We feel that it is no longer a question of prohibition. It is now a question of defiance to the Constitution, unquestionably fostered by the tolerant humorous attitude adopted toward it by many newspapers and other publications." The New York *Evening Post* admits that "the great stretches of the country in which the mass of the people live know of the spectacular battle between officer and bootlegger only as they know of any other distant event. Over most of the country prohibition is a commonplace fact. The spirit of violation which is so conspicuous in centers like New York is absent from the rest of the country." In commenting on the general situation the *Walla Walla* (Washington) *Bulletin* says that "People are beginning to realize that if public sentiment takes a tolerant attitude toward the violation of liquor laws, or is jocular about their violation, violation of other laws will increase. We cannot wink at one kind of crime without encouraging other kinds."

To the "explanation" of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* that the "basic dishonesty" of the Volstead law "is one of the reasons for the general lack of respect in which it is held, and that a reasonable and honest enforcement statute would be the greatest help toward establishing and confirming the principle enunciated in the Eighteenth Amendment," the Beloit (Wisconsin) *News* makes the pertinent reply that "The *Sentinel* might lend its good offices to elucidating the paradox of how great dryness is to come out of greater dampness."

From the *Bonham Favorite*, Texas, comes the reminder that "those New York and Chicago newspaper correspondents who have an idea that reports of the number of deaths from drinking poison whisky will cause a revolution in the sentiment for prohibition, mistake the temper of the American people." From another southern paper comes the challenge: "Those who aspire to see the prohibition laws enforced will hold the daily newspapers, and especially the makers of comic strips, responsible for a great deal of the trouble that exists at present," and the *Grantsburg* (Wisconsin) *Journal* in reminding its readers that many of the powerful dailies are still owned or controlled by stockholders of breweries or distilleries, speaks also of the country press which almost universally takes the commendable stand of strongly supporting rigid enforcement, not only of the prohibition law, but of all laws.

Says the *Warren* (Ohio) *Tribune*: "As in all matters of the sort, enforcement of prohibition depends to a large extent on newspapers. They reach the public every day, their preachments carry weight, they have a certain power to influence and mold public opinion..... It is the duty of the newspaper to uphold the prohibition law..... If newspapers function properly, the public will be taught to avoid the bootlegger's wares, law officers will be compelled to enforce the law, and the way of the illicit liquor dealer will become too rocky and thorny for travel."

It would be well to re-read the statement made by James Bryce, in his "Modern Democracies": "It (the press) can incessantly repeat the same argument or accusation; and can do this incidentally as well as in a set way so as to influence the host of readers who are too listless to inquire into the truth of assertions sandwiched in between the news..... Iteration is like the ceaseless stream of bullets from a machine gun. It is the deadliest engine of war in the press armory."

And the moral is not hard to find: What is the sentiment of *your* papers? What are *you* doing to increase their power for good?

A Prayer League For a Dry Nation

"A saloonless nation in 1920," was the product of prayer. In response to an appeal sent out by a Presbyterian minister, thousands of ministers covenanted to petition God, in at least one pulpit prayer each Sunday, that America should become a saloonless nation in 1920.

God heard and answered the prayers of his servants. Can we now afford to forget God? Dare we assume ourselves capable of putting through a campaign, the object of which is a dry nation, without concertedly petitioning the God of Nations to aid us and give us moral courage and strength to combat our enemies? Let us remember that the God who helped us through many years of struggle to achieve our goal, "A saloonless nation in 1920," is also willing to aid us to reach another goal, "A Dry Nation in 1928," but we must not forget to give Him credit for what He has done, neither must we forget to implore His aid in the great struggle now ahead of us.

This year we elect congressmen; the battle of the years before 1920 is to be refought. We will elect congressmen in 1922-1924-1926-1928; and if we defeat the wet forces in these four congressional elections, the victory is ours for sobriety, righteousness, a dry nation, and for God.

In behalf of wives who have drunken husbands, and mothers who have drunken sons and ruined daughters; in behalf of thousands of ruined homes and millions of debauched lives, and for the honor and glory of God, I ask my brethren, the ministers of all denominations, to covenant with me to pray, in at least one pulpit prayer, each Sunday that God will give us *a bone dry nation by 1928*.

Ministers of all denominations, who will covenant thus with me, please send me a post card to that effect. Your card will be put on file, and as the league grows announcement will be made in THE UNION SIGNAL and other papers.

ALEXANDER STOCKTON,
Pastor Baptist Church,
Niobe, N. Y.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Trust

Julia H. Thayer

To walk by the side of the Master
Through days that are peaceful and bright;
To look in His face with fond yearning
And talk of the City of Light;
To thrill at the sound of His accents;
To lavish a rapture that must
Overflow in warm acts of devotion;
That is not, no, that is not trust.

But to fare forth alone in the darkness,
Tear-blinded, soul-wounded, heart-sore;
To grope your strange way only knowing
That somewhere "He goeth before";
To cry in your anguish of spirit,
As prostrate you fall in the dust;
"Though He slay me I still, still will love Him!"—
Oh, that is the heart, soul of trust.

Light of the World, whose glory shines in the face of Jesus Christ, shine in our darkness to the splendor of thy perfect day. Thou dwellest in mystery of light, and we reach up toward thee in full assurance of thy presence and thy will to make us pure. Disperse our fears. Transform our ambitions. Teach us to leave the paths of shadow for the way of truth. Help us to trust thee wholly and to take each step thy wisdom shows in quiet confidence and joyful hope, assured of thee whatever else may fail. May the revelation of thyself through us grow ever clearer as we walk with thee. Let it shine in common things and quiet hours, from thee to us; from us, by thee, to those who need and know thee not, that we may show forth thy glory and be made partakers of the joy of Christ. Amen.

—*Isaac Ogden Rankin.*

News has come to National Headquarters of the bereavement of Mrs. Charles DeGarmo, former national superintendent of the department of Peace, in the sudden death by accident of her son, Robert Max DeGarmo. Mr. DeGarmo was a major in the Seventeenth Regiment of Engineers and served twenty months in France. Dr. and Mrs. DeGarmo have the sympathy of the white ribbon sisterhood in their great sorrow.

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RED LETTER DAYS

March 20—Prohibition Rally Day (Birthday of General Neal Dow.)
April 14—Young People's Branch Day (Birthday of Frances J. Barnes.)

Quarterly Temperance Lessons of the International Uniform Sunday School Lesson Series for 1922

Listed by Stella B. Irvine

Lesson 1.—March 12.
Title: Amos Warns Israel.
Lesson Text: Amos 6:1-8.
Golden Text: Wine is a mocker, strong drink a brawler; and whosoever erreth thereby is not wise. Proverbs 20:1.

Temperance Topic: **Warning Voices of Science, Revelation and History.**

Program Points: Address, "The Message of Amos and its Application to our Time." Brief character sketches of Hon. Neal Dow, the "Father of Prohibition" and Frances E. Willard, the Organizer of a great National and World Reform Organization, given by members of the Young People's Division of the Sunday School. Class exercise by Juniors. Adult Class Discussion, "Who are at Ease in Zion?"

ANTI-CIGARET DAY

Lesson 2.—April 23.
Title: Uzziah's Pride and Punishment.
Lesson Text: 2 Chronicles 26: 1-21.
Golden Text: Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.—Proverbs 16:18.

Temperance Topic: **Destructive Habits which leave their Marks upon Human Life.**

Program Points: Anti-Cigaret Day announced and its history related by the superintendent. Anti-Cigaret recitation or exercise by pupils from the Children's Division. Class discussion, Senior Department, "Lessons for the Youth of today from the life of Uzziah." Anti-Cigaret and Anti-tobacco pledge signing. Distribution of literature in all departments.

Lesson 3—July 16.
Topic: The Hand-writing on the Wall.
Lesson Text: Daniel 5:1-31.

Golden Text: God will bring every work into judgment, with every hidden thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil. Eccl. 12:14.

Temperance Topic: **Judgment passed on King Alcohol—his struggle for life.**

Program Points: Brief papers given by different young people, each taking a different Character-Sketch to write—, "The Daniels of the Temperance Reform." Preparation and presentation of a Temperance Bulletin by a class of young men. Reading: "The Modern Belshazzar." Poster Demonstration and prize awarded for the best original temperance poster. Pledge Signing.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY

Lesson 4.—October 29.
Title: World-wide Prohibition.
Lesson Text: Isaiah 61: 1-9.
Golden Text: Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Prov. 14:34.

Temperance Topic: **The glorious results of Prohibition in the United States.**

Program Points: Address by a public official. "Hindrances to the Enforcement of Prohibition." Recognition Exercises of Young Voters of the Sunday School. Prohibition World-Map exercise by temperance secretary. Temperance song or recitation by children. Report of social service and work of law enforcement. Signing of World's Temperance Pledge in accordance with the Pledge-Signing Campaign of the World's S. S. department of the W. C. T. U.

One-City-to-a-State Meetings To Be Held During March Under the Auspices of the State Unions and the National W. C. T. U.

THIRD SERIES

Parkersburg, West Virginia, March 6-7.
Nashville, Tennessee, March 9-10.
Birmingham, Alabama, March 13-14.
Gainesville, Florida, March 16-17.
Atlanta, Georgia, March 20-21.
Columbia, South Carolina, March 23.
Greensboro, North Carolina, March 24.
Charlottesville, Virginia, March 27-28.

National Representatives: Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director, Department of Child Welfare.

FOURTH SERIES

Bloomington, Illinois, March 6-7.
Indianapolis, Indiana, March 8-9.
Detroit, Michigan, March 10.
Madison, Wisconsin, March 13.
Mankato, Minnesota, March 15.
Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 17.
Central City, Nebraska, March 20-21.

National Representatives: Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director, Department of Americanization; Mrs. Laura P. Miller, National Director, Department of Women in Industry.

Sectional meetings are also to be held in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho (North and South), Oregon, Washington (East and West), Montana, and North Dakota, with Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the Young People's Branch, in attendance.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Quarterly Temperance Lessons, Series for 1922, containing Topics, Program Points, Texts, Suggestions, etc.
Program for Quarterly Temperance Lesson, "Law Enforcement."
The Sunday School and Law Enforcement.
Today's Imperative Task.
How Women Can Help Enforce the Law.
Reasons Why the Prohibition Law Is Not Properly Enforced and Suggested Remedies.
Stabilize Public Sentiment.
Price each, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

ENVELOPE LEAFLETS:
Lincoln's Appeal for Law.
Temperance Lesson for March 12.
Temperance Lesson for April 23, Anti-Cigaret Day. (Outline Points)
Each, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

OTHER HELPFUL LEAFLETS:
Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco.
Appeal to Boys.
Quaker Philosophy.
Each, per 100, 20 cents.
Penpoints: Quotations from Frances E. Willard.
Biographical Sketch of Frances E. Willard.
Tobacco Versus Health.
How the Smoker's Heart is Affected.
No Cigaret Encore.
What the High School Senior Learned.
Each, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

You Need--You Want

New Topical Programs For Local Unions.

ORDER NOW FOR 1922

Price per copy, 5 cents; 25 programs, 75 cents.
50 programs, $1.25; 100 programs, $2.25
25 programs and package of helps, $1.25
50 programs and package of helps, $1.75
75 programs and package of helps, $2.25
100 programs and package of helps, $2.60
Package of helps, 60 cents.

New Health Poster "Nutrition"

For health meetings, conferences, schoolrooms, public libraries, etc. Size, 19x25. Price, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE POSTERS, SIZE 9x11.

Recent Percentages of Alcohol In Patent Medicines. Price, 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.
Of the Poison Brand. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

As a Young Man Sees It

In the $100 prize article in *McCall's Magazine*, written in answer to the question, "Are We Right About Prohibition?" Wesley Taylor of Lenoir, North Carolina, says:

"I am a young man in my twenties. I can buy liquor now if I want it, but I cannot walk into a store and get it across the counter as I can get a toothbrush. And when I have surreptitiously got my drink, if I get it, I must pay for it at an outrageous figure. The man must have a good profit for the risk he takes. I think the price generally ranges from five to twenty dollars a quart for whisky—say an average of twelve dollars a quart. There is not twelve dollars' worth of fun in a quart of whisky.

* * * *

"I think I am perhaps not altogether a stranger in the Brotherhood of Joy Lovers, and I know somewhat the difference between the influence of a wet and a dry town during one's habit-forming years—and I wonder if those are not the years that really count in the long run. And I thoroughly believe that prohibition, poorly enforced though it is now, is a good law. I know I am naturally of the eat, drink and be merry disposition, and I wonder if I would show even a respectable resistance if I had put squarely before me the choice to take or to let alone. But the choice to decide for myself is now superseded by a law of the land which sternly tells me that I must behave myself or pay a heavy price for my forbidden indulgence. I am glad of it.

* * * *

"And there are millions like me. The American homes of the future will be fathered by these millions; for the sake of the American homes—which means the American nation itself—let us keep the Eighteenth Amendment."

Get Your New Members For The Y. P. B.

Tune, "Pack Up Your Troubles"

Campaign Song for the New York Y. P. B.

Marguerite Funston

Get your new members for the Y. P. B.;
And smile, smile, smile,
Just get a hustle on, you'll soon have three,
Joining is the style,
Everybody hurrying, working all the while, SO—
Get three new members for the Y. P. B.,
Then we'll smile, smile, smile.

"I Like Beer But I Don't Like to Break the Law"

John MacFarlane Howe of Grand Rapids is a humorist and was so introduced at the annual Schubert club banquet held recently in that city. He lived up to his reputation on the occasion but also showed that he could not get a laugh out of what too many people seem to think today is the biggest joke in the world, the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Howe elicited applause when he remarked that he liked a beer garden but added quickly without the trace of a twinkle in his eyes, "I do not like to break laws. And when the United States government says I am breaking the law when I drink the stuff they sell in a beer garden I quit drinking it. Frankly, no man enjoys good liquor as I do and it is not for me to say whether the Eighteenth Amendment is wise or unwise. But law is law and no man has a right to break it."

Indiana W. C. T. U. Offers Prizes to Students

The Topic, "Why the Volstead Act Should be Upheld."

The Indiana W. C. T. U. is offering three prizes of $100, $50 and $25 to undergraduate students of the colleges of its state for essays on the topic, "Why the Volstead Law Should be Upheld." The essays must be original and not to exceed 1500 words, with not more than 200 quoted words.

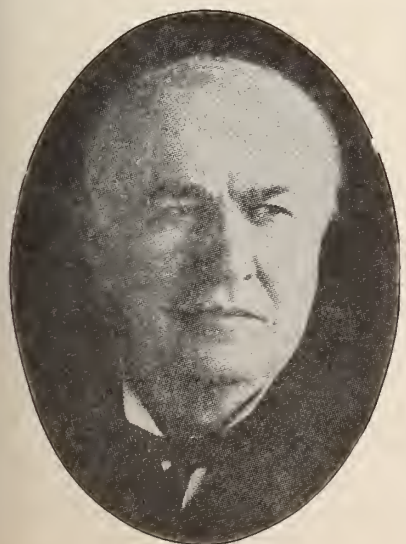
Four copies of each essay, in typewriting, shall be sent on or before April 26, 1922, by registered mail to the secretary of the Indiana W. C. T. U. Contest Committee, Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter, 1455 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

Three of these copies shall bear no mark of identification, the fourth shall contain the name of the writer and the institution he represents. The three unmarked copies are to be given to the three judges. Each essay shall be judged on thought and composition. The three prize winners shall be invited to read their essays before the Indiana W. C. T. U. State convention to be held in October, 1922.

Chicago's Superintendent of Schools Urges Students To Make "Mental Budgets"

A "Mental Budget" for students was urged by Superintendent of Schools Peter A. Mortenson.

"The budget should consist of the things the student wishes to accomplish, and should be made up in order that he or she may have always a definite program in mind," he said. "Scattered efforts do not bring rewards, and the drifter, the student without ultimate objects, will never accomplish much."



Thomas Edison on Law Enforcement and Prohibition

"I have never had time, not even five minutes, to be tempted to do anything against the moral law, the civil law, or any law whatever. If I were to hazard a guess as to what young people should do to avoid temptation, it would be to get a job and work at it so hard that temptation would not exist for them." These are the words of Thomas A. Edison, who last month celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday.

Of prohibition he said at a meeting of his Ediphone distributors, at the West Orange, N. J., laboratories, August 12, 1921: "*It is the greatest thing in America today.* Drinking whisky is a rotten habit. Everybody ought to help to protect himself from it. Even the drunkards should help, and they would if they had plain common sense."

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Order without delay and use everywhere.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Florida W. C. T. U. Conference Voices Slogan, "Law Enforcement Is Our Job and We Must Help"

Irene G. Adams, Press Superintendent Florida W. C. T. U.

A combination of conditions in a few cities of Florida, because of the tourist season then on, necessitated the substitution of a conference of the state W. C. T. U. officers for the regular thirty-eighth annual convention. It is the second time only that a conference has been necessary. This one took place at New Smyrna and a gratifying heart to heart intimacy prevailed.

At two public evening meetings held in churches, addresses were made by the state evangelist, Rev. Mable Q. Stevens, and the national organizer and lecturer, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, one of the very welcome new residents of Florida. The superintendent of schools invited these women to speak to the pupils. Mrs. Stevens gave a talk to the girls and Mrs. La Mance to the boys.

The president closed her brief address with these suggestions for every union to follow, emphasizing the necessity for Christian women to hold a vision of active participation in civic affairs:

Appoint an agent for our publications and if necessary appropriate money to supply THE UNION SIGNAL to the four general officers.

Educate members to believe that a careful exercise of their right to vote is a Christian duty, and that they are responsible for the election of good officials.

Teach constantly that every woman can and should aid in law enforcement, and that to teach and practice reverence for all laws is the first article of the citizen's creed.

Arrange for study courses in citizenship and make earnest efforts to enroll women not especially interested in politics, and others outside our organization.

A letter was sent by the conference to the local school board commending its ruling that pupils using liquor shall be barred from attending any school in the county. The Florida delegate to the national convention at San Francisco reported it as a meeting "of thrills from beginning to end, and with law enforcement as its keynote."

The gain of members over last year in Florida was 538. The largest membership of any union, and that not in a large town, was 185. Frequently a half-dozen members have performed more real initiative work for reform than the entire membership of larger unions.

UNION SIGNAL subscriptions reported, 204; scientific temperance essays written, 247. The superintendent of this department received the banner for the greatest amount of work done. She reported that a Florida girl won the national S. T. I. prize.

The announcement that at the last session of the legislature a law was passed making the mother an equal partner with the father in the ownership and the guardianship of the child was enthusiastically applauded. For fourteen years the W. C. T. U. has been trying to secure this law.

The subject of law enforcement was discussed frequently. It was said, "IT IS OUR JOB AND WE MUST HELP."

It is a humiliating fact that Florida is very wet despite the law, for the Bahama Islands are only thirty miles distant from the east coast and liquors are being smuggled into the state brought to the islands from Cuba. It is carried to our shores by ships, aeroplanes, and small boats. Over the waterways of the state, and the railways hidden in carloads of fruits or vegetables or by autos over the fine roadways that have really become booze arteries, it finds its way, doubtless, to every state in the Union.

Enforcement officers? Yes! But with two-hundred miles of water and shore teeming with whiskyteers, an army of officers are required. Sessions of Federal Courts are so few and far between that men under arrest and under bonds for appearance at court, almost forget that they are criminals. A large majority of the daily papers are like oysters; they have nothing to say when the tide comes in or when it goes out, but the weekly papers deplore, in strong language, the fact that Florida is the dumping place of Cuban-stored liquor.

Our state president, Miss Minnie J. Neal, endeavors to attend the district conventions and is a welcome and helpful member of each. She is a strict parliamentarian and sees that the presiding district officers are guided by the rules and regulations. She is also prolific in wise suggestions for every locality. Her popularity is evidenced by the fact that fifteen years of service as state president have brought her devotion from the white ribboners of the state, and only one black lot is cast against her each year a lot that undoubtedly is her own.

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THE NEW LAW OBSERVANCE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. On cardboard. Per copy, 10 cents; $3.00 per 100, $12.50 per 500, $20.00 per 1,000. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

SAME AS ABOVE ON PAPER, per 100, $1.00; per thousand, $7.00. Single copies, 5 cents. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Please send remittance with order.

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You Can Help Prohibition,

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Pure Air.
A Cold Water Blotter.
The Cigaret Boy.
"Remember"
Andrew Carnegie Says—.
The Cigaret Boy.
"Hurry Up Yost" Says:
Price, per 100, 40 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

BLINDED BY DRINK

Fred Marlette

It was the ordinary boarding house group who were gathered around the table that evening, and the conversation was of the usual boarding house character, lively and varied. The war and who had won it had been discussed to our satisfaction; the high cost of living, the prevailing disordered condition of affairs, and many other subjects had furnished matter for crisp debates. On this particular evening some one, I forget who, had set us going on prohibition.

"For my part", said a young man, a printer by trade, "I think the Government is going too far. We can dispense with whisky, but if beer is denied the workingmen it will greatly increase unrest."

"On the contrary," put in the bank clerk, "drink, in the past, has been the greatest of all causes of unrest and the best way to prevent disturbances is to take away all causes of strife."

"I don't agree with you," exclaimed a university student, who boasted of being a specialist in economics. "The great cause of unrest is not beer, but capitalism. Now—"

"Give us a rest on that, Ned," interrupted another student, "we had your complete lecture on that subject last Thursday. I am for prohibition. It's the only way to deal with the curse of alcohol."

"Yes," said the printer, "that's all right as regards spirits, but why not let the workingmen have light wine and beer?"

"Because," said the medical student, "to drink beer is the most harmful way of taking alcohol. If we are to have liquor at all let us have pure spirits. In beer you get the spirits diluted with a lot of slops. The worst drunkards are the beer drunkards, as witness the bums who used to frequent the barrel houses."

"What's the use of all this talk, anyway?" broke in another of the boys. "The whole thing is wrong for it interferes with personal liberty. I am not a drunkard, and I claim the privilege of taking liquor if I want it, and I am willing to concede this right to others. Alcohol in itself is not bad. It's the abuse, not the use of it, that does harm. There are a hundred moderate drinkers to every drunkard. Why should all the moderate drinkers be deprived of their rights because a few men will persist in making beasts of themselves?"

"I'll answer your question," said a quiet young girl who seldom took part in the discussion. She was a fair-haired, blue-eyed miss of seventeen, or so, with a sweet, sensitive mouth. She spoke in a soft, low voice, yet there was a quality in it that compelled attention.

"My father's farm," she said, "is about six miles from the valley of Nettleton. Six years ago last fall my brother got something in his eye at threshing time. It bothered him for several days and the inflammation became noticeable. At last father called in Doctor Thorpe who lived in Nettleton. He treated the eye for some time but without success. At last he advised an operation. Of course my brother and father and mother hesitated, but brother kept getting worse and worse and the inflammation threatened to spread to his other eye. The doctor insisted that the affected eye must be taken out. At last consent was given. It was arranged to bring a nurse from the city and have the work done in our own home. A date was fixed and the nurse and doctor arrived together, bringing with them an operating table. Mother said afterwards that she detected liquor on Doctor Thorpe's breath the moment he entered the house, but otherwise he seemed to be in his usual normal condition. People said he could carry a lot of liquor without showing it. He was not a drunkard. I do not think he was ever what you would call intoxicated; but it was well known that he had ale, stout and such liquors on his table, and took them habitually. He was a typical moderate drinker.

"Well, the family was excluded from the room until the operation was over. The nurse had never seen my brother before; had she been familiar with the case she would doubtless have prevented what happened.

"When it was over, my father lifted my brother from the operating table to the bed, and we were all admitted to the room. I was only a small girl but I remember everything distinctly, it was all so strange and wonderful to me.

"The doctor was washing and packing his instruments when my brother began to come out from under the anesthetic. He rolled and tossed about and muttered something in a thick voice. After a time he gave a sharp cry and sat up in bed and in spite of his nurse tore off the bandages."

The little country girl paused and her sensitive lips twitched as if she were going to cry. With an effort she controlled herself.

"The doctor—had taken out—the wrong eye."

A horrified shudder went through her listeners. Some of the women began to cry. The medical student blurted out:

"The blamed fool of an idiot!"

"Of course nothing could be done," said someone.

"Oh, no. My brother is stone blind. An eye specialist told us afterwards that the first eye could have been saved if in the beginning it had received proper treatment. My father entered suit for damages, but Doctor Thorpe fled to Mexico, or somewhere. He had no funds, to speak of, anyway; no amount of money could, of course, compensate my brother for the loss of his sight."

She turned to the liquor advocate in answer to whose assertions she had told the story.

"That is why I am opposed to so-called moderate drinking of beer or any other liquor."

"Hear! Hear!" came from several voices.

The printer ended the discussion:

"After what we have heard, I guess there's nothing more to be said."

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Evanston, Illinois

Newspapers that are so hidebound in their opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment that they encourage violation, as many newspapers do, are public enemies.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Columbus was wiser than he knew when he shouted, "I see Dry Land!"

—*New York Sun.*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

The only way beer and wine can come back, is by retracing the route by which they went. And that is a long, long trail.

Not until a congress and legislatures pledged to amend the Eighteenth Amendment are elected can there be another opportunity to buy a nickel beer.—*Omaha* (Nebraska) *News.*

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Lima, Ohio.

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia" is bound for India, having among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford, who have become acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle, her small son, Eric, and Angela O'Connor, who, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, is on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, who is a total abstainer, is glad to note that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, Harford is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Through pity for her he breaks his reticence on the subject, and tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise, but does not mention any particular reason therefor. One night, while his mother is at a bridge party, tiny Eric helps himself to her whisky, left out on the table in their cabin, and quickly becomes unconscious.)

CHAPTER IV.

"Mr. Harford, Mr. Harford, come at once," an agonized voice cried outside his cabin door, just as he had closed it for the night.

He opened it. There stood Angela O'Connor, pale, distraught and trembling.

"What is it, Miss O'Connor?"

"Eric, Eric," she faltered; "he is dying, I think; please fetch the doctor."

Harford lost no time and was soon at the door of No. 79 with the doctor.

Moans issued from inside. The two men were admitted by Angela. Mrs. Carlyle was on her knees with her arms round the child, calling to him to awaken.

The little face was red and swollen: he breathed with deep, snoring respirations and convulsive movements of the tiny body, which grew stronger each moment.

The doctor took the child from his mother, laid him down on the berth, looked at his eyes, smelt his breath.

"Alcoholic poisoning," he muttered; then "I will fetch a stomach-pump—the only chance," and was gone.

Harford heard the low exclamation, and turning to Mrs. Carlyle, said, "He is poisoned!"

"Poisoned!" she shrieked. "By whom?"

"By whisky!" He turned and held up the bottle which lay on its side empty.

She gasped, "The whisky bottle! I forgot and left it out when I went up to dinner. Oh, God, forgive me! He won't die! he shall not die!"

The doctor returned.

"Oh, doctor!" she shrieked, catching hold of his arm; "save his life for a thousand pounds."

"Madam, I will save his life for nothing, if possible," replied the man, gravely.

He endeavored to get swallowed the liquid he had brought, but with no avail. Other means were tried, but it was a hopeless case.

The distressed breathing grew fainter and fainter, then with a strong convulsive movement, the little life expired.

"He is gone," the doctor said, laying the little lifeless body down reverently. With a shriek Mrs. Carlyle pushed him aside.

"Don't touch him! he is not dead—he is asleep!" She caught the little corpse up in her arms, and looked into the sweet face and saw it stiffen and grow white and cold. Then with a groan, she sank down unconscious.

"Better so," said the doctor. Again he took the little body and laid it down, straightened the limbs and pulled a sheet over it; then, turning to Angela, who knelt with blanched and horrified face by her friend's insensible form, he said, "Miss O'Connor, let me advise you to go into the dining-saloon and lie down—you can do no good here. I will send the stewardess to Mrs. Carlyle. She shall have a sleeping draught which will keep her quiet, while all that is necessary is done."

Harford, who was waiting outside, helped Angela upstairs into the dining-saloon, fetched a pillow and rug, and tried to make her comfortable. Weeping and trembling she begged him not to leave her.

"Oh, horrible! horrible! I shall never get over this," she cried.

The doctor came in at this moment.

"Mr. Harford and Miss O'Connor, you are the only two who know of the cause of death. We must keep it quiet: we cannot allow a scandal of this kind to get abroad amongst the passengers. 'Death by misadventure,' remember. The child drank an overdose of his mother's medicine."

"Medicine," cried Harford, scornfully; "and will you, sir, lend yourself to this lie?"

"It is no lie; whisky is used as medicine, alcohol is an accepted drug, but it must not be known that whisky was the cause. I am now going to report it to the Captain, then I shall have the little fellow's body removed, and it will be buried at dawn."

"At dawn! So soon!" cried Angela, shuddering, and Harford, horrified, said,

"Oh, no, it can't be in the sea, you mean?"

"You seem dazed, my dear fellow. Where else can it be buried?"

He was gone, and Harford turned to Angela.

"Try to sleep now."

"I feel as if I should never sleep again." Then with a sob she caught his arm. "Mr. Harford, when will Eric be buried?"

"At dawn."

"Let me come and say a prayer for his poor mother."

"It will be too much for your strength."

"No, no! please come for me. I shall be watching; please promise me."

He promised reluctantly, and then left her, to spend his night in vigil, too overcome by this latest tragedy of alcohol to sleep.

(To be continued)

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The Narcotic Drug Control League

Martha M. Allen, Superintendent of Medical Temperance for the World's and National W. C. T. U.

A new national society has been organized to fight the habit forming drug evil. Headquarters are to be at 120 Broadway, New York City. The organization had its beginning among the elite, and counts among its patrons and patronesses some of the leading society people.

The first conference of this league was held in the fashionable Colony Club's assembly room on the evening of January the twentieth. The attendance was by invitation, the cards being sent out by Miss Sara Graham Mulhall, who was deputy commissioner of narcotic drug control under Governor Smith.

There was a great array of speakers on the platform, but only Miss Mulhall and Bishop Brent of the Philippine Islands were allowed over five minutes' time to present their views. Bishop Manning, Episcopal bishop of New York, presided. Colonel Griswold, in introducing the presiding officer, told of the terrible scenes he had witnessed at Camp Upton when drafted men from New York's east side were deprived of the narcotic drugs to which they had become addicted. A considerable number suffered such torture by being deprived of drugs that they had to be rejected from the army.

Bishop Brent was a member of the International Commission on Narcotics, which met at the Hague before the war. He said the German delegates to that convention were responsible for there being so little accomplished in the way of curtailment of the drug evil. He declared that there was little hope of overcoming present conditions unless we could get other nations to fall into line with us as this is a world problem. He said more must be done to develop self control among our young people. Character and self-respect are needed, as well as legislation. The main thing is to strive to control the output of narcotic drugs, and to permit no more opium or cocaine to be brought into the country than is needed for medical use.

He told of a deliberate effort to debauch school children and asserted that heroin is given them to create an appetite for the drug and thus make customers for the trade. He praised China for its effort to control the opium traffic and said that young Chinamen are greatly opposed to the use of opium; that is the popular thing there to fight the traffic. (Would that young America were as wise about the liquor traffic, was the thought of the writer!)

Miss Mulhall said that the United States is manufacturing more morphine than any other country, and its export

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are responsible for much of the trouble with drugs that China is having today. In 1919, Seattle alone shipped out enough morphine to make 600,000,000 doses. In this country we have a condition one-third as bad as China as regards the number of drug addicts. There are over a million and a half here. "These," she said, "are found not only in the underworld, but among people in high governmental and judicial positions. We found addiction in our most distinguished homes, and among judges, lawyers, physicians and nurses. Hundreds in our city clinic told me they began the habit by having to give the drug to sick persons in their care. One dose, two, three, and the person may be enslaved. It is not the underworld addict who is keeping the traffic alive. It is the well-to-do people who are spending millions for narcotic drugs. We cared for 10,000 addicts daily while we had the city clinic. Ninety per cent of these took heroin, the most baleful of all drugs. Why does this traffic go on? Because of the high profit in it. * * * It is easy for boys and girls to get all the heroin they want in New York. One day four school children were arrested on the street for selling heroin. Doctors are not now prescribing this drug. The U. S. Public Health Service will not permit the use of heroin where they have control. * * * Boys and girls of eleven and twelve visited our clinic for cure. Fathers and mothers came looking for lost children. If a moving picture of what we saw in that clinic could be put before the public of this country the people would arise and demand that an end be put to the possibility of such conditions."

Dr. Alexander Lambert said that heroin addicts will murder, steal, or sell themselves into prostitution to get the drug if otherwise deprived of it. He spoke strongly against alcohol, but said that the alcohol addict can do without liquor if it is taken from him, but the drug addict suffers horrible torture when he is without his drug. He expressed the view that international work must be done if success is to crown efforts in curbing this evil. They must strike at the root, the production of these harmful drugs.

Dr. Copeland, the city health commissioner, said they cured about 3,000 addicts in the city while the clinic was open, but it was so easy for these people to get the drugs again that they lapsed discouragingly.

There were several other speakers, all of whom emphasized the need of educating the public to understand the terrible condition of affairs as regards drug habits in the United States, and the need of education as to the danger in meddling with these things which make such pitiable slaves of those who learn to crave them.

As this new league is sponsored by people of wealth and high social position it is to be hoped that it may have a large influence in doing the much needed work of curbing the production of these evil drugs and so getting at the root of the trouble.

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is what the Eighteenth Amendment suggests to one person. What does it suggest to you?

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Every teacher of physiology recognizes its value. High school students call it an interesting educational film. The illustrations are practical in application, and the details carefully worked out.

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A Good Citizen's Duty

The principle of prohibition is firmly established in this country. Its beneficent effects are apparent everywhere except in the anarchistic sections of the large cities. There is naught for every good citizen to do but to assist in the enforcement of the prohibition laws of the land. Fill the jails with moonshiners and bootleggers, and if the jails are not large enough to hold them, build larger jails. Those who do not believe in the enforcement of law should go to Russia and enjoy the blessings of a country where there is no respect for law.—*Sparta News.*

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Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

If you have not celebrated March 1, Lillian M. N. Stevens' birthday, do not think, for a moment, it is too late to do so. UNION SIGNAL DAY meetings may be held any day in the natal month of this revered woman. How fitting a memorial is the privilege of aiding the cause she so loved, and one of the big helps is placing your messenger—THE UNION SIGNAL—in the hands of all who stand for "God and Home, and Every Land."

The January 26 issue will furnish programs. Your union will celebrate? Say YES!

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Women Who Are Excused From Reading The Union Signal

1. The back-number woman who does not care to keep up with the times.

2. The narrow-gauge woman who is content to be provincial.

3. The unambitious woman who does not object to limited equipment for work.

4. The indolent woman who prefers to fritter away her time.

5. The busy woman, who puts other things before God's kingdom.

6. The selfish woman who has no social conscience.

7. The prejudiced woman who "doesn't believe in the work of the W. C. T. U."

8. The disloyal woman, who prays, "Thy Kingdom Come," but will not give of herself or her means to help bring the kingdom.

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa
2. Grady County, Georgia

Union Signal Quiz

1. What city councils have placed themselves on record as being against any modification of the prohibitory law?

2. Show how the liquor traffic, as illustrated by the difficulty between Spain and Iceland, is working against personal and national liberty.

3. Mention some of the arguments of the wets against prohibition and meet them by statements of the benefits it has wrought.

4. Summarize briefly the progress of prohibition as portrayed by some decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

5. In a brief talk of four or five minutes, emphasize the necessity of voting at the primary elections.

6. What has Governor Cox of Massachusetts to say in regard to observance of law?

7. Discuss the importance of holding, for the sake of other nations, the prohibition ground that we have gained.

8. What prize offers have been made by the W. C. T. U. of the state of Indiana?

9. What can the public press do for prohibition?

10. Is your local union getting the greatest good possible out of the help THE UNION SIGNAL furnishes?

Do Your Part in the Campaign

A Series of Medal Contests Will Help Educate for Law Observance and Gain New Members

Plan for a series at once. Our Twentieth Century Medal Contest Reciters, Nos. 1—2—3 will furnish material. Price each, 20 cents.

All old contest reciters from Nos. 1 to 23 at special price of 10 cents each, except Nos. 15—19—21—22 and 23 which are out of print.

A few Anti-Cigaret Speakers are in stock. While the supply lasts, 10 cents per copy. Also a limited number of Peace Reciters at same price.

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The Value of Medal Contests from Contestants' Point of View.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Signal Steam for the Trio Team

Let's sing the 20,000
Trio Teams into taking
THE UNION SIGNAL!
Altogether, join in the chorus:

A million members can be won
By Nineteen Twenty Four
If every Trio-Team will read
The Signal more and more.

Subscribe and bring the victory,
Subscribe each Trio-Team,
For workers true like you and you
Must run by Signal Steam.

Retrospection

'Twas an old empty bottle in dire disregard,
That lay on a heap in a junk dealer's yard.
And it said to itself as it looked all around,
At rags and rubbish that littered the ground,
And the shoes and the paper and old rusty wire
That all the successful junk dealers acquire:

"Alas! Am I really descended to this,
Who once was a solace and bringer of bliss,
Cast here in the shambles all empty and dry?
Not so in the days when I sparkled with rye.
Oh! well I remember the days that are dead,
When I boasted a label of yellow and red,
And had a new cork and a place to myself
On a prominent part of the top pantry shelf.
And when I appeared every once in a while,
They greeted me then with a welcoming smile,
And patted me, praised me, and flattered me so!
Oh! well I remember the sweet long ago.
'Tis so in the world with its splendor and shine,
Its fancies and fortunes and fashion decline.
'Tis so with the glare and the glamour at last,
So swiftly the present slips into the past.
And Old Father Time, standing grim on guard,
Deposits it all in the junk dealer's yard."

—*Walter Howard*

The Union Signal

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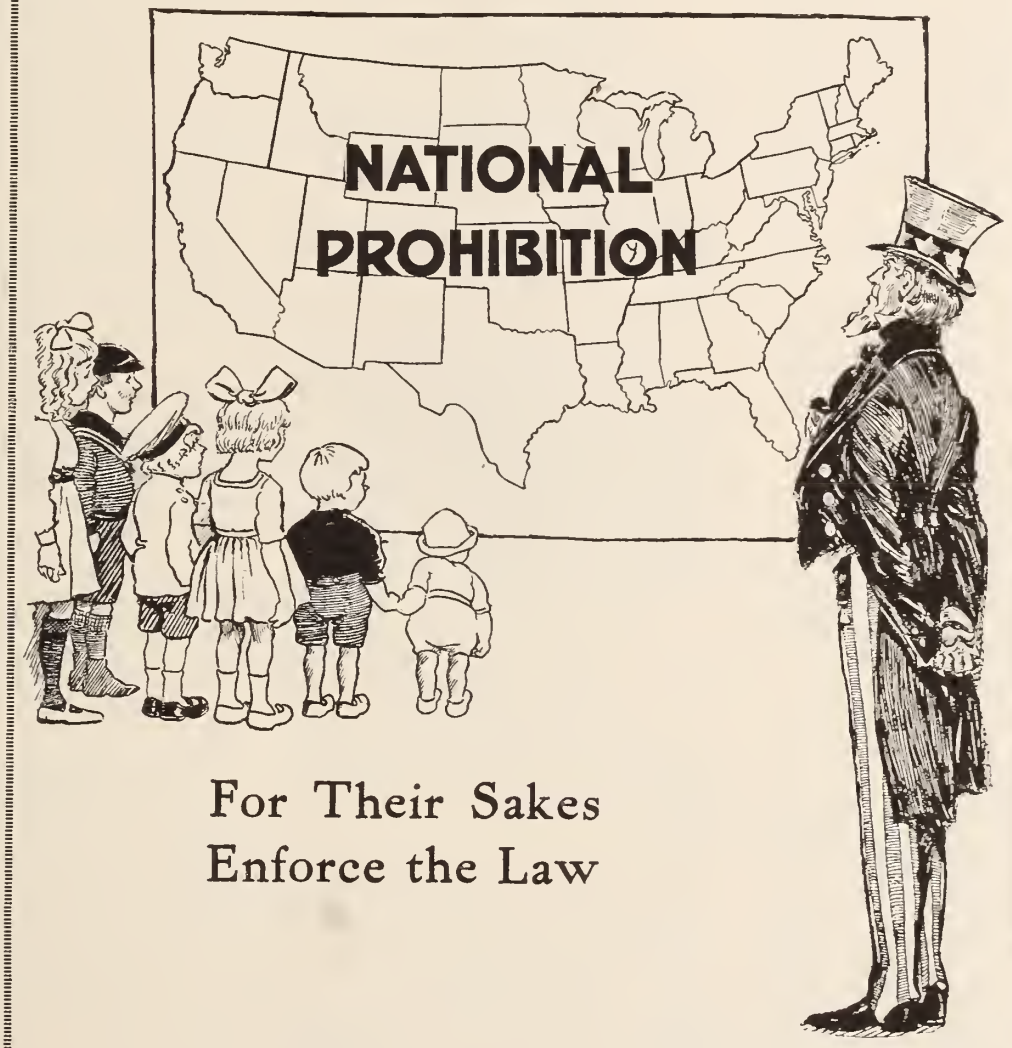

For Their Sakes
Enforce the Law

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONGRESSMAN COOPER MAKES REPLY TO FEDERATION OF LABOR COUNCIL—THE YAP TREATY—ALL TREATIES MADE AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE BEFORE SENATE —PROGRESS IN PLAN FOR SOLDIER BONUS—PRESIDENT RECOMMENDS SHIP SUBSIDY—NEW SENATOR FROM IOWA TAKES SEAT.

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Congressman Cooper Makes Reply to Federation of Labor Council

Congressman John G. Cooper of Ohio, who for many years has taken a great interest in the activities of the American Federation of Labor, declares that the action of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting held in Washington last Sunday, does not represent the rank and file of the men and women who toil.

The council went on record for a modification of the Prohibition Act to permit the manufacture and sale of wine and beer.

Mr. Cooper says:

"I cannot subscribe to the action of the American Federation of Labor in asking for wine and beer. It is not the working class which is clamoring for the return of the liquor traffic. It is a known fact that during the last six years, when the question of wine and beer has been voted upon in the industrial states and manufacturing centers, prohibition of the liquor traffic has been sustained by increasing majorities. I believe the working men and women of our country will resent this effort on the part of the brewery and liquor interests to use them as a means of bringing back to this country the degrading liquor traffic which has always been the arch-enemy of the working class, the American home and a Christian citizenship."

No one has benefited more by prohibition than the laboring man and his family.

Divorcing liquor interests from labor headquarters has made it possible for labor to fight for its rights as never before. These labor leaders prominent in this action taken recently by the council have fought prohibition from the beginning.

The Yap Treaty

By a vote of 67 to 22, the Senate ratified without reservations the treaty between the United States and Japan, confirming American cable and radio rights on the island of Yap.

The ratification followed an all-day battle during which half a dozen amendments or reservations were proposed and rejected by decisive votes.

Senator Underwood, in his support of this so-called Yap Treaty, gave his interpretation of it as follows:

"So far as I am concerned, all I see in the treaty is that Japan yields to this government the right to establish a cable station on the island of Yap, and to establish radio stations in the future if it shall desire to do so. I know there is somewhat more language than that in the treaty, but I think the language is supplemental to what has already been done."

Debate at one time on the treaty assumed an aspect of a farce comedy when Senator France offered an amendment to provide prohibition in this island, belonging to Japan. Senator Reed of Missouri, strange to say, championed this proposal.

All Treaties Made at Washington Conference Before Senate

The treaties negotiated by the Conference for Limitation of Armament were reported out of Committee this week and are now before the Senate.

The treaties won the endorsement of the Committee as they came from the Conference except the following reservation of the Four-Power Pact:

"The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble, or under the terms of this treaty, there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense."

This was adopted by a vote of 10 to 3 in Committee. The vote in Committee on reporting the supplemental treaty to the Four-Power Pact was 12 to 1, with Senator Borah casting the only negative vote. There was a unanimous Committee vote on the Naval Treaty and on the Submarine and Poison Gas Treaties.

The battle for ratification has begun in the Senate.

Progress in Plan for Soldier Bonus

A compromise has been reached by members of the House Ways and Means Committee on the proposed legislation on the soldier bonus. It is understood from the committee assigned to work out the details that the cash feature has been largely eliminated. The plan under consideration is one which would enable service men to obtain funds from banks on adjusted service certificates immediately after they are issued. This it is contended would make unnecessary any heavy draft on the Federal treasury during the next two years, while the refunding of $6,500,000,000 short-dated debt is in progress.

The woman member of Congress, Miss Robertson, has boldly fought a cash bonus.

President Recommends Ship Subsidy

President Harding this week went before a joint session of Congress to urge the enactment of a law to encourage the upbuilding of a merchant marine.

The method proposed by the President and provided for in bills which have been introduced contemplates the admission of imports under a uniform rate, without regard to the flag of the ship which brings them; then the creation of a merchant marine fund by taking 10 per cent of all custom receipts. This fund will be augmented by other revenues—from tonnage, charges, sundry taxes, fees, etc. From the fund would be paid the direct aid to American ships, based on one-half of one cent for each gross ton for any vessel, regardless of speed, for each 100 miles traversed. The compensation would increase according to speed, with a maximum of 2.6 cents per gross ton per 100 miles at the rate of 23 knots.

Arguments made by some that vessels carrying the American flag throughout the world cannot be properly subsidized, on the ground that it would be favoring one interest at the expense of others, is met by the contention that the merchant marine is like the railroads—an entity serving as a national utility and national defense; that the railroads were subsidized in many ways by the government and are now, in fact, enjoying government aid that is equivalent to a subsidy. Is transportation, regardless of its character, deserving of government encouragement, and, if necessary, financial assistance, if it constitutes a national utility and an agency of defense?

New Senator from Iowa Takes Seat

Charles A. Rawson, appointed by the governor of Iowa to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Senator Kenyon, following the latter's acceptance of an appointment as judge of the Eighth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, has been sworn in.

The vacancy made in the chairmanship of the Committee on Education and Labor by Senator Kenyon's retirement will probably be filled by Senator Sterling of South Dakota. Senator Borah of Idaho by seniority rule would come to this place, but it is understood that he prefers to give his attention to the work on other committees.

Senator Capper of Kansas is the new chairman of the unofficial, bi-partisan agricultural bloc.

Hays Has Demonstration of His Popularity With Employes

Postmaster General Hays attended his last Cabinet meeting this week, as he retires from public office today.

Mr. Hays received an idea of his popularity among his co-workers in the Post Office department when his associates, representatives of the 326,000 postal employes, tendered him a farewell luncheon. This was arranged by the National Welfare Council, representing the various Post Office department organizations.

Dr. Hubert Work, who has been First Assistant Postmaster General and is president of the American Medical Association, has been appointed by the President to succeed Mr. Hays.

Reduction in Army and Navy Appropriations the Slogan

A cut of 50 per cent—from $790,000,000 to $400,000,000—in the army and navy appropriations, is urged by Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments in this week's issue of the Council's bulletin.

In support of this position, Mr. Libby stated: "The common sense of the nation is urging the policy of drastic economy upon Congress. The army and navy appropriations constitute the only field where further economy is practicable We maintain that a 50 per cent reduction is not excessive at this time for the following reasons:

"When the treaties have been ratified universal testimony affirms that war between America and Japan will have been made, humanly speaking, impossible during the life of the naval holiday. Our relation with all other nations make war between us unthinkable.

"The 5-5-3 ratio is a maximum and not a minimum. No nation is under obligation to spend on armaments the entire sum permitted by the treaties. Peace having been assured by the success of the Conference, the race in economy is, as General Smuts says, the next race for which every nation must prepare. It is going to be a neck-breaking race and the sooner we strip for it, the better!

"Every civilized country will immediately be compelled by the burden of taxation to follow our example in economy on armaments. Japan wavers between the 50 per cent reduction of her Army advocated by her Liberals and the inconsiderable reduction recommended by her military party. Reports from London indicate that England is reluctant to build the two battleships permitted her by the treaty.

"The 50 per cent saved is needed for other things. Business men want taxes reduced and the money liberated for business use, and farmers, labor, educators, the organized women seek money for constructive uses.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1922.

Decrease in Alcoholic Insanity

In the annual report of the Overbrook Hospital, the hospital for Essex County, New Jersey, for 1921, the superintendent, Dr. Guy Payne, gives statistics that show the effect of national prohibition upon the percentage of alcoholic patients. During the years from 1916 they had decreased as follows: In 1916, 46; in 1917, 48; in 1918, 20; in 1919, 11; in 1920, 9; and in 1921, 4 such cases.

Philadelphia Dry Findings

In connection with statements made by the wets to the effect that prohibition showed fewer benefits in 1921 than in 1920 it is interesting to note that the statistics do not seem to bear them out. In six banks in the labor center of Philadelphia, deposits jumped from $8,965,000 in 1917 to $19,494,000 the first of the present year.

In 1918 there were 2,326 cases of alcoholism admitted to the Philadelphia General Hospital, and in 1921 only 702 cases. Furthermore, the city had the lowest mortality rate in its entire history during the year.

The average number of arrests for intoxication for the two years preceding prohibition was 29,754, while for 1920 and 1921 the average was 18,081.

Anti-Beer Act Upheld by Court

In Brooklyn the other day the Piel Brothers, brewers, made application for an injunction restraining the federal authorities from interfering with them in the manufacture of beer for medical purposes. The judge denied the application, however, holding that the enactment of the Willis-Campbell Act was a proper exercise of the authority vested in Congress to enact laws to accomplish effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

London Dockers Boycott Beer

It is reported that the dockyards area of London, England, has virtually gone "dry" as the result of the dockers' boycott on beer recently ordered by the Transport Workers' Federation as a vigorous protest against the action of the brewers in reducing wages and still keeping up the price of beer. Officials of the federation report that men who for years have drunk beer by the gallon have stopped drinking entirely.

Undertakers Suffer Under Prohibition

The year just closed, according to the New York health commissioner, Royal S. Copeland, has marked the lowest general death rate and the lowest infant death rate ever recorded in New York City. The general death rate was considered phenomenally low in 1920, being 12.93 per 1,000 of the population, but last year it went still lower—11.17 per 1,000 of the population. The infant death rate was 71.1 per 1,000, the lowest rate ever reached by any great city. In 1920 it was 85 per 1,000.

Medical Colleges Cannot Get Enough Bodies For Work

The statement made some time ago in regard to other medical colleges is repeated by the dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois, Dr. Eycleshymer, who is quoted in a recent issue of the *American Issue*. He states that it is impossible to obtain anything like the proportionate number of bodies for anatomical purposes that the college was accustomed to getting before prohibition went into effect, when in the late winter and early spring especially there were a large number of people dying from pneumonia and similar diseases. His explanation is that in other days the alcoholics who became exposed to severe changes during those months contracted pneumonia and were unable to withstand it. He is authority, also, for the statement that there is the same shortage all over the country.

> Our safety and happiness lie in obedience to law by every man, woman and child within the domain of our Republic, and no one can undermine respect for law without being, to that extent, an enemy to law and orderly government.
>
> —Hon. H. M. Daugherty, Attorney General of the United States.

Moving Pictures Should Promote Prohibition

The moving picture industry is swinging into line for law enforcement, according to Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes. The *Milwaukee* (Wisconsin) *Journal* says that the commissioner's attention was recently called to the fact that not long ago, in one of the leading motion picture studios, the participants in an elaborate dining room scene were grouped around the table when someone remarked that something was missing. Another of the group volunteered, "It's the wine glasses."

"We are living in prohibition days and there will be no wine glasses in this picture," the director replied.

"When this care generally prevails in the industry," said Mr. Haynes, "and all elements which might suggest thoughtlessness in regard to high ideals, law and order, are eliminated, we may look forward to a new day in the inculcation through this medium of higher ideals and purposes, which will mean better citizenship."

Americanization Work Among Hotel Employes

The American Hotel association is just entering the field of Americanization. Classes were recently started in one of Chicago's largest hotels with an enrollment of 60, chiefly waiters, porters and workers from the housekeeping and chefs' departments.

Famous Winery to Become Health Resort

According to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, it is rumored that several big interests have been negotiating for the well-known Ruby Hill vineyard, located in Livermore Valley, California, with the idea of establishing a health resort there. The government recently purchased 227 acres of the Cresta Blanca ranch, which is about two miles from the Ruby Hill site, and has in contemplation the construction of an immense hospital for its sick service men. The thermal belt of the Livermore Valley has gained much prominence through the cases of tuberculosis that have been successfully treated.

New Commissioner of Law Enforcement in Chicago a Minister

A few weeks ago, because of the lawless conditions prevailing in the city of Chicago, Mayor William Hale Thompson put in office a law enforcement commissioner, Rev. John H. Williamson, whose chief work is to be the enforcement of the prohibition law. In announcing the appointment, the mayor appealed to "every school, every church and every temple of justice in the city" to teach respect for the law, and to all parents to co-operate in making the campaign for law and order a success.

The first move made by Dr. Williamson was the undertaking of a survey of the situation in the city. The next was a meeting held in the city's council chambers for the purpose of discussing ways and means of best carrying on the campaign. To this were invited civic, social and religious workers of the city. Addresses were made by the mayor, the corporation counsel, the chief of police, and the new commissioner. The last named speaker reminded his audience that there are ten thousand criminals in the city but that with the rest of the population united for good, lawlessness need not be rampant. "Under our system of government," said the speaker, "there exists no right of revolution against the law, and he who says that he will not obey the law is striking at the very cornerstone of our free republic and is unworthy of the blessings of citizenship in our beloved land."

It is expected that citizens' committees will be organized at once in each neighborhood, these to be fused into a large organization for united action.

Law Enforcement and Child Welfare

The danger in violating the prohibition law has been strikingly brought home to the individual parent by South Dakota's prohibition director, Isaac Pearson, who is thus quoted by the *Sioux Falls* (South Dakota) *Argus-Leader*:

"It is generally admitted that national prohibition has already accomplished great good. The predictions of its advocates have not been disappointed. Yet it must be admitted that the ideal has not been reached. There is much to be done. No one believed absolutely prohibition could or would be realized in a few short years. Indeed its greatest benefits will accrue to succeeding generations. How soon and in what measure the fullest benefits will be secured depends on the activity of the residents of the smallest political subdivisions of the state looking to law enforcement and law obedience.

"If a father should indulge in moonshining or bootlegging what a horrible example he sets before his sons! How can he compel them to law obedience? If they should become hold-up men, mail robbers, burglars, or automobile thieves, may not they reply, 'We are no worse than you, for we are alike offenders against the laws of both state and nation'? Nor is he who buys from the bootlegger to satisfy his appetite for strong drink any the less a real offender, for he contributes to the maintenance of a criminal in his nefarious business. One who informs another where he may buy liquors is also an offender."

AMERICANS DO NOT KNOW THE FOREIGNER

Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director Americanization

"The welcome and treatment received by European newcomers to America at Ellis Island has up to this time been scandalous, and did not in the least tend to draw the immigrant towards this country, to interest him, to give him a good understanding of America, or to encourage him to study the language of the country, its social and political institutions and its form of government. On the contrary, everything was done to discourage the immigrant, to kill the flame of sympathy which he felt, coming over to the dreamed of 'country of freedom.'"

"The greatest fault with the Americans is that they do not know the foreigners, that they do not try to know them, that they do not want to see or recognize those things which are good, noble and worthy of support in the foreigners; that they consider themselves superior to 'that immigrant mob'; that they regard every immigrant as an ignoramus, a being that cannot think right, or cannot feel as the Americans. This placing of himself so far above the immigrant by the average American, is the main obstacle in the way of coming to an understanding of each other—this is America's great misfortune." (This from *Dzicnnik Zwiazowy*, Polish Independent, Chicago, Ill.)

Such criticisms as these coming from our friendly foreign-language newspapers, are probably not pleasant for the "average American" to read, and yet if they spur us to a wholesome activity by giving us a better understanding of our duties and possibilities, then we should welcome them. We must plead guilty to the charge that we do not *know* these newcomers, and that many of us do not *care* to know them, as proven by the "for sale" signs on the homes of Americans when the foreign family moves in next door; that we have *not* been as active at Ellis Island in our efforts to give them the first lesson in Americanism by showing them the brotherly spirit as we should have been; that we have, many of us, forgotten our own foreign extraction and under-rated the foreigner's mental and moral worth—but we beg the editors of these foreign papers to look about them and see how much better we are behaving than we used to and to note that there *has been* a great awakening among the "average Americans" and that these newcomers are having placed in their reach today many of the advantages which will, if they grasp them, make their dream of America as the "country of freedom" a reality. May this criticism stir white ribboners to greater activity in manifesting to those newcomers next door to them the true, Christian American spirit. Be a neighbor and friend to the foreign woman within your reach.

AMERICANIZATION NOT A COMEDY

Theo. Whiting

Instead of the "Comedy of Americanization," an article thus titled, which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*, should be called "The Tragedy of Americanization." Nothing makes the situation so serious as the fact that native Americans are so cock-sure of themselves and their rights and the duties which accompany those rights.

John Daniels in a recent book, "America Via the Neighborhood," has given this excellent rule by which to measure the quality and quantity of Americanization—"The essence of Americanization is constructive participation in community life."

Recently I saw a most striking illustration of this definition. At a small town in the west two young men boarded my train. They were followed by a man of whom I thought at once, "He is their father. How fine for the three to travel together. It is not often that is the case. Usually the father rushes off on business trips and the boys of this age are in high school or college. How happy they must all be!"

As they came nearer, I noticed the young men walked with a peculiar gait, and I heard a clinking sound. Looking at them more closely, I observed upon the wrist of each a gleaming metal ring with a chain connection. Their ankles were similarly bound together. The boys slipped into a seat opposite me while the older man took one facing them, exhibiting no paternal pride but rather the watchfulness of a sheriff. The boys' heads hung forward; their eyes were not ready to meet his gaze. They had failed to constructively participate in community life and had gone farther and taken a destructive part in some way. Lawbreakers—mere boys with faces still youthful and innocent!

As I looked at them, my heart heavy—heavy for them and for their mothers—I saw coming down the car with head erect, eyes flashing, and walking with firm, trained step, a boy of about their age, in our country's uniform. He had done his bit of constructive work in time of war and was still "carrying on."

All three were Americans, each had had his chance, yet in some way one had chosen to build while the others had helped to destroy.

For constructive participation in the building of the nation, we need a common language, trained minds, high ideals, and unselfish devotion. Can lofty principles be instilled by ridicule, by contempt, by neglect?

The man who declared to me, "I belong to the best Americanization organization I know," and when asked what he meant replied, "Because we will let none but one hundred per cent Americans join" had a small standard of Americanism.

Who are "one hundred per cent Americans"? Not those whose eyes are riveted upon the past as they bask in the glory of deeds and dollars of their ancestors; not those who shout "personal liberty" as they boldly evade the law; not those who wrap their robes of complacency about them and ignore the ignorant, the destitute, the stranger within our gates; not those who allow criticism and hatred to rankle in their hearts because their neighbor differs from them in creed, in politics, in culture, in language; but those who fearlessly look ahead, bravely taking a stand for law observance and law enforcement, forgetting self and endeavoring to bring about the square deal for all, those who take an active part in sustaining and constructing community and national life—they are the ones who are "one hundred per cent Americans."

We native Americans are often in need of Americanization. We need to re-receive as well as give; to learn as well as teach; to work with, not for, others; to show our ideals by earnest, honest living; to censure less and encourage more; to give the New Americans a chance for decent living, for education, for a living wage, to see America at her best rather than her worst, to become intelligent loyal citizens of this, the best country in the world—best because it has stood in the past and stands today for Christian ideals and, if we constructively participate, ever will stand for opportunity, for fair play, for the observance of Christ's golden rule in custom and in law.

When we place first things first, when we individually and nationally give ourselves and our money willingly for education—not for our personal education but for the education of all, child, adult, black and white—for child welfare, for the care of mothers, for developing community life, social, spiritual, and moral; when we recognize that these are as important as war, roads, monuments, and sky-scrapers—then Americanization will be neither a comedy nor a tragedy but a serious business in which the school child and the governor, the son of the Pilgrim Fathers and the newest pupil in the citizenship class, the member of the Woman's Club and the Missionary Society, as well as the washwoman who dries her hands before she takes her lesson in English when the home teacher calls—will all be engaged—this business which calls for the highest qualifications and brings the largest returns—the business of building America.

Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

"Mother Gets Back on the Job," by Bess Streeter Aldrich, in *The American Magazine* for February. Another story of the doings of the Cutter family.

"America and I," by Anzia Yezierska in *Scribner's Magazine* for February.

"As one of the dumb, voiceless one I speak. One of the millions of immigrants beating, beating out their heart at your gates for a breath of understanding."

"Wanted—A Female Moses," an editorial by Ida Clyde Clarke; "Come Play with Your Child" (what an American town has done to encourage more home play) by Helen Ferris; and "A Correspondence Course in Mothercraft," conducted by Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge; in the March *Pictorial Review*.

"The Tariff is Your Tariff," by William G. Shepherd; "The Maternity Bill Explained," by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley; and "Letters from a Senator's Wife," by Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes; in *Good Housekeeping* for March.

"The Love of Life," an editorial in the March *Woman's Home Companion*.

"You are Paying for Health—Are You Getting It?" by Anna Steese Richardson and "Good Citizenship Bureau," conducted by Anna Steese Richardson; the March *Woman's Home Companion*.

"Sid Says: It was the Constitution they Amended—not Human Beings," and "Lest We Forget About Booze," an interview with Dr. Albert M. Barrett, head of the State Psychopathic Hospital of the University of Michigan; in the March *American Magazine*.

MEXICO'S NEW DAY

Anna Adams Gordon, President National and World's W. C. T. U.

That Spain is to furnish text-books on alcohol acceptable to the Mexican government for use in her schools, is the information given us by Dr. Andres Osuna of Mexico City. Dr. Osuna, governor of this province under Carranza's presidency, was also head of the Department of Education. Wise, genial, great-hearted and a lover of his people, Dr. Osuna is an outstanding figure in the educational and temperance work in Old Mexico. The books about which Dr. Osuna is most enthusiastic are "Peligros del Alcohol" by Dr. Garcia del Real and "Bebidas Alcoholicas" by Drs. Piga y Marinon.

Within a few days after my arrival, through the courtesy of Dr. Osuna and Rev. Epigmenio Velasco, who will be remembered as Mexico's official representative at the International Congress against Alcoholism in Washington, D. C., September 21-26, 1920, I enjoyed meeting in conference the temperance leaders of this city. Dr. John Howland, beloved and revered for his long years of missionary and educational service in Mexico under the Congregational Board of Missions, presided. It was a "think-out-loud" conference concerning a program for the women of the Republic whose W. C. T. U. work, like all other lines of educational and social welfare activities, has been handicapped the past few years by disturbed conditions. Fortunately two bishops of the Methodist Church North are at the present moment in Mexico City—the resident bishop, Bishop W. B. Thirkield, and Bishop A. W. Leonard of California who leads the Epworth League movement of the world. Both of the bishops attended the conference and strongly endorsed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. One subsequent meeting of women, representing all church denominations, has been held and a second is called for a few days hence, when it is believed the program will be fully outlined and officers chosen for the national W. C. T. U. of Mexico and for the local union of Mexico City.

Mexico is all astir for a broad system of education of the masses as well as greatly extended primary work. President Obregon, Senor Calles, head of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Adolfo do la Huerta, Secretary of Finance, and Hon. Licenciado Jose Vascoucelos of the department of Education are all out and out-ers for temperance education and for ridding Mexico of the alcohol menace. Senator Herminio S. Rodriguez, who, with his charming wife, attended and participated in the conference, stated that in September, in the coming session of Congress, a measure will be introduced aimed at doing away with the blighting pulque industry. In just what form the legislation will be introduced has not been determined.

The new book of contest recitations, made possible under the grant to the Mexico W. C. T. U. from our Jubilee Fund, contains a stirring reading furnished by Prof. Vascoucelos of the Board of Education. It is an arraignment of what he terms, the "Pulque Aristocracy" a reminder of our "King Alcohol."

The magnificent work of the Methodists in this section of Old Mexico, also of the Baptists and Presbyterians, is beyond all praise. It has been a joy to visit the Sara L. Keen College and the Bible School now connected with it, and to become acquainted with the two gifted directoras, Miss Carrie M. Purdy and Miss Helen Grace Murray and the associated teachers. The first industrial school attempted by the Methodists is a great success. Farming, dressmaking, millinery and home economics find eager students at the delightful Farm School in the suburbs of the city. Miss Rosetta Rodgers, sister of Mrs. Dwight Furness, is the able directora, and Miss Thomas, a live wire on the farm or in the school, shares with Miss Rodgers the heavy responsibilities.

> There are bands of ribbon white around the world, and you and I, bound by their pure, white clasp, thank God and take courage to wage our peaceful war "for God and home and everyland." We belong! Let every lip echo the words; let every heart cherish them.
>
> —Frances E. Willard

The largest Mexican Methodist Church and its many co-operating agencies, book store, Bible classes and theological school, is at Calle Gante 5, and its pastor is Rev. Epigmenio Velasco. Aiding most capably in this busy center of Christian activities are Miss Mary W. Pearson and Miss Grace L. Duryea. On Sunday evening last, I had the pleasure of speaking to this congregation and in the evening, at the Union American Church, of which Rev. William E. Thomas is pastor. Another Methodist Church splendidly equipped and with a fine membership of Mexican people is the Balderas Church, where a rousing welcome reception was given Bishop Leonard.

One ought not to feel lonely in this beautiful old city, for Americans are everywhere and the hospitable kindness shown a new-comer by missionaries and Mexican people alike has been wonderfully generous.

Mexico City is radiant with sunshine and marvelously beautiful are the mountains that surround it from which tower the two famous snow-capped peaks, "Popo,"—Popocatepetl on the right, and "Ixte,"—Ixtla-Cihuatl on the left. "Ixte" is known as "The Lady in White." What a tale these mighty mountains could unfold! The Aztecs, the Spaniards, the Mexicans—the ever changing scenes in this country of romance and bloodshed.

A new day has come to our neighbor republic. We should rejoice that the W. C. T. U. has, with God's blessing, had a share in bringing it.

Thank God, a new day has come to Old Mexico!

A FEW INTERESTING DETAILS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE IOWA CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH STATION

Luella Jones

The Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, to the support of which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union contributes, is gradually widening its circle of influence. Members of the staff are being frequently asked to give lectures and to hold conferences for the discussion of child welfare problems. Troubled mothers write for advice, teachers from all states in the Union ask how they may more efficiently study the children in their charge and help to adjust them to school environment. Parent-Teacher circles are planning programs for a study of nutrition and normal development in which mothers and teachers may work together toward making children happy and healthy. Public health centers write for a chance to co-operate with the research station in proper and scientific methods of relief.

Dr. Bird T. Baldwin, director of the station, receives many requests to give public lectures telling what Iowa is doing for its children, and to confer with parents and teachers on the normal child in its proper social relation at home and at school. His monumental book, "The Physical Growth of Children from Birth to Maturity," has already caused scientists and educators to make a new evaluation of school methods. We are learning that a third important factor in fitting the child into his right place for normal development is the physiological age—a factor of equal importance with chronological and mental age.

"The physiologically more mature child has different attitudes, different types of emotions, different interests from the child who is physically younger, though of the same chronological age."

Dr. Lorle I. Stecher has a set of slides with which she gives interesting and helpful lectures illustrating the work of the Child Welfare Station.

Dr. Daniels, research professor of nutrition, has been asked to address several public conferences on medical study, and in addition to her work with babies in the laboratory at the Children's Hospital, she gives counsel to mothers by mail, directing the feeding of infants for several months at a time.

Wide-awake teachers from all parts of the United States write to ask the significance of our Studies in Child Welfare, indicating a desire to adapt new principles to the needs of school children. Many of them ask for the Height-Weight charts in order to study the proper physical growth of pupils. One of the most hopeful tendencies of the day is the splendid way in which mothers and teachers are trying to make the home and school supplement each other. There is an increasing number of well-informed parents who assume their share of responsibility in educating their children, and they are eager to do so in the most approved way. Not a little credit for this new spirit of co-operation is due to the patient work of the community nurse. That greatest educational progress can be attained only when the child has a healthy body, properly nourished, is gaining recognition.

The recent series of articles in *The Delineator* has brought an avalanche of inquiries from forty or more states where teachers and parents have expressed a desire to open child welfare campaigns in their own respective states or communities.

So the circle widens and educators are passing on the torch from one to another; the child who is the most dependent, yet the most important, member of society, is coming to his own.

W. C. T. U. HISTORY IN THE MAKING

"IT IS THE WAY COMMERCE HAS MARCHED ACROSS THE CONTINENTS AND CAPTURED THEM FOR CIVILIZATION—ONE BY ONE; IT IS THE WAY AN ARMY IS RECRUITED—ONE BY ONE; IT IS THE WAY CHRIST'S CHURCH IS BUILT UP INTO POWER, AND HEAVEN ADDS TO ITS SOULS REDEEMED—JUST ONE BY ONE"

—Frances E. Willard

One-City-to-a-State Meetings Prove Popular and Profitable

Reports received from the first and second series of conferences being held under the auspices of the state unions and the National W. C. T. U. evidence their success.

From Maine comes the word: "I am most happy to tell you of the success of the conference. The speakers, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger and Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, were superb. Their messages were direct and tangible and our women greatly helped."

This message comes from Missouri: "The conference in Kansas City was a great success and we thank Mother National for sending us such fine helpers as Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins and Mrs. Laura Miller. The people were delighted with both and they did us a world of good."

A telegram from Mississippi speaks of the meeting as enthusiastic and the national speakers as most interesting.

Arkansas writes that the meeting at Mansfield was well attended, and that the national speakers captivated the audiences. A state prohibition director, who "loved to be quizzed" furnished an added attraction. Many new members were enlisted as the result of the conference.

If you live in the vicinity of the cities where the meetings of the third or fourth series are to be held do not fail to be present. You will be well repaid for the effort and expense of attending the gathering.

THIRD SERIES

Nashville, Tennessee, March 9-10.
Birmingham, Alabama, March 13-14.
Gainesville, Florida, March 16-17.
Atlanta, Georgia, March 20-21.
Columbia, South Carolina, March 23.
Greensboro, North Carolina, March 24.
Charlottesville, Virginia, March 27-28.

National Representatives: Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director, Department of Child Welfare.

FOURTH SERIES

Indianapolis, Indiana, March 8-9.
Detroit, Michigan, March 10.
Madison, Wisconsin, March 13.
Mankato, Minnesota, March 15.
Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 17.
Central City, Nebraska, March 20-21.

National Representatives: Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director, Department of Americanization; Mrs. Laura P. Miller, National Director, Department of Women in Industry.

Sectional meetings are also to be held in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho (North and South), Oregon, Washington (East and West), Montana, and North Dakota, with Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the Young People's Branch, in attendance.

South Windham (Maine) has doubled its membership and now has sixty-four members.

Second Program in March

Theme—Women and Politics. Women are appointed to many places of responsibiliy in the State and National Government.

Discussion—To what positions have women been elected or appointed in your State? In the nation? What have they accomplished? In what issues are they most interested, and how do they get these issues before the people?

Who's Who in the W. C. T. U.

The Methodist Episcopal Church recently honored Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president of the Maine W. C. T. U., by licensing her as a local preacher. This is the highest recognition accorded women by the Methodist church and confers the title of reverend.

A member of the Pennsylvania state legislature, the Hon. J. T. Davis, attended a medal contest and was so impressed with its educational value that he has offered to present a medal to each union in the county holding a contest under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

In a membership contest recently held in the Huntington Park (California) W. C. T. U., 123 new paid-up members were secured. The contest also was the means of arousing new interest among the old members.

Mrs. Kathleen Norris, the noted magazine writer and novelist, recently joined the Mill Valley (California) W. C. T. U.

The idea of the white star Law Observance window card came from an article written by Mrs. Norris for *McCall's Magazine*. She has indicated her desire to help in the coming referendum campaign in California by speaking for the dry law.

During the course of the program at the monthly meetings of the Grand Crossing (Ill.) W. C. T. U., its members are busily occupied in sewing rags of all the colors of the rainbow, to be taken to a nearby soldiers' hospital. They are used by the convalescent service men in the making of artistic rugs, and the proceeds from their sale provides the semi-invalids with much appreciated spending money.

The Sandersville (Ga.) L. T. L. recently had a most attractive exhibit in the window of the public library. Wild smilax was used as a background for the pictures of Frances E. Willard and Mary Harris Armor and a beautiful bow of white. A temperance pledge chain was suspended from the corners to the center of the window. In the foreground were pictured two homes, the miserable abode of the drunkard's family contrasted with the comfortable home of the man who does not waste his substance in strong drink.

The Indiana W. C. T. U. is appealing for a fund of $3,000 with which to carry on a campaign of publicity and definite work to help to keep the Volstead Law and for the placing of dry men in charge of enforcement of the prohibitory law and prosecution of offenders.

HAVE THESE FACTS REPRINTED IN YOUR LOCAL PAPERS

The pro-liquor press are saying that prohibition is a failure and that conditions are worse than before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. The only way to counteract the effect of such statements is to give wide publicity to the REAL news about prohibition. You can do this by getting the following facts published in your local newspapers. Will you do it? EDITOR.

1. Two years of national prohibition has reduced the number of drinkers of alcoholic beverages from 20,000,000 to 2,500,000, a decrease of 17,500,000, says Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

2. Only 15 per cent of former drinkers are drinking now and these are drinking but five per cent the quantity of liquor that was formerly consumed, says Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

3. The same authority states that the entire drink bill of the nation has decreased $2,000,000,000 a year. This money formerly spent for drink has gone into savings banks or has been spent in legitimate lines for necessary commodities.

4. The year 1921, the second of the prohibition regime, was the healthiest in the United States, according to figures submitted by thirty-seven leading insurance companies transacting about 80 per cent of the life insurance business of the country.

5. The Federal Comptroller of th Currency is authority for the statemer that more than 600 mutual savings bank show gains both in number of depositor and volume of deposits during the la fiscal year. Prominent banks in ever section of the country testify that prol bition has promoted the thrift moveme as shown by increased savings.

6. Judge Kent Greene, president of t Washingtonian Home Association, th oldest operating association of its ki in America, is reported to have said th the Chicago home is the only one o of sixty or more in the country to su vive and that its slim patronage mak its future doubtful.

7. The report of the Board of Charit of the District of Columbia for the fis year 1921 shows a continued decline the population of the workhouse a other correctional and reform institutio The chairman of the committee on formatories and Correctional Institutio and others, says: "The most encour ing fact to be noted in connection w the workhouse is that during the p t year, the daily average of prisoners s only 208 as compared with 334 the ceding year. This is the lowest num r recorded since the establishment of e new workhouse at Occoquan, eleven y rs ago."

BY THE GRACE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE

Eleanor Gridley—Author of "From the Log Cabin to the White House"

Not long ago a popular magazine, devoted mainly to women's interests, published two articles, one in favor of prohibition and the other against it, each written by a well known woman.

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, of brilliant literary achievement, attacked prohibition by asserting that it interferes with personal liberty.

Does personal liberty consist in gratifying one's desire for pleasure, no matter how harmful such self-indulgence may be? Does personal liberty consist in living as one may choose without restraint, however wrong, or infamous, one's conduct? Is this mode of life personal liberty?

To be a law unto oneself would set at naught personal obligation. The disregard of personal obligation is against economic policy, because moral collapse would follow, and over the grave of blasted justice and shattered hopes there would arise a gigantic monument on which would sit enthroned the human Spirit of Evil.

It seems to me that Mrs. Atherton's syllogism will appeal only to the catch-me-quick mind. To the rank and file of serious thinking men and women, especially mothers, it contains no alluring flights of conviction.

Every well informed person knows that the use of intoxicants not only has a deleterious effect on the physical body but also undermines and destroys the moral character.

The most pernicious custom of the civilized races is the "drink habit." It arouses the most vicious and shameless instincts. It renders its victims unwholesome, dishonest, untruthful, licentious, worthless and in every way irresponsible. The sweet, beautiful young woman becomes a disgusting, repulsive old hag; the strong, vigorous young man a tottering, shambling old man. It has a mad bewitchment for the weak, the lawless, the untrustworthy, luring them on to deeds of violence—robbery, murder and vile attacks upon defenseless women and helpless little girls. It makes the home a place as undesirable as the infernal regions, driving the mother to desperation and the children out into the public highways. It has broken up more homes than any other one cause. It is claimed that these conditions are only brought about through the excessive use of liquor, but ask the victims of the "habit" and invariably they will declare they are moderate drinkers.

Mrs. Atherton's charge against the use of ice water and chocolate would be amusing were it not so pathetically weak. Was ever a reeling sailor lad, or staggering soldier boy, drunk on ice water; was ever a blear-eyed besotted old wanton drunk on chocolate; was ever a maudlin derelict drunk on ice water; was ever an infant made feeble, deformed, distorted, suffering because its father was drunk on ice water or its mother's milk poisoned with chocolate?

Mrs. Atherton also opines that those who entertain views that conflict with hers on the subject of prohibition have warped and bigoted minds. Do we agree with the lady? Hardly, for there are many, many who have not forgotten that wonderful army of pioneer men and women who went forth to conquer a powerful and relentless foe. The campaign was an intelligent and well-directed line of assault with willing forces mobilized for heroic attack. The enemy claimed to be invincible. It boasted of having at its command uncountable numbers, unassailable strength and untold wealth. The guns on the enemy's firing line blazed out hellish shot of sneering taunts, insulting innuendoes, malicious falsehoods, cunning strategy. There was, however, no decoying of the valiant band nor dismay in its ranks. With hearts afire, eyes aflame with the glorious vision and souls attuned to triumphal song, this soldier host went marching on to victory.

The prohibition craft is now launched, afloat and well manned. It fears no foe and carries at its mast head the banner on which is inscribed, "Thou shalt not brew."

Why not prohibit the manufacture of a product that paralyzes the body, befogs the mind and destroys the spiritual nature? Why not prohibit the making of that which turns a man into a beast, vile and disgusting; a woman, into a creature, disgraceful and dissolute?

If the manufacture of fireworks, which also maimed, crippled, killed, has been prohibited, is there any reason why the manufacture of the most widely used and most universally destructive product should not be prohibited? Upon the other hand, is there a single good or valid reason why the maddening draught, humanity's greatest curse since the first dawn of existence, should be manufactured and dealt out to the unemancipated children of earth?

Mrs. Atherton closes her panegyric with a powerful (?) climax, when she says, "Prohibition can no more be enforced than personal liberty—love or hate—because it attacks a primary need" and to that assertion adds an imperious command, "Let there be no mistake about that."

Many of those splendid men and women—the common people—who zealously espoused the cause have entered the celestial home but their work lives on, like a pillar of fire leading the way; the memory of their sacrifices is imperishable, like the beauty and fragrance of a new blown rose. This vanished army have entrusted to their devoted followers a sacred heritage—the guarding of our citadal, a worthy temple of giant strength and exquisite symmetry.

Abraham Lincoln said, "God must love the *common* people because he has made so many of them." Let us also believe that God is still creating, with infinite care and love, His largest crop of humanity, the common people.

The Eighteenth Amendment has now become a part of our governing power. We should neither doubt nor assail the loyalty of our commonwealth. Let us have an abiding faith that the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, and the enforcement of its mandates will ever be the Will of the Common People.

"FOR THEIR SAKES"---PROPHECIES FROM THE PRESS

After all, why have the women of the land worked for lo, these many years for the coming of prohibition? Is it merely for their own sakes, that they might lead happier lives? The asking of the question is all that is needed. For after the example of Him who said: "For *their* sakes I sanctify Myself," men and women of the past generations have labored for prohibition and their followers are now striving to enforce it that their children may "enter into their labors." In this connection, the forward look by the press is perhaps of special interest.

The benefits that will accrue to the coming generations are referred to in certain journals, such as the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, which assevcrates that "Undoubtedly a large majority of American children under three years of age are destined never to see a saloon such as once existed in every neighborhood and on nearly every corner," and the *Albuquerque* (New Mexico) *Herald* states, even more emphatically in regard to the present opposition to the law that "These things will pass. The next generation of citizens will no more think of returning hard liquor to a legal status in this country than this generation would think of legalizing the traffic in opium and cocaine."

"After a few generations of prohibition, with alcohol increasingly hard to get, there'll come a generation without any craving for liquor," says the far-sighted *South Bend* (Indiana) *Times*. "That generation will be normally healthy and happy, in body, mind and spirit. Prohibition will be easy to enforce then."

And this most potent of all reasons for continued efforts is stressed by the *Anaheim* (California) *Herald* in the prophecy, "There is a generation growing up and there are generations to be born that will benefit by the prohibition of liquor. If substantial advantage comes to them, the present generation may well forego some of its 'personal liberty.' There is a reason for all the whisky propaganda. The reason is profit. And profit at the cost of human happiness is not a good reason."

The *Pueblo* (Colorado) *Journal* compares the effectiveness of the prohibition law with other laws, reminding us that "no law is entirely effective," and that "laws curb crime, but they do not absolutely prevent it." Then it goes on in a distinctly optimistic mood: "When the stocks of liquor on hand when the country became dry are consumed there will be a noticeable improvement in the dry situation. Indifference of juries, failure of officials to properly enforce the laws, and alliance of respectable persons with bootleggers who supply liquor, combine to make conditions which prevent proper enforcement of the laws. In time these conditions will vanish. There will be an insistence on the part of the general public that the laws be enforced, and those who fail to enforce them will be banished from official positions and their places taken by persons in sympathy with dry laws and not afraid to enforce them against rich and poor alike."

In an editorial entitled, "The Bootlegger Is no Longer a Hero," the *Davenport* (Iowa) *Democrat*, referring to conditions in the country at large, says, "So often, of late, have the bootleggers been murderers in everything except explicit intention that even the most thirsty have

(Continued on Page Nine)

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Evanston, Illinois, March 9, 1922

In reply to questions coming to the editor's desk as to the record on prohibition legislation of United States Senators and Congressmen who may be candidates for re-election, we would state that the National department of Legislation, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, National superintendent, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., will upon request furnish information as to the vote of any Senator or Representative as recorded on Federal prohibition bills.

A very artistic sticker has been designed by the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. for use in advertising the coming World's W. C. T. U. Convention, to meet in Philadelphia, next fall. The sticker is in blue and gold, and shows the figure of a young woman in Grecian draperies, holding above her head the world encircled by a white ribbon. It bears the inscription, "World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Academy of Music, November 11-16, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A." These stickers may be ordered from Mrs. J. B. Scott, 503 South Forty-sixth St., Philadelphia, at $3.00 per thousand, 50 cents a hundred. It is hoped they will be widely used. Children will like to paste them on their school books, and travelers upon their suit cases. They can be placed upon letters and parcels. Let us use them generously to advertise the coming World's W. C. T. U. Convention.

Prepare For the Primaries

In several states the primaries are held in the early spring months, April and May. How is it in your state? Look up the date and be sure to cast your ballot, that the right candidates may be nominated. It is vitally important that good citizens attend the primaries to prepare the way for dealing with the vitally important issues we are facing.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Temperance Sunday Draws Near!

Any local union that fails to arrange for an enthusiastic observance of the next Temperance Sunday, March 12, is missing a great opportunity. One big city Bible school is planning to have prominent physicians speak before the school on the truths of science concerning the danger from the alcohol habit and the injury from wine and beer drinking. If you cannot get the doctors to give the message you can distribute literature on the subject. Make March 12 a "Think-it-Over" day on the liquor question, for all attendants at our Bible schools, and especially on the criminal folly of permitting the traffic in wine and beer.

Tribute to Frances E. Willard Printed in Congressional Record

The address to the memory of Frances E. Willard, delivered by Congressman A. P. Nelson of Minnesota, at the meeting on February 17, in Statuary Hall, the Capitol, Washington, D. C., has been printed in the *Congressional Record* of February 18. "The three paramount forces of our civic and national glory—the intellectual, the ethical, and the spiritual—found their highest expression in the noble life and labor of Frances E. Willard," said Congressman Nelson. "With her high moral nature, she infused into her activities a moral and spiritual atmosphere that caused the seeds of noble character to blossom into the flowers of brave and illustrious deeds. She led in the great task of making the principles of the meek and lowly Nazarene a living, breathing, and pulsating power in our civic, state and national life."

Our Dreams

"You find that all men who dreamed backed their dreams with deeds. For a time we were so busy making money that we forgot our dreams. And when foreigners came crowding to our shores, we did not care whether they were good Americans or not. All we cared was to have them work in our mills and factories and in our kitchens and let us alone in our pride of ancestry and pomp of circumstance. We forgot to show them Bunker Hill and to tell them about the old North Church and Paul Revere and the shot heard round the world, and what liberty means, and democracy."

The foregoing indictment, by the hero of one of the better class novels of the day, is thought-compelling. Dreams may seem very fragile material out of which to build an enduring democracy, a single, weak tool with which to fashion the Kingdom of Heaven. Yet it must be admitted that whenever the dreamers of the world have "backed up their dreams with deeds," we have found that their dreams were well worth while. A most casual glance backward will show us that we owe a host of advantages of modern life to those who dreamed. The dreams of Harriet Beecher Stowe and others banished slavery; the dreams of Frances E. Willard strengthened her to refuse worldly advancement and to labor for that which today has found expression in law, state and national, against the manufacture and sale of liquor.

How many of us have thought we owe it to the new Americans to give them dreams too? Because of their early environment, many of them are without the knowledge which forms the background of the dream fabric, and most of them have come to us with only confused ideas. Shall we not, while acting as "W. C. T. U. Neighbors," tell them some of the stories of our heroes? Not the tales of war, for we must educate them along lines of peace; not the accounts of fabulous wealth, for wealth, even when rightly gained, does not necessarily bring happiness; not the stories of those who, by falsehood, or deceit, or graft, have come to places of prominence. Let us speak of the heroes of peace, the great and good of the land, those whom we love for their likeness to Christ—those who served their fellowmen. As we dwell upon these, our own hearts will be warmed anew, our own lives uplifted, and our brothers and sisters from other lands, seeing the light of sincerity in our faces, will have an inspiring glimpse of our ideals, and take them as their own.

Add These to Your List

In THE UNION SIGNAL for Febru ary 23 there was printed a list of "Se lections for Three-Foot Book Shelves" o the subject of social morality. In recent letter from the national associat director of this department, a more com plete list was given, containing the fo lowing names which were not in the firs list:

Plant and Animal Children—Ellen To elle .....$1.(
Heath, Boston

How Shall I Tell My Child?—Mrs. Woo allen Chapman .....$.
Revell, New York

Being Well-Born—M. F. Guyer.....$1.
Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis

What Men Live By—R. C. Cabot...$2.
Houghton-Mifflin, Boston

The Third Great Plague — John Stokes .....$2.
W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia

Prostitution in the United States—H. Woolston .....$2.
Century Co., New York

NEVER AGAIN!

Margaret B. Platt

Just wine and beer. No saloons—oh, no—nobody wants the saloon back again. But wine and beer are all right. They are needed! Nothing can take their places! Pure fruit juices are too tame to suit the jaded taste of the alcohol addict! Just wine and beer—no saloon!

Well, the manufacture and sale of beer necessarily presuppose the return of the brewery in which to manufacture it, and some established place in which to sell it. A brewery will still be a brewery and the retail establishment will still be a saloon, call it by whatever euphonious title one may. "A rose by any other name," etc., and a saloon by any other name, no matter how sweet or dignified, will still be the same foul, malodorous, monstrous, accursed sink of iniquity and den of vice that it always has been. The brewers and their vassals will return to their former place of vantage as political bosses; the nomination of candidates for official positions will again be subject to the approval or disapproval of the liquor oligarchy and our last state will be worse than the first, for having witnessed the return of the once condemned and outlawed business the blight of discouragement will overtake the world's temperance workers and a universal lethargy clog their efforts.

Will the American people be fooled by the whining appeals and the silly sophistry, the insidious, treacherous camouflaging of the brewers and their ilk? It is the wolf in sheep's clothing. It is the same old interest that for years cursed our country with its pernicious influences, filled our jails, our asylums, our poor-houses, our hospitals and our chain-gangs; blasted the lives of millions of men, women and children; devastated homes, suborned juries, drove honest judges from the bench, made a farce of justice, destroyed or changed election returns, and when reproached for their myriad sins against the people, its minions cried out, "To hell with the people; what do we care?"

Shall the breweries and their retail sales depots return? Given a licensed, revenue paying, established place of sale for wine and beer, it goes without saying that other intoxicants will there be found. Have the liquor interests ever obeyed any restrictive legislation? Have they lived in conformity with the Eighteenth Amendment? Have they obeyed the enforcement laws? Who are the saloon-keepers and boot-leggers today boldly carrying on their hateful activities, despite law, and snapping their fingers in the face of justice? Who are they? The same old gang. Would not whisky and other intoxicants be found as formerly along with wine and beer? Would not the "ladies' entrance" be the same old trail leading to perdition? Have we any reason to suppose that a depot for the sale of beer and wine would be conducted in accordance with the principles of patriotic Christian citizenship or even ordinary decency? Judging by the past history of wine and beer in every country we have no reason to believe that their nature and effects would be changed even by transferring their sale to church parlors or the prayer-meeting room.

Shall wine and beer come back? In the name of decency, patriotism and civilization, for the sake of the home and the child, *and all that these mean to our country*, for the sake of Christian America's example to the world, and for the sake of a common humanity, let the voters of this country declare from now until the ballots are cast in every primary and at the November election—"The liquor traffic in any guise, under any pretext, shall not return!"

"Never again! Never again!"

"For Their Sakes"

(Continued from Page Seven)

ceased, or are ceasing, to regard them as public benefactors, and have come, or are coming, to treat them as the miserable criminals they all are." "The Davenport editor is right," comments the *Ottumwa* (Iowa) *Courier*. "As the prohibition law gains in age it will gain, also, in the esteem of the people. There will be violators, perhaps, as long as daring and ingenious manufacturers of illicit beverages continue to ply their trade, but respectable society will frown more and more darkly on the 'hootch hound' as time goes on. And this is as it should be."

The editor of the *Kalamazoo* (Michigan) *Gazette* speaks of the urging by certain groups of citizens in certain states of referendums with a view to determining the opinion of the American people on the desirability of modifying the Eighteenth Amendment so that the manufacture and sale of light wines may be permitted. While he reminds his readers that "it is the privilege of a minority, and it is, too, an act of the highest citizenship under our form of government, to yield gracefully to the will of the majority in all forms of election," he wonders if it may not be "the part of discretion to permit the use of the safety valve by those who do not agree with this view (that prohibition was the wish of the majority), so that once and for all they may learn the truth, and the agitation they have been carrying on may be effectually ended." For, "once such a trial as that proposed now is finished, there can be no shadow of an excuse for any patriotic citizen to have anything more to do with the traffic."

"We have been socially rather tolerant of the presence of liquor on the understanding that it was 'cellar goods'—alcohol in the possession of those now using it at the time the prohibition enactment went into effect," says the *Fresno* (California) *Republican*. "That understanding is pretty well worn out. As a cloak for covering secret traffic in liquor, it is threadbare. The time is fast coming when possession of liquor will be evidence of participation in law defiance. And it is very near here when the use of liquor that has been obtained as medicine will be recognized as a sort of a petty thievery by the law."

Quoting the statement of Commissioner Haynes that, generally speaking, prohibition in this country is an immense success, and the law working effectively in more than nine-tenths of the United States, in spite of certain sections in the country where the law is being violated, the *Watertown* (South Dakota) *Public Opinion* refers to these "wet spots" as places where the insidious influence of the liquor interests in municipal politics makes it almost impossible to get more than ostensible attempts at enforcement from local officials, but asserts that not only are the Federal officials making headway in controlling the situation in these centers, but that "it is only a question of time when these will line up with the rest of the country and make 'boozing' socially unpopular as well as legally dangerous."

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

If you then, imperfect as you are, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more will your Father in Heaven give good things to those who ask Him! Everything, therefore, be it what it may, that you would have men to do to you, do you also the same to them; for in this the Law and the Prophets are summed up.—Matt. 7:11-12, Weymouth's Edition.

Service

"Serve me."
"Twas the Father's voice,
And the brown thrush drooped his wing.
"Alas! Dost thou speak to me this word?
I cannot serve—such a wee brown bird."
But the Father answered,
"Sing."

"Serve me."
And the fountain heard,
It wept a cloud of spray.
"How can I serve Thee, mighty King?
And I such a light and useless thing?"
But the Father answered,
"Play."

"Serve me."
And the toiler paused,
And sadly looked above.
"How can I serve my God," he said.
"When my whole strength goes for my children's bread?"
But the merciful One said,
"Love."

So the brown thrush sang at the break of day
And the toiler heard as he passed that way.
And the fountain splashed in the dimpling pool.
The toiler drank of the water, cool.
A new strength came as he passed along,
And fatherhood sang in his heart, a song.

So each served God in God's own way.
But which served best, only He can say.

—*Mabel W. S. Call.*

The Virginia legislature recently passed a bill accepting the Sheppard-Towner bill for that commonwealth. The lower house of the legislature passed by a vote of 70 to 3 a bill amending and strengthening the state prohibitory law.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

March 20—Prohibition Rally Day (Birthday of General Neal Dow.)
April 14—Young People's Branch Day (Birthday of Frances J. Barnes.)

Southern California's Whirlwind Campaign

Julia D. Phelps,
State Vice-President-at-Large

Southern California W. C. T. U. began the work of the autumn and winter with two outstanding objectives—to double the membership and to raise the budget.

For the first time an annual budget was made to cover the expenses of the state in the support of the Frances E. Willard Home, the Home Center for Army and Navy at San Diego, and all the varied administration expenses of a live state organization. The estimate amounted to a sum equal to our membership. This budget plan was adopted at the state convention in May, 1921, and the state officers were charged with its execution.

In order to reach our goal every county in the state will be visited by some officer. Already Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, president, and Mrs. Hattie C. Young, secretary, have put on a "whirlwind campaign" for members and money in eight counties, visiting each union, always leaving a doubled membership and money enough in the local treasury to meet the budget. Presidents have been found for weak unions, new unions organized, and the work everywhere strengthened.

A regional conference at which all unions came together for information and inspiration, closed each week of the campaign. Perhaps the most popular feature of these conferences has been the Law Enforcement afternoon when the question "How to Enforce the Eighteenth Amendment" was discussed by local speakers, "The Responsibility of the Church," by a pastor; "Temperance Teaching in the Schools, the Foundation," by a school man; "The Power of the Press," by an editor; "Methods of Enforcement," by an officer of the law; "What is My Duty?" by a citizen. Good audiences have gathered to hear this discussion and have gone away with a new idea of the breadth and force of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Evening and Sunday audiences have heard Mrs. Wheeler's recital of her experiences in "Lands under the Southern Cross," and have responded generously to the stirring appeal for money made by Mrs. Young. Various state speakers have assisted in the conferences.

In addition to this special effort, the regular work, under the direction of county presidents, goes steadily on. There is a fixed determination that California shall take her place among the states that support the Federal Constitution by a state law enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. To this great object our hearts, our voices, our votes, are pledged, and the months between now and November will see the waging of a mighty campaign in support of the Wright law, California's enforcement law, under referendum by the liquor power and to be voted on at the November election.

Arizona Progressive Along W. C. T. U. Lines

Special Correspondence

The Spanish speaking W. C. T. U., which was organized in Tucson, Arizona, while Miss Theo Whiting, Americanization field worker, was there, is flourishing. It has added to its membership and adopted several departments of work.

Arizona W. C. T. U. rejoices that one of her senators, Henry F. Ashurst, supported the conference report on the wine and beer legislation.

Not long ago Mr. M. E. Cassidy was appointed Federal prohibition director for Arizona. The following extract is taken from his response to a communication sent to him by a white ribboner: "I wish to thank you for your offer of assistance, both on behalf of yourself and of the members of the W. C. T. U. The enforcement of the prohibition act in this state is a big proposition, and we need the assistance not only of the members of your organization, but of all good citizens who believe in the enforcement of the law regardless of their personal opinions on the question of prohibition."

Arizona has a splendid anti-cigaret law which was strengthened at the last session of the legislature by the insertion of a clause making it unlawful for a minor to have in his possession cigarets or tobacco. Mrs. Luella E. Thomas of Phoenix, state superintendent of this department, has done good work by having copies of the law distributed.

The last national convention was the first one at which Arizona's president, Mrs. Imogen LaChance, had the pleasure of having present with her other Arizona delegates. At that time, she was made by her state organization a national life member; and her three children (two of whom were also in attendance) placed her name in the Book of Remembrance.

Mrs. Leora Lobban Brewer, vice-president of the Arizona W. C. T. U., was made a national organizer at the San Francisco convention.

Work For Women in Industry Adds to Membership of Union

In ———, Connecticut, the local president asked a friend of hers to join the W. C. T. U. The friend refused and to the astonishment of Miss— went on to say, "You have a Women in Industry department and do not do anything." Miss— says, "She told me about infringements of factory laws personally known to her and asked me to do something about the matter.

"My resolution to call an evening meeting of our union for our members who are women in industry was strengthened by a phone call from another friend reporting lack of fire-escapes on a three-story frame factory, where results might be serious in case of fire.

"The factory inspector had meanwhile come to town, stopped minors' overtime work and improved sanitary conditions.

"The problem of the fire-trap I took up, through my pastor and the local fire chief, with the chief factory inspector in Hartford. Two more inspectors came to our town in response to this letter.

"Our evening meeting was very interesting. The two members who never could attend in the afternoon gave us first-hand information. Every one entered heartily into the debate, stimulated by eighteen prepared questions on the subject. The friend who refused membership has joined the union. We have obtained copies of laws regarding factories, etc and are going to work quietly, although I am sure both labor and capital would feel that a spirit of fairness and justice has pervaded our work from start to finish. We did not advertise the subject and have given no publicity to our work. We are trying to apply, 'Look Not Every Man on His Own Things, but Every Man Also on the Things of Other first to fellow workers, then to employers and the public."

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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Deans of Women's Colleges Talk on Girl Student Smokers

Deans of women's colleges appear to be unanimous in disapproval of smoking by girl students. As reported by the press, the following statements have been made by representatives of certain institutions of higher education:

The student body of Missouri University has laid down rules prohibiting smoking by coeds, and no instances of violation have been brought to the attention of the faculty, Miss Eva Johnston, dean of women, asserts. Miss Johnston said "no semblance of such a problem ever has arisen here."

"There are no inveterate smokers among the coeds at the University of Illinois, consequently there are no rules governing smoking," said Ruby E. C. Mason, dean of women at the university.

While there is no rule prohibiting smoking among the women of the University of Wisconsin, F. Louise Nardin, dean of women, said to a reporter, "There is an ethical principle held by coeds which is making the habit unpopular."

A coed caught smoking at Purdue University would be dismissed at once, declared Dean Carolyn Shoemaker.

"We have no rule against smoking by women here any more than we have a specified rule against lying or stealing," said Miss Anne Blitz, dean of women at the Kansas state university, in speaking of conditions at that particular institution. "Smoking by women here is a negligible problem. I attribute this to the sentiment throughout the state against women's smoking. The sororities here have strict rules against smoking and enforce them. They are a powerful aid in preventing smoking by girl students from becoming a problem."

Coeds at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., agreed among themselves that smoking was a "foolish habit," said Miss Edith M. Fenton, dean of women, "and consequently it was unnecessary for the institution to promulgate any regulations on the subject."

Are Civic Affairs Among Your Paramount Interests?

"Henry Van Dyke, in his book, 'The Ruling Passion,' shows how every life has its keynote. It is guided by some primary motive that goes far to explain it. Just as a magnet draws to itself iron filings, so a ruling passion or interest brings order out of the days and works and weaves them into a seamless robe.

"An expert authority, in much the same way, says that the average American citizen has more than one dominant interest. He has several which he ought to examine in the order of their importance in his life. Possibly this catalogue of personal interests can be rearranged with profit. * * * * * *

"But few can doubt or deny that with most Americans civic duty comes last in the catalogue of personal concerns. Save in time of war, most Americans give only a meager remnant of attention to civic affairs. In this respect moderns do not measure up to the standard of citizenship set by the old Greeks and Romans. With them state affairs were a matter of religion, and came second only to concerns of family and livelihood.

"The low place which civic interest takes with the average American accounts for most of the failures and disappointments of democracy here. Waste and extravagance in government, corruption and malign influence, failure to enlist large numbers of the best citizens in the public service, are traced directly to the fact that civic affairs are last in the list of citizens' interests.

"Popular government rests upon the principle that every citizen owes it to himself and his community to make civic affairs one of his paramount interests. Every case of corruption, of jobbing contracts and malign influence, of poor municipal government and weak leadership, indicts the lethargy and indifference of 'good citizens'. If democracy fails in this country, it will be because the average American gives only a remnant of his time and attention to civic affairs."

—*Syracuse* (N. Y.) *News*.

First Meeting in April

Singing.
Scripture and prayer.
The Aims, the Purpose and the Pledge of the Y. P. B.
Reception for Young People.
Address—The Young People's Branch a Community Organization.
Refreshments.

Second Meeting

Singing.
Scripture and prayer.
The Physical Decalogue (Secured from National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.).
Paper—Health—Life's Most Valuable Asset.
Study Course—Seventh Chapter of Studies in Government.

"Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national Y. P. B. secretary, spent three days in Lincoln, Nebraska, recently and charmed all who came in touch with her," writes the correspondent from that city. "'A Mother-Son-Daughter' banquet with Mrs. Perkins as the guest of honor, was the feature of the first evening. Eighty persons were seated at the tables and from this number a full dozen fine, virile young people will be gained as members. Mrs. Perkins' address on this occasion, as well as on her other appearances in the city, called forth great enthusiasm. Seldom has a speaker so captured her audiences or left as much concrete information and such fine plans and methods to be developed. If she could have spared the time, a full week's engagements could have been made for her in the city. She was joined in Lincoln by Mrs. H. T. McNickle of Farnum, state Y. P. B. secretary, who accompanied her through the remaining part of her trip in Nebraska".

College Students Urge Ratification of Treaties

Thirty representatives of the National Student Committee for the Limitation of Armaments, one of the organizations co-operating in the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, were received by President Harding at the White House on February 20. The deputation, which represented 250 men's and women's universities and colleges, left with the President a report on resolutions passed independently at the various colleges and which endorsed: (1) Immediate ratification of the Conference treaties as definite steps toward a limitation of armaments by international agreement, and because failure to ratify would result in augmented distrust among nations; (2) American participation in the Genoa or a similar economic conference on condition that the agenda include balancing of European budgets, reduction of land armaments, breaking down of economic barriers and German reparations.

The National Student Committee is the first evidence of an effort among the undergraduates of this country to play such a part in our national and international policies as is played by the students of China, Japan, Germany and other foreign countries.

LENNA LOWE YOST.

Chicago's Superintendent of Schools Makes a Few Suggestions

Forty-five thousand copies of a list of "taboos" will be printed and circulated among Chicago high school students.

These "taboos" have grown out of an investigation by Superintendent of Schools Peter A. Mortenson, resulting in recommendations by the board of education regarding the simple life of the high school student.

"We realize that about 98 per cent of the students are normal, sensible young people. We do not accuse them of excesses of any kind. But we want to prevent them from being led by the few silly, cheap, weak boys and girls who are in every school."

Student councils and self-government commissions operating in many high schools have brought some of the evidence on which the following suggestions are founded:

That young people of high school age should keep early hours and devote five evenings of each week to their studies.

That parents of high school students "should be invited to share in the patronage and chaperonage of all school functions."

That unrestricted use of automobiles is another demoralizing influence and parents who allow boys in their 'teens to take high school girls joy-riding are doing much to break down the moral standards of the community.

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Kansas City Conference Inspires Anew Missouri Workers

Fannie L. Taylor

Kansas City W. C. T. U. comrades were given a double portion of benefits by the joining of our Jackson, Platt, Clay counties and Kansas City Federation group institute with the national one-city-to-a-state-meeting. We unexpectedly profited further by having in attendance two additional national workers—Mrs. Elizabeth O. Middleton, World's and national S. T. I. director, and Miss Theo Whiting, national field Americanization worker. With our beloved state president, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, to preside, four national workers, our assistant state recording secretary and organizer, Mrs. Dorcas C. Ireland, six state superintendents, several county presidents and superintendents present, the personnel and leadership of the conference was of the superlative degree. Mrs. Burger's key-note address was full of zeal for the work and her admonition was "Be on the job."

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, national director of Child Welfare, presented the many phases of her line of work. She created new interest and appreciation for the department and furnished much valuable instruction and information. Her evening address on "Ideals of Democracy" was a master-piece on law enforcement. She gave courage and hope to Missouri comrades in their hard task.

Mrs. Laura P. Miller, national director, presented the "baby department," Women In Industry, in a most pleasing and forceful manner, creating deep interest in the department. Her very able manner in presenting the work, and her practical methods were much appreciated. She made some local surveys and secured information and statistics helpful to local workers. She is very thorough and thinks of every avenue whereby the department may be promoted. Her evening address on "The Frankenstein Monster of Industry" was scholarly, and her appeal to win the women in industry as W. C. T. U. members met with hearty response.

Missouri white ribboners extend to "Mother National" gratitude and appreciation for sending this team of workers.

Mrs. Elizabeth O. Middleton, national S. T. I. director, gave most concisely the many reasons why that work should be continued. Mrs. Rosa M. Webb, Missouri's S. T. I. superintendent, assisted by telling how. The hour's conference included a two-minute impromptu contest on the subject, "The benefits of S. T. I. training to our children." There were eight speakers. By ballot the audience awarded to Mrs. Dorcas C. Ireland, for the best speech, the pretty bow pin. This was a very profitable occasion. Mrs. Middleton is our own Kansas City comrade who is not without honor in her own country and whom we are always pleased to have with us.

Miss Theo Whiting, national Americanization field worker, in Missouri for a month, was invited to "sandwich in the Americanization plans throughout the conference," a feat she very ably accomplished! Her short, practical talks, workable plans and stirring appeals were most interesting. Mrs. Dorcas C. Ireland, the local director who is doing such fine work, and Mrs. Arda L. Davis, the former director, aided the work. The varied experiences of this group of workers in Americanizing our foreign sisters were most illuminating and very entertaining. Their remarks aroused an interest that will result in action. We thank "Mother National" for Miss Whiting.

Membership Plans

An interesting discussion on membership was led by Mrs. Burger. Every phase of the subject was considered. Trio teams, three hours' work, three days a week for three weeks, and various other ideas were brought forward. "Personal work" was the most popular method discussed. Mrs. W. H. Johnson, state worker, said, "Know no discouragement," Mrs. Dorcas Ireland, also a state worker, exhorted, "Go into the hard places." County and local presidents were equally optimistic. When Mrs. Burger called for definite pledges to be redeemed like a money pledge every able-bodied member in the audience arose. Mrs. Miller added to the helpfulness of these membership plans.

The part of woman in civic affairs proved an equally interesting subject. Experiences in getting women on the school board were related by county presidents. Our responsibility for the election of dry men to Congress was emphasized by the chairman. The law enforcement symposium was another interesting feature. The duty of local officers was most ably discussed by Mrs. H. J. Bone, who showed a knowledge of the situation. The duty of the press was set forth by Mrs. Taylor, also by Mrs. Burger in an able address. The duty of the church was well presented by Mrs. Ruth Womacks in a deeply spiritual talk. Mrs. Carrie J. Kaysing told of the very vital duty of the school in teaching reverence for law. Mrs. Perkins spoke on the subject, adding much to the discussion. Mrs. Ireland also handled the subject, from a state organizer's view-point.

The star-in-the-window campaign was well presented by Mrs. Burger and Missouri comrades urged to place the star in all homes standing for law enforcement.

Visit Police Commissioners

At the close of this conference, the institute, at the invitation of the police commissioners, went in a body to visit them and hear them tell how they are trying to enforce the Volstead Act. Chief Edwards greeted the ladies most graciously. Commissioners Foster and Wilson were tireless in answering questions and explaining their work. They had a large collection of pictures of places raided and stills destroyed. Chief Edwards cordially accepted the law observance card, presented by Mrs. Burger. The gave the assurance that they "were on the job to enforce the law."

Get Together Dinner

The one social occasion of the meeting was the dinner the closing night. Fine special music and greetings from the Councils of Clubs, missionary societies, schools, Ministerial Alliances, S. S. L. and W. C. T. U., with the parting addresses of Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Miller, the response of Mrs. Burger and the "speeding" words from Mrs. Middleton and Miss Whiting made this a wonderful "feast of reason."

The devotionals of the meetings were conducted by the county and local presidents and were hours of deep spiritual refreshing. Mrs. Dorcas Ireland, Mrs. A. S. Carlton and Mrs. Arda L. Davis had charge of the music.

WE HAVE PREPARED A PACKAGE FOR CAMPAIGN USE

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"At present the open struggle of the authorities is with a class of miscreants who are willing to murder for gain," says the *Anaheim* (Calif.) *Herald*. "The comparatively wholesome liquor once obtainable is not obtainable now. The stuff that may be procured is likely to be fatal. The very fact that the business has passed into the hands of the criminal class, who lie and cheat and murder as incidents of their calling, should serve to crystallize public sentiment solidly against them, which would mean their finish."

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Beer Quantities of Alcohol Injurious.
Danger in the Use of Fermented Drinks.
Man or Beer?
Is Beer Intoxicating?
Drinking to Avoid Drunkenness is Not the Whole Story.
Are Beer and Wine Harmful?
Is the Moderate Drinker a Safe Citizen?
Pre-Natal Effects of Alcohol.
The Persistent Beer Fallacy.
Some Questions About Beer Answered.
Wine.
Disease and Degeneracy the Heritage of Drinkers' Offspring.
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE Evanston, Illinois.

Co-Operation For Law Enforcement in California

Anna Marden De Yo, State Corresponding Secretary

Co-operation is the order of the day among the dry forces of California, and the W. C. T. U. is interpreting its own symbolical letters to signify, "We Come To Unite."

The Anti-Saloon League is launching a series of Law Enforcement conferences, expecting to hold one in every county of the state. Accepting the invitation to co-operate, the W. C. T. U. is sending a letter to all white ribboners in the county, urging them to be present and *to wear their white ribbons.*

The first one of these meetings was held in Salinas, Monterey county. The state president and the corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. were in attendance and the president, Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes, gave the challenge to the women, placing squarely before them their responsibility in our Enforcement Law campaign. Each precinct is to be organized, and the slogan will be "Win your precinct."

A second conference was held in Hollister, San Benito county. Here the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, represented the W. C. T. U. The evening speaker at both these conferences was Bishop Adna W. Leonard of the M. E. Church, who is giving one month out of his busy life to this campaign. When you hear him make the statement that there is not a minister in his area that he would not liberate from his pulpit to serve in this cause, you realize the emphasis he places on the necessity for winning our state enforcement law.

Many have heard the bishop's story of his childhood days in Ohio. His father suffered persecution, not only at the hands of the general public, but his own church, as well, when he dared to become the Prohibition party candidate for governor, but the bishop made the telling so impressive that one could fairly hear the crackle of the flames as he described the firing of their home at the hands of the rabble on the night of the election. Bishop Leonard paid a tribute to the worth and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and told of his commission by Mother Thompson of Crusade memories, who after listening to his first sermon, whispered to him, "Adna, preach Jesus, and fight the saloon like the very devil."

"Reverence for Law" was the message of Lincoln given to the pupils of the schools of Yolo county, California, by the placing in the schools on Lincoln's birthday of the star-in-the-window law observance posters. The plan was evolved by the Woodland W. C. T. U. but the Woman's County and City Council, Mrs. H. J. Shute, president, and the Woodland League of Women Voters, Mrs. Lydia D. Lawhead, president, were responsible, through their executive boards, for the placing of the posters.

In this way 2,800 pupils have been reached and hundreds of homes, for to every schoolroom in the county a poster had been mailed and each pupil in the eighth grade and all above, had been given one. The stamp of approval had been placed upon the plan by the state superintendent of schools, Mr. Will C. Wood, who said, "I can see no objection whatever to the circulation in the public schools of these window cards. It is highly desirable that we shall call upon our young pupils to serve America and support the Constitution." Governor William D. Stephens, too, sent his thanks for the star-in-the-window poster sent him, and expressed hearty approval of spreading the message at this time. His use of the Lincoln quotation on "Reverence for Law" in his address has served to impress it upon both old and young.

So popular is the law observance star-in-the-window poster in Woodland that stores and offices are displaying it and the W. C. T. U. president writes, "We have a new slogan, 'Paint the town blue for Law Enforcement.'" Reverence for law will keep America safe.

The Time to Win the Next War Is Now—Order "The Peace Exhibit" For Display Everywhere

An exhibit of 20 cards, 9x12 inches, printed in colors. Each card contains a graph or photograph with text.

"The first motion of the first step towards the abolition of war" is to educate the people. These cards will attract instant attention. Prepared for display in

Business Men's Organizations	Labor Unions
Churches	Libraries
Colleges and Schools	Lodges
County Fairs	Women's Clubs
Granges	Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, etc., etc.

One set of 20 cards, constituting one exhibit .....$1.00; 30 exhibits, $25.00, express, collect; 100 or more exhibits, $80.00 per 100; express, collect. Terms: Cash with order.

Order without delay and use everywhere.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE Evanston, Illinois

It would be vastly more easy for the breweries and their lieutenants to put over the campaign for beer and wine, if they would wait long enough for the generation to die off which remembers the days when the breweries controlled the best business properties on Main street, and politics had its headquarters in the saloon.

—*Fort Smith* (Ark.) *American.*

Do Your Part in the Campaign

A Series of Medal Contests Will Help Educate for Law Observance and Gain New Members

Plan for a series at once. Our Twentieth Century Medal Contest Reciters, Nos. 1—2—3 will furnish material. Price each, 20 cents.

All old contest reciters from Nos. 1 to 23 at special price of 10 cents each, except Nos. 15—19—21—22 and 23 which are out of print.

A few Anti-Cigaret Speakers are in stock. While the supply lasts, 10 cents per copy. Also a limited number of Peace Reciters at same price.

LEAFLETS: The Medal Contest as a Character Builder.
Medal Contest Catechism.
The Value of Medal Contests from Contestants' Point of View.
From the Viewpoint of a Teacher.
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Value of Oratorical and Declamatory Contests In Public Schools.
Oratory as an Aid to Reform.
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Some Reasons why I Conduct Medal Contests.
Suggested Bible Selections for Use In Medal Contests.
Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Order all supplies of

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

SAFEGUARDING THE NATION is a splendid motion picture for teaching the effects of alcohol upon the human body and the loss of mental power and efficiency due to its use in small or large amounts.

It will give satisfaction as a basis of a school program in moving pictures because of its scientific accuracy and interesting concrete applications.

Preceded by a short address it makes a good Sunday evening entertainment for the church. The amoeba is a good example of the law of living by giving—when it ceases to give it ceases to live.

With a portable projector SAFEGUARDING THE NATION can be given to advantage before societies or in the home to small groups of thinking people as temperance propaganda.

For sale and rental of copies, address

Miss Elizabeth Newman,
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
1730 Chicago Avenue,
Evanston, Illinois

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia" is bound for India, having among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford, who have become acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle, her small son, Eric, and Angela O'Connor, who, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, is on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, who is a total abstainer, is glad to note that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, Harford is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Through pity for her he breaks his reticence on the subject, and tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise, but does not mention any particular reason therefor. One night, while his mother is at a bridge party, tiny Eric helps himself to her whisky, left out on the table in their cabin, and quickly becomes unconscious. He is discovered and cared for, but dies during the night.)

CHAPTER V.

That dawn of day was one never to be forgotten by at least two passengers on board the "Persia." The great gates of the East opened slowly. A gorgeous rose dawn unfolded, and the vast, soft night fled before its radiance.

As the rosy light changed, a little procession passed to the side of the great ship. The doctor, a clergyman, two or three sailors, one carrying the little burden, and Harford and Angela. Bathed in the rising sun, Angela's white gown suffused with the pink glow, they stood while the solemn words of the burial service were quietly read; then came the handling of ropes.

Then a splash! Then—silence!

The ship forged ahead, leaving all that was mortal of little Eric Carlyle sinking beneath the green waves.

Angela shivered. Her lovely face was wan, her eyes red with weeping; a forlorn enough creature she looked in the early light.

"Miss O'Connor," said the doctor, "you not go back to No. 79. There is a deck cabin at your disposal. Your luggage shall be brought to you."

"Oh, but I cannot leave Mrs. Carlyle her grief."

"She is better alone. You can do good; leave her to me and the stewarde Again I ask you and Mr. Harford to silent as to the cause of death."

Harford threw up his head impatient "I don't recognize your right, doct to ask me to countenance an untruth.

"Oh, Mr. Harford, please, please c sent for my sake! She is my friend, I in her care, consider my feelings!"

Harford looked at her.

"I consent only for your sake," he said, gloomily.

"We shall be in Bombay in four da" said the doctor.

Angela started. "So soon? I had gotten!"

"You are worn out; go to bed d rest," said Harford.

Angela was seen no more on deck t day.

Gradually the news of the death of little Eric Carlyle was spread through the ship. The doctor's report of "d through misadventure" was accepted, but not without many questions as to the nature of the medicine. Nothing, however, of the truth transpired, though horrified whispers about the negligence of the mother were uttered.

MANUSCRIPTS edited; outlines prepared for addresses; literary assistance of all kinds.
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FRECKLES!

March Brings Out Unsightly Spots. How to Remove Easily.

The woman with tender skin dreads March because it is likely to cover her face with ugly freckles. No matter how thick her veil, the sun and winds have a strong tendency to make her freckle.

Fortunately for her peace of mind, Othine—double strength, makes it possible for even those most susceptible to freckles to keep their skin clear and white. No matter how stubborn a case of freckles you have, the double strength Othine should remove them.

Get an ounce from your druggist and banish the freckles. Money back if it fails.

But for politicians who seek votes by appealing to old thirsts, and metropolitan newspapers similarly seeking sales, and men seeking to remonetize their old liquor business, the country would probably shortly forget it ever harbored a liquor question. —*Lincoln* (Neb.) *Journal.*

Farmer Bloc Is In Favor of Dry Law

Those versed in prohibition history know well that the first districts to go dry were the rural districts. No one class of people in the United States have been more influential in obtaining prohibition than the farmers. It is not surprising, therefore, that the farmer "bloc" stands for prohibition, as recently announced by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Wheeler adds that "the 'farmer bloc' in the United States, like the 'farmer bloc' in the United States Senate, will fight for the welfare of the people."

New $2 Mystery Novel For 15c

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Mrs. Carlyle did not appear. When Angela emerged from her cabin, she had a stricken look; as unlike as possible from the beautiful blooming girl who walked on the "Persia" thirteen days before.

She had spent two days in seclusion: they had been a time of much heart examination. When the doctor had spoken of their approaching arrival in Bombay, like lightning the thought of parting had darted through her heart. Harford was more to her than she dared to acknowledge to herself.

"He is so strong and reliable, a very Sir Galahad, too, with such a high ideal of life! He can say 'No' to temptation, and is not afraid of criticism, but I cannot bear to be singular," she whispered to herself.

When they next met he was passing her deck chair, and an appealing look of invitation brought him to her side.

He had given much thought to the possibility of getting her to promise to become an abstainer from all kinds of alcohol, and had come to the conclusion that it was his plain duty to warn her of temptations ahead.

They spoke of their arrival in Bombay, of her marriage, and journey up country; then Angelia said, "We part to-morrow, but I hope it may not be for long."

"Forgive me, Miss O'Connor, we must always be more than acquaintances, having gone through such a tragedy together. May I, on the strength of this, give you advice?"

"Most certainly," she said, pleased that he took such interest in her welfare.

"You will soon be in the position of a hostess in your own home. Will you remember that when you entertain, there may be some poor weak man or woman, whose love of alcohol may receive a new start at your table?"

"Do you mean I should not allow it there?"

"Yes; if your husband will consent."

"Well, I promise to ask him to banish it."

"Thanks, and you yourself. May I say something still more personal?"

"Oh, do! I promise you anything."

"You will have many temptations. You know something of the nature of alcohol. Can you resist it both as a luxury and as a medicine?"

"Yes! yes!" she shuddered. "Shall I ever forget Eric's death? It is written on my brain in letters of fire."

"But, forgive me, you must not think it will be an easy task to keep to your resolve. Strong drink is a great hypnotist; it deceives, blunts perceptions and renders people unable to judge aright of its action on themselves. You will have to do with people in India who imagine that alcohol is a necessity of life, that it strengthens and vitalizes. Will you learn all you can? Here is a book: in it is the evidence of the best medical experts—read it, and you will be fortified against temptation."

She took the book.

"Thank you; I shall never forget your goodness to me, Mr. Harford. May I ask a favor of you?"

"Certainly."

If I am ever in any trouble, may I send for you?"

Harford colored and hesitated.

"Your husband."

"Yes, I know he comes first," and she blushed, "but as a friend may I consult you?"

"I shall be glad to do any service for you."

She looked at him wistfully, thinking, in her innocence of the world, that he might have said more.

She sighed, and held out her hand. "This is our good-bye."

(To be continued)

For the Boys and Girls

L. T. L. Badges. Diamond Shape, Blue Enamel on Sterling Silver. Price, 40 cents each; per dozen, $4.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Rum hounds are digging up police statistics to prove that there has been an increase of crime under prohibition.

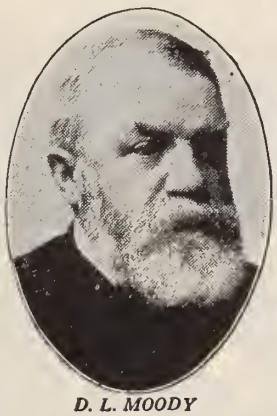
They reason falsely.

The increase in crime has been due to absence of prohibition.

The drys never contended that crime would decrease under a prohibition not thoroughly enforced.

—*Miami* (Okla.) *District News.*

Study of the Bible
Gives Boldness and Success



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Said D. L. Moody: **"When we find a man meditating on the words of God, that man is full of boldness and is successful."**

Uneducated in early life, and always largely a man of one book—the Bible—he became not only well educated, but one of the world's great educators. Diligently, hungrily, prayerfully, systematically and obediently he studied the Bible, and God used him to bless the world as no man had been used for hundreds of years.

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The Moody Bible Institute
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will enable you to reach the goal of a wondrously broadened and fruitful influence and power, which you can never attain apart from thoroughgoing study of the Bible.

"Real faith," said Mr. Moody, "is man's weakness leaning on God's strength." God will undertake for you if you will but give him the chance. Begin at once, continue faithfully to the end, and **great shall be your reward.** For courses covering the entire Bible we strongly advise that you take one of the following: SYNTHETIC BIBLE STUDY; SCOFIELD BIBLE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE; BIBLE DOCTRINE; BIBLE CHAPTER SUMMARY. Other popular courses are: PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN WORK; INTRODUCTORY BIBLE COURSE; EVANGELISM; CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES.

Concerning the Scofield Course, its author, Rev. C. I. Scofield, D. D., author also of the Scofield Reference Bible, said; "After nearly thirty years of teaching the Bible by correspondence, I put my course into the strong and efficient care of The Moody Bible Institute."

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The following list shows the per cent of the W. C. T. U. membership in each state taking THE UNION SIGNAL Jan. 31, 1922. Although Arizona has few members, 45 per cent (almost one-half) of them are subscribers to their official paper. Surely a fine record. Many times have we had a vision of at least 25 per cent of each state's membership being subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. Oh!—can we not make that vision a reality?

State	Number of Subscribers	Per Cent of Membership Taking UNION SIGNAL
Arizona	64	45.
Arkansas	201	16.
Florida	448	14.
Idaho (North)	38	12.8
Louisiana	37	12.
Delaware	125	11.6
Oklahoma	304	11.5
District of Columbia	122	10.3
Washington (East)	128	9.4
South Dakota	149	9.3
Vermont	140	9.3
Rhode Island	216	9.2
Utah	18	9.2
California (North)	612	9.
Montana	139	9.
California (South)	591	8.2
Wisconsin	794	8.
Connecticut	321	7.8
Colorado	308	7.5
North Dakota	262	7.4
Oregon	240	6.9
Wyoming	62	6.9
Maine	360	6.8
Illinois	993	6.8
Indiana	876	6.6
Iowa	892	6.5
Minnesota	485	6.3
New Jersey	771	6.2
Idaho (South)	64	6.2
Maryland	317	6.1
Kansas	584	5.9
Kentucky	201	5.7
Massachusetts	651	5.7
New Hampshire	173	5.6
Texas	137	5.4
Washington (West)	275	5.2
Nebraska	343	5.1
New York	2069	5.
South Carolina	60	5.
Tennessee	232	4.8
Georgia	251	4.7
West Virginia	146	4.1
Missouri	507	3.9
New Mexico	19	3.6
Michigan	465	3.4
Virginia	282	3.2
Pennsylvania	1496	3.1
Nevada	3	3.
Alabama	43	3.
Ohio	840	2.4
Mississippi	30	1.9
North Carolina	100	1.

This list is computed on the basis of three subscriptions to the Monthly Edition counting as one to the weekly.

Union Signal Quiz

1. What does the *Polish Independent* consider the greatest obstacle to a proper understanding of the foreigner by Americans?

2. Discuss the value of John Daniel's rule for measuring Americanization.

3. How is the temperance movement progressing in Mexico? Name some of the prominent persons working for an enlightened nation.

4. Give some facts showing the value of the work being done by the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station.

5. How is your union counteracting the false statements made by the pro-liquor press?

6. Says Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, "prohibition interferes with personal liberty." Can you give arguments refuting the statement?

7. According to the press, what will prohibition mean to the future generations?

8. Give some incidents showing that the one-city-to-a-state meetings have thus far been a great success.

9. What must be the result of any lack of civic interest on the part of the American people?

10. How great a percentage of *your* state W. C. T. U. membership are subscribers for THE UNION SIGNAL?

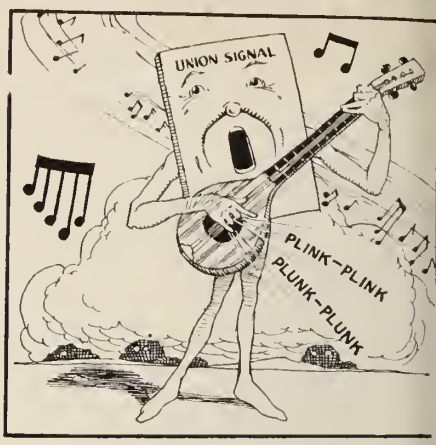
Let It Shine From Your Window

THE NEW LAW OBSERVANCE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, **"Serve America. Support the Constitution."** Size 7x11 inches. On cardboard. Per copy, 10 cents; $3.00 per 100, $12.50 per 500, $20.00 per 1,000. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

SAME AS ABOVE ON PAPER, per 100, $1.00; per thousand, $7.00. Single copies, 5 cents. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

Signal Steam for the Trio Tean



Sing it as a lullaby to the baby at nigh
Sing it about your household duties. G
the members of your local union to sin
it over and over, (to the tune of "Aul
Lang Syne"), until we reach the goa

Subscribe and bring the victory,
Subscribe each Trio-Team,
For workers true like you and you
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Have You a Copy of the Whi Ribbon Hymnal?

An "old book?" Yes, that's one re son why it is so valuable. It contai among its riches of song the Me orial Hymn of the White Ribbone "On Heights of Power," by Franc E. Willard; "If I Were a Voice," arranged and sung by Mrs. Alice Harris; "Swing Low, Sweet Chario "White Ribbon Vibrations," togeth with a number of Frances Willar favorite selections, and others of t old inspiring songs. Board cove Price, 35 cents. (175 pages.)

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It is said that neither druggists r physicians of South Dakota care o take out liquor permits. Only x drug firms and twenty-four practic physicians last year availed th selves of the privilege.

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embodies elements that restore strength and build up the body via nourishment.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly — Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Evanston, Illinois

Vol. XLVIII — EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, MARCH 16, 1922 — No. 11

O God of little children, whom thou on earth did'st love,
Look down today and bless them from heaven high above.
Our orchards and our vineyards we till with jealous care,
But child-plants, unprotected, are blooming everywhere.

O God of little children, teach us to know their worth.
Of such shall be thy kingdom in heaven and on earth,
And in the great world-garden thy labourers are we,
To guard and keep the blossoms for all eternity.

—*India Temperance Record.*

Illustrations by courtesy of *The Survey*.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATE ADAPTS COMMITTEES TO BUDGET SYSTEM—PRESIDENT FORBIDS SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO CHINA—CALIFORNIA INDIANS ASK PAY FOR LAND CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES—WOMEN POSTMASTERS LOSE NO RIGHTS BY MARRIAGE —WOMAN SUFFRAGE UPHELD BY SUPREME COURT

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

The tax on Congress grows greater with the days. The Washington Conference treaties, soldier bonus, ship subsidy, the tariff, appropriation bills and scores of other measures burden the legislators on Capitol Hill.

For many days the treaties will be paramount in the Senate and the bonus bill in the House. Appropriation bills are advanced more than usual at this date, due to the new budget system now in operation, but delay in the Army and Navy bills is expected.

Debate on the Four-Power Treaty has begun in earnest. Senators New of Indiana and Kellogg of Minnesota have spoken for ratification and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Underwood of Alabama, majority and minority leaders, have made strong appeals for ratification. Last week Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska spoke against the treaties in their present form. Senators Borah of Idaho, Johnson of California, and France of Maryland, have indicated their opposition.

Senate, by Amending Rules, Adapts Committees to Budget System

A change in Senate rules, adopted this week by a vote of 63 to 14, completes coordination of Congress with the Federal budget system by centralizing all the money appropriation powers in the Senate Appropriations Committee. Hereafter, the Army, Navy, Post Office, Agricultural and other appropriations will be considered by this committee. The Senate followed the action of the House after several days of controversy.

Senators Lodge, Underwood and Warren contended that the change was required to expedite supply bills and avoid confusion.

President Forbids Shipment of Arms to China

President Harding, by official proclamation this week, prohibited shipment of arms from the United States to China, in accordance with joint resolution of Congress, January 31, 1922, providing for such action by the President when he found "conditions of domestic violence" which might be promoted "by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States."

Punishment for violation of the executive order is provided by the joint resolution as a "fine not exceeding $10,000," or "imprisonment not exceeding two years or both."

Calling attention to this, the President in his proclamation declared, "I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted."

The President delegated to the Secretary of State the power of "prescribing exceptions and limitations" to the application of the joint resolution.

California Indians Ask Pay For 7,500,000 Acres Ceded to the United States Under Eighteen Treaties of 1851

There are eight Indian delegates in Washington who have come from California to persuade Congress to pass their Court of Claims bill, designed to enable them to bring their plea for a settlement by the government of their rights under unfulfilled treaties. The passage of this bill will enable them to come before the United States Court of Claims to seek payment for their claims.

The business settlement they are asking is of the eighteen treaties of 1851-52 by which they ceded all of California to the United States government, under the agreement that they were to have 7,500,000 acres reserved to them and receive about $1,800,000 worth of goods, cattle, implements, clothing and educational provision. They signed these treaties, the 400 chiefs and headmen of the 300 tribes and bands of California Indians, putting their thumb-marks and crosses on the "dotted line."

The Senate never ratified the treaties. The general feeling of Californians and of the delegation in Congress is one of sympathy with the appeal of the California Indians, and the general impression is that the passing of their Court of Claims bill by Congress and its adjudication by the United States Court of Claims not only would be justice to the Indians, but would go a long way toward making amends for failure to ratify the treaties.

The Indians do not seek a return of the lands they were promised, nor to disturb titles, although some of the greatest fortunes in California were won from their lands. What they ask is practical and modest, only that they be given a money compensation based on the valuation of the lands at the time the treaties were made. It is stipulated in their Court of Claims bill that they shall not receive more than $1.25 an acre—not an unreasonable sum considering the long wait and the sufferings of the Indians.

The Court of Claims bill was introduced in the House by Representative Raker of California and in the Senate by Senator Johnson of California—H. R. 4238 and S. 2235 respectively.

Women Postmasters Lose No Rights By Marriage

Former Postmaster General Hays before leaving office, by a ruling, reversed an unjust regulation which has been in effect for several years in deciding that a woman postal employe does not change her status, nor lose any rights in the service by marriage.

Heretofore, when an unmarried woman holding the position of postmaster married she was obliged to secure a new appointment, execute a new bond, or pass the required civil service examination in competition with other candidates seeking the office, if she had not previously taken such an examination. When the competition was keen, it has happened that the woman was below three of the other candidates and lost the office. Under the new ruling this cannot happen, as the woman postmaster will continue to hold the office without a reappointment, or another examination.

Similar controversies have arisen all over the country when women are employed in the public service, particularly in schools, where it has frequently been held that women who marry forfeit their positions as teachers. The ruling of Postmaster General Hays will set a precedent in the Federal service and will no doubt have an important effect in establishing for women the full rights of citizenship intended to be conferred by the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The subject was referred to the Solicitor of the Post Office department who rendered opinion closing with the following words:

"Seeing no adequate legal reason why the marriage of postmasters, or of other women employes should, of itself, affect the tenure of office, and because of the fact that the requirement of reappointment and rebonding is very likely to result in injustice in a majority of cases, as well as cause useless multiplication of work in the department and because of the further fact that a regulation of this kind is objectionable because it is against public policy as being a restriction upon marriage, I have to advise you that in my opinion there is no legal requirement, other than the department's present regulations on the subject, for the reappointment and rebonding of women postmasters or of other women employes who marry during their terms of office, and that the Postmaster General has authority to revoke the regulations in question should he deem such course desirable."

Woman Suffrage Upheld by Supreme Court

The constitutionality of the woman suffrage or Nineteenth Amendment has been sustained by the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision rendered by Justice Brandeis.

The challenge came from the state of Maryland, where Oscar Leser and others sought to prevent the registration of two women as qualified voters in Baltimore.

Leser and his associates contended that the constitution of Maryland limited suffrage to men; that the legislature of Maryland had not become a part of the Federal Constitution. The Marlyand state courts sustained the amendment.

The contention that an amendment to Federal Constitution. The Maryland conditions to the electorate cannot be made without the consent of the state, the court disposed of by reference to the Fifteenth or equal suffrage Amendment, declaring that "one cannot be valid and the other invalid." It pointed out that the validity of the Fifteenth Amendment had been recognized for half a century.

The suggestion that several of the thirty-six states which ratified the Nineteenth Amendment had provisions in their state constitutions which prohibited the legislatures from ratifying, could not be entertained, the Court stated, because the state legislatures derived their power in such matters from the Federal Constitution, which "transcends any limitations sought to be imposed by the people of a state."

Had Power to Ratify

In regard to removing objections that the ratifying resolutions of Tennessee and West Virginia were inoperative, because adopted in violation of legislative procedure in these states, the Court asserted that these states had power to ratify and had officially notified the Secretary of State that they had done so, making their action binding upon the Secretary, and upon being certified by that official had become conclusive upon the courts.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., March 11, 19[illegible].

First Woman to Sit in Upper House of British Parliament

The petition of Lady Rhondda for a seat in the House of Lords has been granted, and she will be the first woman to sit in the upper house of the British Parliament. Viscountess Rhondda is the daughter of the British wartime food controller, who died in 1918 from overwork, without leaving a male heir direct. She is a believer in equal rights, and during pre-war days, when English women were fighting for the ballot, she was a militant suffragist. A leading figure in the business world of Great Britain, she recently was listed as a member of the directorates of thirty-six companies. This decision of the committee on privileges of the House of Lords it is thought will affect all the peeresses in their own right in the United Kingdom. There are over twenty of these.

Reports From Alaska Show Co-operation in Law Enforcement

In his annual message, Governor Bone of Alaska gave a strong pronouncement on the question of prohibition law enforcement and further announced that he would ask the government to recall any Federal official who proved derelict in his duty. The governor has recently expressed his satisfaction with conditions in the territory and with the splendid co-operation being shown by the coast guard, although there is some difficulty in overcoming liquor smuggling across the Canadian border.

American Legion Employment Day

The American Legion is calling on the President to issue a proclamation setting aside March 20 as American Legion Employment Day. The purpose of the movement is to secure work for the 700,000 veterans that are out of jobs, many of them in distress. The Legion is asking organizations in sympathy with them to cooperate in making it a success. It suggests the following lines of community effort:

A survey of home conditions and a formulation of suggestions for remedy; focussing the attention of the entire community on the situation; mobilizing all available employment resources; utilizing all possible forms of emergency employment; co-ordinating all community organizations and influential individuals in accomplishing these things; advertising the fact that each community will care for its own, and that floaters and transients should get home if they expect consideration.

Workers of Germany and Austria Warned Against Alcohol

The Vienna, Austria, *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the organ of the Social Democrats, never loses an opportunity to urge the working classes to abstain from the use of strong drink. In addition to this a special organization, the Workmen's League of Abstinence, has for many years carried on in the ranks of labor a campaign against alcohol. However, while progress is being made, it is necessarily slow, as the middle classes and capitalist papers are strongly opposed to any anti-alcohol propaganda.

In Berlin, the Star Steamship Company, Berlin State Railways, Berlin Tramways, Berlin Overhead and Underground Railway and the Berlin Omnibus Company are all reported as insisting upon the strictest sobriety on the part of their employes, and drunkenness while on duty is regarded as a grave offense, punishable by dismissal.

In an interview granted on his seventy-fifth birthday the other week, Thomas A. Edison was asked his views in regard to light wines and beer. The great inventor frowned, reports the interviewer, and replied:

"Every man with brains ought to take a pledge to vote to make liquor impossible."

Bank Accounts Grow

Prohibition is having a wholesome effect on bank accounts. According to the *New York Evening Mail*, statistics giving the comparative savings bank deposits in twenty states for the years 1916 and 1921 indicate a tremendous growth in virtually every state in the year just closed.

Two New York Hospitals Report Decrease in Number of Drug Patients

At a meeting of members of the Narcotic Drug Control League, held on February 28 in New York City, five or six physicians were present who are specialists in the treatment of drug habits. Among these were Dr. Connolley of the Metropolitan Hospital and Dr. Jewett of Bellevue Hospital. Both of these doctors stated that there is a decrease in the number of drug addicts coming to these two large public hospitals for treatment. They said that the increase at Sing Sing prison is due to the fact that it is harder now for the criminal element in New York to get drugs and such people are willing to commit crime to get to Sing Sing and so obtain the drug they crave.

Dr. Connolley said that the addicts now coming to the hospitals for treatment are not new victims of the habit. No young boys and girls are coming but persons between the ages of twenty-five and thirty.

"The Path of a Hotel-Keeper is Not Strewn With Roses"

In March American Magazine

It was "a definite conviction that a hotel-keeper, in common with any other business man, ought to look for his profits in the thing he is selling, and not in a side line" that caused Tracy C. and John B. Drake, owners and proprietors of the Blackstone and the Drake hotels of Chicago, to plan the Blackstone hotel, with prohibition in mind. "They believed that the main job of a hotel keeper is to sell rooms, not booze, and they planned accordingly.

"Moreover they foresaw as far back as 1908 that prohibition was coming, and they prophesied that it would be a good thing for the hotel business if it did come. The prophecy has been fulfilled, financially, for them. The receipts of the Blackstone during the first year following prohibition were several hundred thousand dollars in excess of the previous year, and they believe that most hotel-keepers hold their heads up a little higher because they do not have to be saloon keepers."

Pan-American Conference of Women to Meet in Baltimore

A Pan-American Conference of Women is to be held in Baltimore, April 20-29, in connection with the third annual convention of the National League of Women Voters. Invitations have been sent out, through the State Department, asking the governments of the Latin-American republics to appoint delegates.

Parents and Teachers Taboo Drink and Cigarets

The board of managers of the Indiana Parent-Teacher Association in a recent meeting adopted a resolution pledging the association to support the enforcement of anti-liquor and anti-cigaret laws.

Swiss Temperance Forces Circulate Petition For Anti-Liquor Law

At Berne, Switzerland, the temperance forces have been very active in securing signatures to a petition for an anti-liquor law which would empower the cantons and communes to forbid the production of strong drinks within their boundaries. The bill, which is said to be signed by about 146,000 electors, is for the purpose of making it possible for one-tenth or more of the local electorate to demand a referendum on either the introduction or repeal of a local prohibition law.

Women In Politics

"What will be the attitude of the American woman in politics?" was recently asked of Hon. George R. Walker, former United States attorney in the Indian Territory under Roosevelt, and in Alaska under Taft. His reply was: "I have made this statement a hundred times to juries in the Federal courts:

"The lowlands of the Netherlands are dyked from the ocean by a black wall. The white hand of a child, on a historic occasion, covered a small hole in that wall. An hour later the opening would have become large enough to flood the Netherlands.

"Society has builded a black wall to hold back the oceans of evil from the lowlands of America. The proposed holes in the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act will be covered by the white hand in which is held the prayerful vote of the American woman. When the mothers of men learn their power they will create ways and means of conquering the evil. They who have been the consecrated creators of our country's progress and happiness have a keen appreciation of danger, and will work for the protection of the homes of the land."

New Jersey Ratifies the Eighteenth Amendment!

The forty-sixth state has ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution! On March 6, by a vote of 12 to 4, the senate of New Jersey declared in favor of the measure and on March 9 the house adopted the senate's resolution. The signature of Governor Edwards is not necessary to make effective the action of the legislature. Efforts were made in 1920 and again in 1921 to secure ratification, but without success.

WOMEN'S PROHIBITION WORK IN SWEDEN

FORMER OFFICER OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U. OF SWEDEN MEMBER OF UPPER CHAMBER OF PARLIAMENT

A. Symonds Ohlin, Assistant National Secretary

After the great Woman's Prohibition Conference in Stockholm in 1921—attended by 2,000 women of whom nearly 1,200 were elected delegates—and which exceeded in size, attendance and triumphant enthusiasm anything ever known within the memory of the temperance party of Sweden, co-operative efforts in favor of prohibition have been carried on among the women all over the country. From the provinces farther south, up to the far North beyond the arctic circle, committees of women belonging to various temperance, religious and also social democratic societies, have been organized for the express purpose of keeping alight the fire lit by the conference in Stockholm, of educating and arousing the ignorant and the indifferent, and of taking every possible opportunity to promote the great cause of prohibition.

Special opportunities for prohibition work opened to us in connection with the general election of last September, when the women of Sweden, for the first time in the history of the land, went to the polls to cast their votes for parliament. Municipal enfranchisement has been theirs since 1862 but 1921 is the year of their full enfranchisement. Five women have been elected to parliament, one (formerly an officer of the National W. C. T. U. of Sweden) to the Upper Chamber, and four to the Lower Chamber. Of these four, two are total abstainers and prohibitionists, both are social democrats.

In Stockholm the temperance party put up its own candidates—all strong prohibitionists—and fought a valiant battle, but with no money and not overmuch experience, it is not to be wondered at that we did not succeed in gaining a single seat. But nevertheless we feel triumphant, for our maneuver split the liberal party and thus kept out of parliament our arch enemy, Dr. Ivan Bratt, the man who, under the pretense of serving the temperance cause, has introduced the restrictive system with its personal control, check books and permits, all with the object of defeating prohibition. The women did a splendid work and previous to election day held a most enthusiastic meeting. The National W. C. T. U. secretary, Miss Emilie Rathou, was put up as "No. 1" on the women's list and next to her came our principal traveling speaker, Miss Cecelia Francke. A special election paper with portraits and some biographical data concerning these two ladies was circulated by the thousands; we had also a women's motor driving about. Ladies stood all day outside the polling-halls handing out voting lists, thereby shocking most terribly their non-temperance acquaintances, who passed them with averted faces.

From June to early autumn, an intense propaganda was carried on everywhere in view of the coming election. Sunday, September 4, was a Women's Prohibition Day when great meetings and demonstrations were held all over the land by the newly organized women's committees. The September issue of *Hvita Bandet*—the W. C. T. U. official organ—was entirely given up to prohibition propaganda and the "run" was more than three times its usual size. Several excellent and stirring leaflets were especially printed and 270,000 copies distributed.

In several towns in various parts of the country the women have organized women's prohibition conferences on the pattern of the Stockholm Conference, and they have all, relatively to the size of the town, been equally successful and well attended.

A good omen in the fight for prohibition—which will be a stiff battle as time passes, for our opponents are strong and obstinate—is the fact that the Christian congregations are waking up to their responsibilities and opportunities as never before, but, on the other hand, we can note a sad drawback, due to the war—the indifference to high ideals of the rising generation. Many young people are far more pleasure-seeking and materialistic than a year ago, and this complaint, common to the belligerent countries, comes, also, from our neutral people.

The referendum has, by act of parliament, become part of our constitution, and a bill has been introduced demanding that in 1923 the referendum institution shall be put into practice and a plebescite taken as to prohibition. The enemy is artful and attempts are being made to take the votes of men and women separately, giving a lesser value to women's votes, saying that as women are mostly non-consumers of liquor they have no right to decide the question which argument proves the desperate fear that the women will make a clean sweep of the drink. It is expected the question will be debated in parliament about Easter, and we are preparing now to bombard our M. P.'s, a method we have learned from our American sisters. April will be an intensely interesting and important month.

W. C. T. U. of Jerusalem, Which Began its Seed Sowing Twenty-five Years Ago, Takes On New Life

The W. C. T. U. of Jerusalem, which was disbanded during the years of the war, was re-organized in August, 1921. The first meeting was held at the Friends Mission in Ram Allah, ten miles north of Jerusalem. Forty women were present, English, Americans and Syrians. Among these were missionaries from Egypt who had come to the hills for a little vacation. At this meeting it was reported that the money left with the treasurer, about five hundred dollars, had been spent during the war to help feed the hungry of Jerusalem. The relief was administered by Miss A. Elizabeth Brown, who is a charter member of the Jerusalem branch, which was organized about twenty-five years ago.

Regular meetings are now held monthly in Jerusalem at the home of Mrs. A. E. Thompson, the president. Literature, Prison, Peace, Evangelistic, Press and Legislation, are the departments carried on.

One public meeting has been held under the joint auspices of the International Order of Good Templars and the W. C. T. U. Two speakers, one of whom is a practicing physician and dealt with alcoholism from a medical standpoint, represented the men's society. The other spoke in Arabic, stating the object of the organization. Rosa E. Lee gave a short history of the origin and growth of the World's W. C. T. U. and followed this with a report of the existing liquor laws in Palestine and a resume of the present conditions. She reported that the Moslem villages are still free from the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, but in the cities and Christian villages the evil is on the increase. Jerusalem now has one hundred and fifty-one licensed drinking places, while practically all the groceries and many shops handle liquor in bottles without check or control.

Liquor Interests Show Fear Europe Will Go Dry

Press dispatches from Europe have told of the astounding progress the anti-alcohol movement has been making in Germany, and of the memorandum published by the Independent Socialist party in which the declaration was made that the prohibition of the use of alcohol in America has had very striking results and that official statistics on the subject are most definite in proving the benefits resulting therefrom.

Following this statement by the Socialists there appeared in the *Freiheit* an article by Dr. Drucker, saying that the prohibition movement had long since passed from America to Europe, and was daily winning greater support from the working classes. "More and more," he said, "are the people in Europe beginning to realize that bread and potatoes are necessary, but that alcoholic drink is not. Workers realize that through drinking, much energy, enterprise and intellectual power which might otherwise be placed at the disposal of their movement ar lost."

When one stops to consider that Ge many has always been looked upon l the liquor interests as one of their grea est strongholds, these declarations ha especial significance, and the wets, great alarm, are rapidly marshalling their available forces to counteract d propaganda. According to the Associat Press, minutes have just been publish telling of a recent secret convention Berlin of German and Swiss brewe At this gathering the brewers admitt they feared prohibition would sweep ov Europe, and a program was outlin which included a great press campai through German-speaking Europe. was decided to send a representative the brewers, Dr. Neumann, to the Uni States, to study the effects of proh tion here and to start the campa in the newspapers of Europe against p hibition of the use of alcohol and a prove its tonic advantages.

Dr. Neumann insisted that indirect sociation with the press and the inter ing of the press in all questions c nected with the brewery trade was solutely necessary. "All articles s to the press defending the liquor in rests must be written so as to pre the public from knowing they come f brewery interest sources," he asse and gave it as his conviction that if campaign was to be successful, it st be conducted astutely and with re ence to crowd psychology. The liquor articles sent to the press and advertisements must be "framed in

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE

THE W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE IS THE DEPARTMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES

Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director

Do You Want to Prove

your sisterly love and interest for all women? Then become a Big Sister to an Expectant Mother.

Isn't It Just Like

our local W. C. T. U.'s to keep on hand a stock of patterns for the little layette! This is a part of the Big Sister to the Expectant Mother plan.

Have You Read

"Our Children and the Land of Make Believe," one of the February papers? Help the young mother to walk beside her little children in this beautiful land.

Your Rural School

needs a few good pictures. The W. C. T. U. will of course give a picture of Frances Willard, and one or two others. Read "Our Children and Beautiful Pictures."

Help In An Educational Campaign

to reduce the number of undernourished children. There are 6,000,000 in the United States. Get together the young mothers in your community for a W. C. T. U. Mothers' Meeting and read "Causes of Undernourishment," one of the February papers.

Hats Off to the Rural Nurse

The W. C. T. U. assures her of its cooperation and appreciation. Read the March paper on "The Rural Health Nurse."

Secure a Vacant Lot

and have a W. C. T. U. Garden Club for the boys and girls. This is one of the finest ways to "morally safeguard" the children. Make plans now.

Do You Want to Send

health principles into the home? Then interest the children in a W. C. T. U. Child Welfare Poster Contest. Interest the children and you will interest the parents.

The Twilight Hour

during spring and summer is not a time for children to run off by themselves and play. It is the precious hour for mothers and children. It may be the story hour.

Did You Ever Know

a little girl who did not like, in spring, to go with her mother and hunt violets? Why not a group of W. C. T. U. mothers and children?

Child Welfare Studies

Conducted by E. A. P.

To Every Child Belongs the Right

- To be well born
- To be educated
- To be protected from child-labor
- To be morally safeguarded
- To be spiritually trained

The Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, while carrying on its intensive research work, yet answers many questions sent in by anxious mothers. These answers will help other mothers.

Harry L. is a fifteen-year-old high school boy who was admitted from the eighth grade conditioned in arithmetic. He takes but little interest in his school work and fails to make satisfactory grades. The parents question whether he should not be kept out of school and put to work on the farm.

Answer. Harry is probably a boy who develops slowly. He should, if possible, be kept in school, for if he is ever to have an education he must get it now. If he gives up too easily because THINGS ARE HARD, he will doubtless regret it when he is older and probably handicapped in some things he would like to do. Means should be found for arousing his interest and he should be challenged to exert his will power to overcome difficulties.

Mrs. S. is a young mother who has frequent disputes with relatives living in the home, over the training of a little ten-months-old child, the first in the family. The relatives think the child too young to be corrected and trained, the mother has a different opinion.

Answer. A ten-months-old baby's life is made up of habits good and bad. The first year of his life is the time to begin to train him in right ones. A good mother is constantly busy helping her child to overcome bad habits and tendencies, when they appear, and to substitute better ones. The time of feeding, the amount of food eaten, the time for naps, for being quietly alone, the time for romping, the time for fresh air and sunshine out of doors—all these make up the child's life. Waking up in the night to cry is a bad habit which should be checked, so also is the tendency to fret until taken up at inconvenient times of the day. Later on, learning to feed himself properly, to dress himself, and to pick up his playthings are good habits which should be developed.

Mrs. G. is a mother with a bright boy of normal physical development and good health. He gets his lessons so easily that the teacher cannot keep him busy in school. The mother hesitates to follow the advice of the school authorities and promote the boy to a higher grade. She fears that too rapid advancement may injure his physical health.

Answer. Probably more injury will be done to this boy by keeping him back than by allowing him to advance at a natural rate. If he were small for his age, one might hesitate to allow him to be promoted. As it is, he should have enough work to do to keep him in *good habits of study*

Mrs. K. has a nervous girl of five-and-one-half years. She is afraid of the dark, cries out frequently at night, bites her nails, and is tormented by fears of all kinds.

Answer. This child should live a regular, quiet life with plenty of good, wholesome food and fresh air. She should have plenty of play, but should never be allowed to get overfatigued. The mother should try to find out if anyone has frightened the child, and should teach the little one that the dark is soothing and restful, not full of terror. In a sympathetic way the mother should talk over the things which frighten the child. Find out the cause of her fears and rationalize them.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE

Do you want two papers each month for individual or group study or for MOTHERS' MEETINGS?

Ready March First:
- The Rural Health Nurse.
- Our Children and Beautiful Pictures.

Ready April First:
- A Quart a Day, Keeps the Doctor Away.
- Outdoors—Spring is Here.

Apply each month and send four cents postage for the two papers.

Elizabeth A. Perkins
Ann Arbor, Michigan

THE POLYGLOT PETITION FOR HOME PROTECTION

Anna Adams Gordon

We rightly term the Polyglot Petition, written by Frances E. Willard in 1884, the first clarion call to all the governments of the world for the prohibition of the liquor traffic and the opium trade. Frances E. Willard is the beloved founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In her quiet study in Rest Cottage, Evanston, Illinois, she wrote this petition while formulating the plans and the program for the World's W. C. T. U., organized in 1883. Miss Willard had just been reading a book on current reforms in which, with remarkable clearness and power, the evils of the opium trade were set forth. Her soul had recently been deeply stirred by scenes she had witnessed in old Chinatown in San Francisco. She felt that this petition would furnish a nucleus around which women of all lands might rally and would give to them the immediate work essential to the success of new and far distant auxiliaries. Her hope was abundantly realized for, as Miss Willard often said, in every part of Christendom the petition became a peg upon which have been hung paragraphs and presentation speeches, sermons and songs.

Signatures Secured From Fifty Nationalities

Signatures to this petition from fifty nationalities, and secured largely by W. C. T. U. world organizers, are mounted as compactly as possible on white muslin one-half yard in width, bound with red on one side and blue on the other—over one mile of canvas. If the names were written one under the other there would be more than five miles of actual signatures. Women are not alone in their appeal, through this petition, for there are many written endorsements of men. Counting the endorsements by resolutions or otherwise as attested by men and women officers of societies, this remarkable document has been signed by more than seven million people. "There are columns of Chinese women's signatures that look like houses that Jack built; lists of Burmese and Egyptian names that resemble bunches of tangled worms; hieroglyphics from spicy Ceylon that would make a shorthand man shudder. The incomprehensible Hawaiian chirography jostles the proud names of English ladies of high degree, and the charming senora of Madrid stands side by side with the 'her mark' of the converted woman of the Congo." Many noted names, like those of Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Neal Dow, Joseph Cook, Ira Sankey and a thousand that would be instantly recognized by the reader are with Miss Willard's name on the American petition. The English petition has a score or more of members of parliament and a list of other high dignitaries, indicating strenuous canvassing on the other side of the water.

The Protest of the World's Womanhood

The petition made its first public appearance in the United States at the first convention of the World's W. C. T. U. in 1891 in Tremont Temple, Boston; but its first presentation to a government took place in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1895. On February 15, it decorated "Convention Hall" packed with an audience of more than seven thousand people. In Miss Willard's public address, which she opened with the words: "Home protection is the keyword of woman's work," she stated that ten thousand groups of loyal-hearted mothers and wives, sisters and daughters, were united for the purpose of acting in an organized capacity as protectors of their homes, tempted youth and the little child. For this cause, she said, "there are bands of ribbon white around the world and this Polyglot Petition is but our prayer that 'tells out' a purpose of our hearts and heads wrought into a plea before the nations of the world. It is the protest of the world's wifehood and motherhood, its sisterhood and daughterhood—a protest 'in sorrow, not in anger.'"

"We expect," continued Miss Willard, "to present this petition to representatives of every civilized government. This cannot be done in the usual form, because when once received this Magna Charta of the home would become the property of a single government, and our plan requires that it be conveyed from one to another. We are also aware that in a legal and technical sense no government accepts the signatures of those outside its own boundaries. We have therefore preferred to make our petition a great popular testimonial against the enemies of the home, but we believe that its presentation will give an added impetus to progressive legislation against the liquor traffic, the opium trade, the gambling den, the house of shame. For while the last two are not specifically named, they are so closely interwoven with the traffic in alcohol and opium that the spirit of the petition necessarily includes them all."

Four days later, February 19, President Cleveland at the Executive Mansion received a delegation led by Miss Willard who handed to the President an attested copy of the great petition.

In 1895 the huge rolls of the petition were carried to London and were the central and significant feature of the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, held in Royal Albert Hall. A few weeks later Miss Willard presented the petition to the government of Great Britain. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, graciously received two richly bound and illuminated volumes containing the text of the petition and the photographed signatures of thousands of her Majesty's subjects in Great Britain. The presentation of these elegant volumes was made possible through the generous kindness of Lady Henry Somerset.

At the fourth convention of the World's W. C. T. U., in 1897, the big petition adorned Massey Music Hall, Toronto Canada. A few months later Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens carried out Miss Willard's earnest desire to have the petition presented to the Canadian Government and was her able representative at a great meeting in Ottawa, presided over by Sir Wilfred Laurier, who received the petition on behalf of the Dominion Government.

Polyglot Petition Must Continue to Help the World

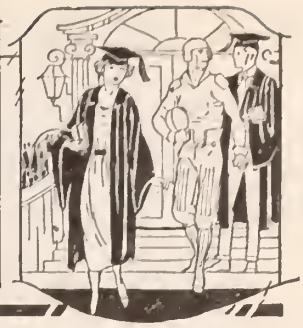
This petition must continue to help make the world wider for women and happier for humanity. We must present it to other governments and secure additional signatures. We rejoice that members of the Young People's Branch will undertake its circulation for further signatures and endorsements of men and women.

The Polyglot Petition already has wrought great good in the whole round earth by causing an arrest of thought among uncounted millions of well-disposed men and women. Its earnest plea for the abolition of the liquor traffic, the opium trade and the traffic in the purity of the mother sex has penetrated the thought, affections and purposes of a larger number of human beings scattered over a wider area than ever has been affected by any single effort heretofore put forth by women.

We all believe that one of the choicest fruits of Christianity will be the growth of a bond of brotherhood and sisterhood so close among all nations, races and peoples, that we shall become truly kindred each to the other, and that great word Humanity, like a rolling wave of the ocean of God's love, shall wash out from the sands of time the words caste, creed, and even that good word patriotism, because we shall feel that the whole world is our country and all men are our kin. Every utterance of appreciation, affection and friendship; every token of mutual co-operation; every stroke of honest hard work undertaken side by side; every sincere prayer, helps forward this beautiful day that we call the coming of the Kingdom of Christ.

—*Frances E. Willard.*

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE



TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE HAS COME THE HONOR OF SECURING SIGNATURES TO THE POLYGLOT PETITION

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, National Y. P. B. Secretary

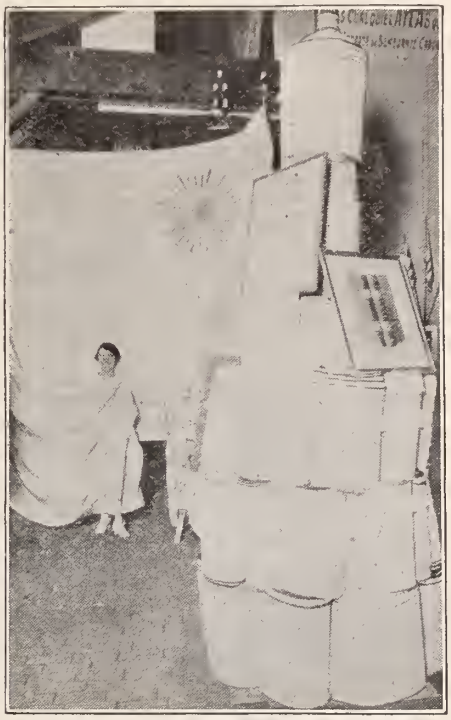
The National W. C. T. U. has designated April as our special Y. P. B. month, and April 14 as our special Y. P. B. Day. Its confidence in the ability of the young people to do great things has been shown by the definite task committed to our care, that of securing signatures to the famous Polyglot Petition. Our goal is 500,000 names.

A history of the famous document, the result of the inspired thought of America's uncrowned queen, Frances E. Willard, has been sent to every state Y. P. B. secretary, together with petition forms and some suggestions as to ways and means of securing signatures.

Part of the purpose of the Young People's Branch is to perpetuate the blessed heritage that has come to us from the "mother organization." Prohibition is this legacy. That we may show our appreciation of it, and help secure for other nations of the world freedom from the liquor traffic, let us of America enthusiastically secure signatures to the Polyglot Petition. Because we have prohibition and know its benefits, we are the ones to do this.

May I tell you one ambition of mine, dear young people? It is that we may have all these signatures ready to present to the officers of the World's W. C. T. U. when the convention meets in Philadelphia next November. Not all our young people will be privileged to attend this great meeting but they may lend their influence to it by co-operation in this plan.

If you have not received the story of this petition, send five cents in stamps for it to National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois. Study it. Give much publicity to this work of ours. Take the petitions to meetings of missionary societies, fraternal organizations, to the Sunday schools and young people's societies, to churches and colleges, explain its purpose, present the claims of your Young People's Branch and secure signatures. Select prominent business centers and leave petitions there for busy people to sign.



The Polyglot Petition

Special Meetings

There are many young women, members of the W. C. T. U., who can help in this work. A special meeting for young people, held April 14, by every local W. C. T. U. in America, for the purpose of presenting the petition work, as well as the general aims of the Y. P. B., may result in many new Branches.

500,000 signers to the Polyglot Petition will be additional proof of the confidence of American young manhood and womanhood in prohibition and a testimony of their desire to have its blessings extend "all round the world."

Definite plans bring definite results and we ask the co-operation of local Y. P. B. secretaries with state Y. P. B. secretaries, and also of the state presidents of the W. C. T. U. in interesting more young people in our work. This is a specific task, and if we all work together, we shall be able to roll up a mighty petition. While we go about our task let us remember that we are creating sentiment for the enforcement of prohibition at home and that it will bring cheer to the hearts of our workers everywhere to know that the splendid Y. P. B.'s in America are seeking to bring in the glad day of World Prohibition. God bless you in your efforts.

THE POLYGLOT PETITION

For Home Protection

Written by Frances E. Willard

To the Governments of the World (Collectively and Severally). Honored Rulers, Representatives and Brothers:

We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land, and the world's family of nations. We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes, and that by these the nations prosper and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace. We know that indulgence in Alcohol and Opium, and in other vices which disgrace our social life, makes misery for all the world, and most of all for us and for our children. We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees which make the governments partners in the traffic by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations either ignorant or unwilling. We know that the law might do much now left undone to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult. We have no power to prevent these great iniquities, beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honor of the nations from an indefensible complicity. We, therefore, come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the State from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization throughout all the territory over which your Government extends.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
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Evanston, Illinois, March 16, 1922

Three Trumpet Notes of Victory

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary, is making a tour of the South, speaking at the one-city-in-a-state conferences in West Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. She is sounding three trumpet notes of victory in her appeal for a Million Members:

"I wish—I can—I will!

"We all *wish* for a larger membership. We *can* find women all about us who ought to share with us the blessing of 'belonging.' *Will* each do her best to get THREE NEW MEMBERS during the campaign for a Million Members? *Will* you pledge every member in your union to give three hours to the pleasant task of winning members?"

Mrs. Livingston Sails For South Africa

Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, national W. C. T. U. director of the Christian Citizenship department, sailed Saturday, March 11, on the Steamship "Cameronia" of the Cunard line, from New York, for South Africa. Mrs. Livingston goes on invitation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Africa to help in its campaign for local option as the first step toward the securing of national prohibition.

Revival of Polyglot Petition

The Y. P. B.'s of the United States are to make the securing of signatures to the Polyglot Petition one of their big objectives. They want to roll up 500,000 signatures before the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, next November. Every member of the mother organization will be interested to help. Watch the Young People's page from week to week for news of their plans.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Great Impression Made By Tour of Madame Yajima

A missionary friend writes from Japan: "Whatever may have been the effect abroad of Madam Yajima's tour of America, there is no doubt that the effect in Japan is excellent upon the W. C. T. U. itself, upon all Christian bodies, and upon the general public. Even her collapse after her return has served to deepen the impression. I believe that the strength of spiritual forces in moral reforms is being recognized as never before."

Ideals and Law Enforcement

An exchange tells the story of a teacher who gave his class the task of an impromptu one-minute speech from a list of topics he had placed upon the blackboard. One of these was, "My Ideal Man," the teacher having in mind some noted character. He was surprised, therefore, when a fourteen-year-old boy rose and said something like this:

"My ideal man is our teacher. He comes here every day and teaches us lots of things. He can draw on the blackboard, and he always has a dime to lend a fellow when he meets him on the street. He takes us on camping-trips, and plays baseball with us, and acts just like us. He's smart, too, and can speak on anything at all, and can recite poetry."

The influence this teacher wielded over the lad is not to be questioned. Whatever he told the boy would assume great importance. This period of "hero worship" in the child's life demands that instructors shall be of the highest moral character.

Can we not make use of this idealism in teaching the value of law observance to the more than twenty-three and one-half million children who are in the public schools of our country this year? If instructors themselves disregard in the slightest degree any of the regulations of the school, or of the community in which they live, children perhaps will admire them for their "daring," but, alas, their attitude will have its reflex not simply in the way the young people look upon a particular violation, but their whole outlook upon life may be altered. While the teacher may have entirely forgotten the small (?) matter, the pupil who thought most of him and looked up to him with whole-souled admiration, may conceive a life-long disregard for all law.

Why not ask the principals of the schools in your city to take up, in the teachers' meeting, this subject of reverence for law, suggesting the value of influence—that the pupils will be quick to carry out the wishes of the teachers whom they like—and showing the way in which law observance underlies most of our civilization.

Some most interesting school debates might be given on such topics as: "Resolved that in the evolution of government we gradually have limited the sphere of personal liberty," or Daniel Webster's statement, "Liberty exists in proportion to wholesome restraint." A basis for a most interesting discussion for class or school would be found in the cycle theory of civilization, which is, in the words of Attorney General Daugherty, "that nations develop a strong, virile life of simple living in their infancy, pass through the various steps of development, and then break more and more the restraints of life, until, surfeited with the luxury that a high civilization can give, they throw off, little by little the restraints of life, until simple living has been changed to license and an unbridled indulgence in everything that appetite and propensities call forth. This effeminates, enervates, and undermines the virility of the nation so that it becomes enfeebled, falling sometimes at the hands of a younger and more virile civilization; sometimes by decay, merely by mental or moral or spiritual atrophy. Then, after the wake of centuries, starting over again, they repeat the same processes."

The lesson, interpreted, is that "if our civilization will place such restraints about itself as to keep it strong and virile, its civilization will endure. If it yields to false doctrines of personal liberty, it will go the way of the nations of the past." The illustrations to point this truth may be found so easily that students that the opportunity of a discussion should not be missed.

Let us enlist the influence of the teachers for the instruction of our children in reverence for law.

Our Cover Page

For the illustrations on our cover page this week, which so charmingly picture child-life in many lands, we are indebted to the courtesy of *The Survey*. The artist is Anna Milo Upjohn, and the children represent, respectively, the United States, Italy, Great Britain, France, Czecho-Slovakia, China, Jugo-Slavia, Spain, Belgium, Poland, Holland, Albania, Roumania, Greece, and Montenegro. As we look at these little ones from many countries, we are constrained to realize anew that work with the children is of the most value, not only because "of such is the kingdom," but for the reason of their hidden potentialities. We cannot too often recall to mind the words of the great thinker who, when asked why he bestowed so much time and attention upon the children, said, "When we save an adult, we save one person; when we save a child, we save untold numbers."

DATES OF PRIMARIES AND CONVENTIONS, 1922

DATE	STATE	PRIMARY OR CONVENTION	SENATOR WHOSE TERM EXPIRES
Tuesday, March 28	South Dakota	Primary	
Tuesday, April 11	Illinois	"	
*Tuesday, May 2	Indiana	"	Harry S. New
**Tuesday, May 16	Pennsylvania	"	Wm. E. Crow Geo. Wharton Pepper
Friday	Oregon	"	
Saturday, June 3	North Carolina	"	
Monday, June 5	Iowa	"	
*Tuesday, June 6	Florida	"	Park Trammell
*Tuesday, June 20	Maine	"	Frederick Hale
*	Minnesota	"	Frank B. Kellogg
*Wednesday, June 28	North Dakota	"	Porter J. McCumber
*Saturday, July 22	Texas	1st "	Chas. A. Culberson
Saturday, August 26	Texas	2nd "	
Tuesday, August 1	Kansas	"	
*Tuesday, August 1	Missouri	"	James A. Reed
*Tuesday, August 1	Virginia	"	Claude A. Swanson
*Tuesday, August 1	West Virgina	"	Howard Sutherland
Saturday, August 5	Kentucky	"	
Tuesday, August 8	Alabama	"	
Tuesday, August 8	Arkansas	"	
*Tuesday, August 8	Ohio	"	Atlee Pomerene
Tuesday, August 8	Oklahoma	"	
*Tuesday, August 8	Wyoming	"	John D. Kendrick
*Tuesday, August 15	Mississippi	"	John Sharp Williams
*Friday, August 18	Nebraska	"	Gilbert M. Hitchcock
Tuesday, August 22	Idaho	Conventions	
*Tuesday, August 29	California	Primary	Hiram W. Johnson
*Tuesday, August 29	Montana	"	Henry L. Myers
*Tuesday, September 5	Nevada	"	Key Pittman
Tuesday, September 5	New Hampshire	"	
*Tuesday, September 5	Wisconsin	"	Robt. M. LaFollette
*Tuesday, September 12	Arizona	"	Henry F. Ashurst
Tuesday, September 12	Colorado	"	
Tuesday, September 12	Louisiana	"	
*Tuesday, September 12	Massachusetts	"	Henry Cabot Lodge
*Tuesday, September 12	Michigan	"	Chas. E. Townsend
*Tuesday, September 12	Vermont	"	Carroll S. Page
*Tuesday, September 12	Washington	"	Miles Poindexter
*Tuesday, September 19	New York	"	Wm. N. Calder

DATES NOT FIXED

STATE	PRIMARY OR CONVENTION	SENATOR WHOSE TERM EXPIRES
*Connecticut	Conventions	George P. McLean
*Delaware	Conventions	T. Coleman DuPont
Georgia	Primary	
*Maryland	Primary	Joseph I. France
*New Mexico	Conventions	Andrious A. Jones
*Rhode Island	Conventions	Peter G. Gerry
South Carolina	Primary	
*Tennessee	Primary	Kenneth McKeller
*Utah	Conventions	Wm. H. King

*One Senator to be elected.
**Two Senators to be elected.

"Stickers"

In the dim, far-off beginnings, primitive man scratched crude pictures of bears or wolves on the walls of his cave to commemorate a victory over these foes of the forest. The ancient Egyptian, earliest of civilized men, recorded on the walls of his temples in the graphic "picture writing" we know as hieroglyphics, long centuries of his doings. The modern advertising agent, apostle of "applied psychology," when he is given free rein, always uses a picture to drive home his message, knowing full well that by no other means can he make so quick, so vivid, so lasting an impression on the mind of his constituency—the public.

The promoters of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention have already begun to make good use of this most efficient tool of the professional advertiser. They are now scattering broadcast a most artistic little "sticker" which sticks most tenaciously to letter, package or suitcase, whenever applied. It also sticks quite as firmly in the minds of all who see it, working its way into homes which would often be barred against any temperance literature, informing and reminding their occupants that Pennsylvania is to be hostess for the White Ribboners of the World in November next.

Among the many ways in which these little messengers can be used in sending them abroad on their mission of publicity are:

On letters, post-cards, suitcases, packages, school children's note-books, backs of checks, backs of tickets, magazines before giving them away, out-going bills and receipts. They can be used to fasten parcels. Invite tradesmen to put them on their goods; if they will not pay for them—let the union give them to any who are willing to co-operate in this way.

We were able to get a very special price on them and are therefore able to offer them at a most reasonable figure considering that they are most artistic. The price:

$3.00 per thousand; 50 cents per hundred.

Please send remittance with order to: Mrs. James B. Scott, 503 South 46th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Touch of Human Hands

Among the hills of Galilee,
Through crowded city ways,
The Christ of God went forth to heal
And bless in olden days.
The sinning and the sad of heart
In anxious throngs were massed
To catch the great Physician's eye
And touch him as he passed.
We have not in our hours of need
His seamless garments pressed,
Nor felt his tender human hand
On us in blessing rest;

Yet still in crowded city streets
The Christ goes forth again,
Whenever touch of human hand
Bespeaks good will to men.
Whenever man his brother man
Upholds in helpfulness;
Whenever strong and tender clasp
A lonely heart doth bless,
The Christ of God is answering
A stricken world's demands
And leading back a wandering race
By touch of human hands.

—*A. M. K.*

"A White Star in the Window Is Better Than a Purple Wreath on the Door"

The use of a white star, in homes and places of business, to signify obedience to the letter and spirit of prohibition, is urged by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and it is a good thing.

The movement is likely to grow. The majority almost everywhere are strongly in favor of prohibition, otherwise it would never have been adopted and never sustained. Acquiescence at present is doubtless more general than scoffers would have the public believe. A recent estimate shrinks the 20,000,000 American drinkers of pre-prohibition times to a mere couple of millions. And the number is now steadily diminishing, largely because of the fear aroused by the wave of illness and death spread by poisonous bootleg liquor and home brew.

A WHITE STAR IN THE WINDOW IS CERTAINLY BETTER THAN A PURPLE WREATH ON THE DOOR.

—*Eugene* (Oregon) *News.*

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

March 20—Prohibition Rally Day (Birthday of General Neal Dow.)
April 14—Young People's Branch Day (Birthday of Frances J. Barnes.)

Quarterly Temperance Sunday In the Sunday Schools

The Sunday School department of the National W. C. T. U., with the co-operation of the Temperance department of the International Sunday School Association, established the Anti-Cigaret Day in the Sunday Schools. The date is fixed by the appearance of the second quarterly temperance lesson of the year in the International Uniform Sunday School Lesson Series.

The date for 1922 is April 23. The quarterly temperance lesson, found in 2 Chron. 26: 1-21, is adaptable to the needs of Anti-Cigaret Sunday. Temperance topics for classes in all divisions of the Sunday School are suggested in our lesson leaflet, now a two page leaflet costing 20 cents per 100. The leaflet gives also a chart for a chalk talk. The reduction in size and price of this leaflet was made to enable workers to give the leaflet a wider circulation among Sunday School teachers. The general temperance topic for the Sunday School program on Anti-Cigaret Day is "Destructive Habits which leave their Marks Upon Human Life." The suggestive program, issued by the department, gives an outline for a talk on this subject. The blackboard exercise, "Three Enemies," provides a striking picture, easily drawn, and an anti-cigaret talk. Pupils from the children's division may bring to the main school, songs or recitations. Encourage anti-cigaret story-telling. Make selections from the Gem Leaflets of the Sunday school department series. The following are good: "The Price He Paid," "Tested By the Hike," "A Good Reason," "The Boys and the Flag," "General Richard." "A Little Child Shall Lead Them" may literally be fulfilled if we work through the Home department of the Sunday school, enlisting this department in a systematic distribution of anti-cigaret literature by the children in the homes. For this work use the following from the envelope leaflets of the Sunday School department series: "Watch," "Share," "Telegrams," "Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco," "Quaker Philosophy," "The Sword and Shield."

There are eight practical reasons for anti-cigaret work in the Sunday school and valuable suggestions for the work found in the departmental method leaflet, "The Sunday School and Anti-Tobacco Work."

The general public should know more about our Sunday school temperance work and we urge publicity. Let the local press and the church bulletins announce Anti-Cigaret Sunday and report in the papers on Monday the special programs given by the schools. Pastors will give heed to your requests for brief mention of the day and the evils of the cigaret.

The Anti-Cigaret Sunday School rally has become an annual occasion in many places. A contest rally is one in which the various schools compete for a prize which is given to the school furnishing the best program feature for the occasion, judges being appointed to render the verdict. If this plan is not followed, we urge the use of the program, "The Doom of Prince Nicotine," which calls into action several speakers (who may be selected from the different schools) and furnishes a most significant lesson. Sample program 2 cents, Exercise, 2 cents.

One hundred thousand members of the Sunday School Anti-Tobacco Legion of the United States is the goal of this department. Any member of the Sunday school who signs the anti-cigaret or anti-tobacco pledge thereby becomes a member of the Anti-Tobacco Legion which is only the name given to the Sunday school pledge signers. Girls, as well as boys, should be asked to sign the pledge against cigarets and tobacco.

Again we announce that the personal literature of Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, which contained much anti-cigaret material, has been presented to the National W. C. T. U. for the Sunday School department and is listed with the department literature in the new catalogue. PLEASE NOTICE! Send all orders to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. The national superintendent is creating a mailing list of workers who pay the small fee of fifty cents to help cover postage, and will send to them free samples of all literature of the department as it is provided for the various lines of Sunday school work, also the new department bulletin and various and frequent letters of instruction, to the end that the work and workers may be developed. All white ribboners interested in the Sunday School department should enroll and belong to this "inner circle" of the Sunday School department of the National W. C. T. U.

Yours in Loyal Service,
STELLA B. IRVINE,
National Superintendent.
115 Walnut Street, Riverside, California.

WE HAVE PREPARED A PACKAGE FOR CAMPAIGN USE

The "Patriotic Service Package"

Order a package and follow the plan outlined therein. You will win votes for the retention of the Volstead law and law enforcement. Price, per package, 10 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Announcement

POSTER CONTEST OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The national superintendent of the Sunday School department offers ten dollars to the maker of the best *original Anti-cigaret poster*. Pupils of the children's division (including the primary and junior departments of the Sunday School) are eligible to compete.

A prize of ten dollars is also offered to the pupil of the young people's division (including the intermediate and senior departments) who makes the best original poster showing the evils of the alcohol and tobacco habit.

All posters should be sent direct to the national superintendent, Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, 115 Walnut Street, Riverside, California, not later than September 30, 1922. These will form a part of the department exhibit at the coming national convention and posters will be judged by a committee of national officials.

Five dollars will be given to the state superintendent who most effectively promotes this Sunday School poster contest.

Stella B. Irvine, National Superintendent.

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. EDITH McNAUGHTON of Ray, Indiana, a devoted temperance worker who will be sadly missed by her white ribbon comrades, for the keynote of her life was service to the cause.

MRS. SARAH BAKER of Las Cruces, New Mexico. Although an active church worker and member of a woman's club, her special allegiance was given to the W. C. T. U. Her loss will be keenly felt in church and temperance circles and by a host of friends.

MRS. HELEN DICKENS of Hudson Falls, N. Y., for twenty-five years a member of the local union. She will be greatly missed by her white ribbon comrades.

MRS. NELLIE BLESSING EYSTER of San Francisco, Calif., first president of the San Jose union, and state recording secretary from 1885 to 1887; founder of the San Francisco League of American Pen Women, and prominent as a writer. Mrs. Eyster represented the state W. C. T. U. at the World's Congress of Women held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1900. In the W. C. T. U. convention of 1883, she was the first woman to speak on the then tabooed subject of woman suffrage, and so tactfully did she present it that she completely won her audience. Her lectures in the public schools on scientific temperance were perhaps her greatest achievement. A woman of large sympathies, great magnetism and charm of manner, Mrs. Eyster was a welcome figure in all circles.

WHAT IS THE REAL NEWS ABOUT PROHIBITION?

GET INTO YOUR LOCAL PAPERS THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AS TO THE BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION

Jail and Penitentiary Records Show Decrease in Crime

The Washington (D. C.) *Post*, which has been making a survey of the general situation under prohibition, in its issue of January 8, 1922, gives the following summary:

"In one respect nearly all the reports received agree in substance. A marked decrease in crime has been noted the country over during the period since the national prohibition law went into effect. It is true that the last few months have seen greater activity on the part of criminals, and numerous instances of spectacular lawlessness. Where this has been noted it has been explained as due to the economic situation, unemployment and the after-the-war breakdown of morals. In spite of it the jails and penitentiary records show that crime has decreased in the two years materially. Hospitals and other records show, too, that insanity has decreased."

First of Her Children to be Born Above Ground

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, speaking before the Twentieth Century Club, of Boston, October 29, 1921, said: "There are three classes whose testimony I find most valuable—district nurses, school nurses and social workers of all kinds. All these give testimony to the good effects of prohibition legislation on families, chiefly families of the working men. A district nurse called on a woman who was expecting confinement. She said to her visitor: 'I have four children already. This one that is coming will be the first born above ground.' The nurse did not quite comprehend, but the woman went on: 'The only way I was able to get money was to take it out of my husband's pocket when he was helplessly drunk. I took what was necessary, but I never could get enough to hire any room that was not a cellar. All my four children were born underground. This one is going to be born above ground.'"

> The antidote for Anti-Prohibition propaganda is FACTS.
>
> —Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

Cheyenne Lauds Dry Law

The commissioners of the city of Cheyenne, Wyoming, through a resolution adopted in regular session February 6, 1922, and sent to their Senators and Congressmen at Washington, protested against the action of the city council of Chicago regarding the legalization of the manufacture and sale of beer and wine for beverage purposes, and said:

"We believe that no law has a more beneficial effect upon the city of Cheyenne than the law prohibiting the beverage liquor traffic; to substantiate this belief we call your attention to the following tabulation of the records of the office of the chief of police for the year 1917, the last complete year under the liquor license system, and the year 1921:

	1917	1921
Arrests for drunkenness	907	150
Arrests for disorderly conduct	849	211
Violations of liquor laws	64	36
"Domestic crimes" (wife beating)	5	1
Arrests in aggregate	3072	1341

Dry Law Good for the Children

The latest annual report of the state board of charities of New York, says there has been an appreciable decrease in commitments of children to orphan asylums, one superintendent reporting that he knows of no cases within the last year committed wholly because of intemperance of parents.

County Jail Population Decreases

At the close of its fiscal year. September 30, 1921, the Indiana state board of charities stated that more than two-thirds of the county jails of the state were empty. "This decrease in county jail population in the last three years, or since the state-wide prohibition law went into effect," asserts the pamphlet, "is the most interesting fact to be noted in connection with public institution statistics."

Good Will Industries Show Improved Conditions

The superintendent of the Goodwill Industries of St. Paul, Minnesota, A. F. Carlyle, writes that "the missions and churches connected with the Goodwill Industries in twenty-one cities have all noticed a decided falling off in the attendance of the drunkards. In the city of Boston, Mass., it was no uncommon thing before prohibition to take care of fifteen to twenty intoxicated men a day; now the average does not exceed two a week and some weeks none at all. In my own city of St. Paul, we have had in our mission and through our employment agency only about five cases of drunkenness in the last two months."

Now the Men Have Savings Accounts

Ex-Congressman Charles E. Randall recently traveled across the country by automobile, stopping in all sorts of towns, hamlets and cities. In South Amherst, Ohio, he stayed overnight with a family, the head of which was a foreigner and a laborer in the Amherst stone quarries. Asked about the effects of prohibition, this man replied, "I never voted for prohibition and never will on my own account. But let me tell you what happened to my neighbors. I can take you into twenty homes where the men all work in quarries. Before prohibition not a single one of these families had sufficient food or were properly clothed. Today every one of them has a savings account and they wear good clothes; and the women and children are happy, as they were not before."

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. NOTES

Flora E. Strout sends the news that the W. C. T. U. of Ceylon is to have a temperance exhibit at the All-Ceylon Industries Exhibition, which is to be opened by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

Word has been received of the homegoing of Miss Abiertas, the gifted president of the W. C. T. U. of Manila, the Philippine Islands. Miss Abiertas was a young Filipino lawyer, of strong convictions, which she fearlessly expressed. Through her influence she had brought into the union other women of ability, and was building up the work in splendid fashion. She will be sorely missed. Dr. Higdon of the Christian Mission Church (of which Miss Abiertas was a member), and the W. C. T. U. conducted the funeral service.

Frances Willard Wang writes that the China W. C. T. U. is making plans to double its membership from 5,000 to 10,000 during the coming year, if possible.

Miss J. Franklin, President of the Central Provinces W. C. T. U., has prepared a tract in Hindi on "How Prohibition was brought about in America."

Miss Franklin saw the growth of the temperance movement in America from its infancy as her mother was one of the Crusaders. She went to India in 1893 as a missionary, but when home on a furlough during 1907-8 travelled extensively over the country.

In a recent letter received from Mme. Gabrielle Julien Koechlin, president of the W. C. T. U. of France, she tells of a plan to reorganize the work among the young mothers. It is thought that the white ribboners can advise and aid them in protecting their children from the evil of strong drink. They are to be asked to take the total abstinence pledge and enroll their little ones in the "Hope of the Cradle" league, with a promise that they will give no alcoholic drinks to their children up to seven years of age. A study symbolizing the normal and joyous life for the child is in preparation, and with this in view a Flower Mission department has been organized to bring light and joy into darkened homes.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Work For Children Stressed In Oregon Meeting

Mrs. Hattie M. Wolfe, Benton County Press Superintendent

The first regional conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held in Oregon, met in Corvallis, February 16, 1922.

Among those present were the state president, Mrs. Mary Mallett; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Madge Mears; superintendent of Child Welfare, Mrs. Lottie Hannon, of Social Welfare, Mrs. May Booth, and Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, manager of the campaign for funds for the Children's Farm Home. Representatives from eight counties were also in attendance. This means much, as the counties of Oregon, as a rule, are no small affairs.

Mrs. Mallett and Mrs. Mears conducted a study of departments, which was intensely interesting, and brought forth discussion from the floor.

The membership campaign for this year was presented by Mrs. Mears. A splendid arraignment of the insidious suggestions which appear in many of the best magazines through otherwise good stories, was made by Mrs. Mina Hall Epley, president of Benton county, hostess of the conference. This resulted in a resolution that women should write letters of protest to editors of such publications, asking that references to the use of narcotics, and loose talk regarding the marriage relation and law enforcement be omitted. Many persons feel that a general demand for stories free from evil would result in a supply. Editors print what they think their readers want.

While Oregon women are interested in all phases of W. C. T. U. work, the center of attraction at this time is the Children's Farm Home project. A farm three and one-half miles from Corvallis has been selected, and payment made on a tract of land containing 245 acres, with substantial improvements. The soil has been passed upon by experts of the Oregon Agricultural College, and the general plan has been approved by the child welfare commission of the state. As all roads lead to Rome, so all topics discussed led to the Farm Home.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, who is now manager of the campaign for the raising of funds, gave a valuable address, making plain the needs for a home for Protestant homeless or dependent children. She also outlined methods of raising funds and other means of support. Mr. Paul Maris, of the O. A. C. faculty, in a splendid address outlined many of the ways by which the college could be (and would be) of use in maintaining the Home. The state W. C. T. U. is fortunate in having on its campaign committee, and as trustees, board of directors, and other officials, the governor of the state, president of the Oregon Agricultural College, president of the State University, members of the board of regents, lawyers, editors, business men, city officials, women of note in clubs and the state W. C. T. U. and many other influential citizens.

The women of Benton county furnished the dinner and supper at the place of meeting. This was fortunate, as Jupiter Pluvius did his best that day, particularly at the noon hour, at which time the Commercial Club of Corvallis sent autos to the church to convey to the Farm Home site all who wished to go. And they do say it rained during the trip out and back. The women appreciate this courtesy extended to them by the Commercial Club.

Maine Meeting Enthuses and Inspires

Alice M. Bigney, State Corresponding Secretary

Maine's one-city-to-a-state institute, at Waterville, was notably successful. The attendance exceeded the most sanguine anticipations, every county, with one exception, being represented. To those who have knowledge of traveling conditions in Maine at this season of the year, the facts named speak eloquently of the deep interest manifested. The presence of nearly the entire state official board, of three national directors and many superintendents, state, county and local, insured its success.

President Althea G. Quimby's address was an inspiration, as are all her utterances. The leading topics—the membership campaign and law enforcement — were carefully considered, definite plans formulated and many helpful suggestions advanced. The trio team was especially stressed. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, in addition to her splendid presentation of her own department activities, was most helpful in speaking upon other topics as they came before the institute. Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston urged earnestly the necessity for every woman to familiarize herself with the law of her country and state, that she may intelligently fulfill her civic duties, and carefully explained the nature and scope of her textbook—"Studies in Government," urging its use by unions and individual members. At the evening session she gave a fine address on world prohibition.

Our national Evangelistic director, Rev. Helen H. Carlson, was also present, speaking but briefly, as she said her department had already been mentioned as the very foundation of every line of work undertaken. Americanization, its necessity and methods, were graphically set forth by our national and state superintendents, Mrs. Vayhinger and Mrs. Lawrence. Mrs. Vayhinger, both during the institute and at the Americanization banquet, emphasized the thought that no foreigner can ever be transformed into a true American by mechanical methods—that teaching them to read and write English, to salute the flag and so on, useful and necessary as such teaching is, is of little avail unless the highest ideals can be implanted in their hearts.

Two speaking contests, three minute speeches on Law Enforcement and "Why I should join the W. C. T. U.," were well carried out. Reports from every part of the state showed excellent work in progress. A strong resolution endorsing Governor Percival Baxter's law enforcement policy and pledging him our support in carrying it out, was unanimously adopted. Inspiring addresses were delivered at the Americanization dinner by Governor Baxter, the guest of honor, by President Roberts of Colby College, Dr. Owens of the Civic League and Mrs. Vayhinger.

Several "follow up" institutes are planned, two very successful ones having already been held at Gorham and Milo. It is hoped and expected that each county will hold at least one. Maine is awake to the dangerous conditions of the day.

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Montana W. C. T. U. Doing Much Educational Work

Julia C. Seward

In spite of the severity of the winter our Montana unions are doing good work along educational lines of peace and law enforcement. Public meetings have been held all over the state and audiences addressed by many prominent men and women.

The Butte union gave a "jubilee" at the Y. M. C. A., in celebration of the second anniversary of national constitutional prohibition, when Mr. E. B. Howell, a very prominent attorney, gave a fine address on "Law Enforcement."

He said he considered the enforcement of the law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors a stupendous task, but declared his belief that notwithstanding this fact, there is no chance that prohibition will ever be repealed in the United States. "No criminal law is enforced perfectly and a law like the Volstead act is especially difficult of enforcement. The male of the species has had a good deal to say about the abridgment of his 'rights' and his physical needs for wine and beer, but man has no such physical need that woman does not have and no one is clamoring that woman's welfare is abridged by her inability to purchase intoxicating drinks."

Dr. H. F. Carman, physician and surgeon, handled prohibition from the medical standpoint and gave a clear and comprehensive talk on the effects of alcohol on the human system. He said: "In no human life, from birth until death, is it safe to use liquors or alcohol. The human body does not require liquors and feeding the forces by false stimulation will produce disastrous results sooner or later."

"Great Work for the New Generation" was the theme of Rev. W. T. Lockwood. The youth of today are facing the fact that there are vast unsolved problems, he asserted, and spoke of the heritage of citizenship and leadership which this generation must pass on to the next. "The young who are entering upon the duties of democracy will bring to those problems new reserves of energy, natural idealism and the direct knowledge of the failure of war and strife to cure such evils."

Mrs. Matt. W. Alderson, editor of our W. C. T. U. state paper, spoke on the value of woman's vote and expressed our satisfaction that the passage of the Nineteenth amendment gave us the power of helping to enforce the Eighteenth amendment. Mrs. Alderson explained the value of the new W. C. T. U. law observance star, and urged those present to place the stars in their windows.

Good music added much to the enjoyment of the program. A troop of our Butte Boy Scouts was present and gave a wonderful exhibition of their first aid to the injured.

At Kalispell, a celebration was held in the Methodist Church, presided over by Mrs. Lucy L. Lycan, president of the local union. Judge Pomeroy made the principal address, taking as his theme, "Law Enforcement" He urged citizens to take note of the work performed by public officials, and if they had any grievances, to make them known, but not to forget to *praise* and *thank* faithful officers for the service rendered. There were other speakers and some fine music. Mrs. Huch exhibited some original posters, one of which was "The Model Water Wagon of 1922."

Similar meetings were held at Great Falls, Missoula, Bozeman, Ryegate, Three Forks and Denton, where a new union has just been organized. Four new unions have been added to Montana's list, so far, this year.

An evening meeting in memory of Frances E. Willard was held at the "Y" in Butte, February 17, Mrs. W. Caldwell, vice-president of the local union, presiding. An address on the purpose of the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund was given by Mrs. Lilly K. Martin. This was followed by a splendid tribute to Miss Willard, by Dr. E. J. Groeneveld, who was personally acquainted with the great prohibition patriot, having met her in 1883 when she organized the W. C. T. U. in Butte.

The Independent Order of Good Templars, which is said to be the oldest temperance organization in Montana, was represented by Mr. F. R. Sarles, who spoke on "Our Mutual Aims," laying special stress upon the value of personal work among young people and especially small children. He urged more temperance work in the Sunday Schools of our churches.

Mrs. Margaret F. Clifford, wife of Rev. Cecil Leslie Clifford, pastor of Mt. View M. E. Church, gave a fine talk on "How to be a Millionaire." Mrs. Clifford, who has a charming personality, was secretary of Y. P. B. work, in Minot, North Dakota, and was also a speaker for the state W. C. T. U. She presents the big, worth-while things of life in a very attractive way. Before closing her address, she made a plea for new members —"a million women to teach total abstinence. Who can estimate the influence of a million women mobilized for God and home and every land."

At the conclusion of the program, the presiding officer asked all in the audience who had known Miss Willard to come forward and be introduced. Mrs. Davenport, one of the pioneer W. C. T. U. workers from Iowa, and Mrs. Margaret Harnan, a member of the Butte union, responded and spoke briefly. To Mrs. Harnan had fallen the honor of having Miss Willard pin upon her dress the white ribbon bow at the time she became a member of the great white ribbon army.

Fine vocal solos were sung by Mrs. H. C. Hopkins and Mr. Robert C. Logan.

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Liquor Interests Show Fear Europe Will Go Dry

(Continued from Page Four)

erate language," representing the viewpoint of the users of the beverage and the liquor interests as opposed to anything in the nature of excess, but pleading for "personal liberty" for the people.

"The good effects of alcohol must be demonstrated in the newspapers, magazines and moving pictures with convincing statistics," said Dr. Kuery, president of the Swiss Anti-Prohibition Association. "The sport world especially must be catered to. The school authorities must be won." In the moving picture houses the propaganda in favor of liquor is to be presented by means of films in which "the heroes are all portrayed as beer drinkers," and the horrors of drink are to be eliminated. Besides all this there is to be a medical campaign, carefully planned and carefully carried on, in which through the press and other agencies "authoritative medical opinion" in favor of alcohol is to be widely quoted.

"The prohibition law in America will have real influence throughout the world," is the declaration of Dr. Neumann. "We must take care that we do not repeat in old Europe the mistake committed in the United States."

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Florida's Big Job

Notes From a Winter Paradise—Florida the Land of Enchantment

Lora S. LaMance, National W. C. T. U. Organizer

Homeward I rushed from Manitoba, just escaping a bitter cold wave and a heavy snow that engulfed all of that northland about the time I struck Florida, the land of perpetual fruit and flowers, where they can picnic the year around. There are many unique things about this state. Here was made the first artificial ice in the world. This is the state that puts Christmas strawberries on the New York millionaire's table at two dollars and fifty cents a quart, and ripe peaches on the Philadelphia market by the time Pennsylvania's own peach trees are blooming. She ships to the north six carloads of "truck" a day, the year around.

One-third of all the phosphate of the world comes from Florida and over a fourth of all of the sponges. These will soak up over three million gallons of water each year, and two of the state's coast towns are sponge cities. Her everglade swamps cover an area as great as Connecticut and New Jersey combined. She has the biggest alligators and the longest in Uncle Sam's dominion. She can raise onions to beat Bermuda, cabbages to beat the Dutch, oranges to beat the Spanish, and grapefruit to beat the world. She drops down five hundred miles nearer the tropics than any other part of the United States, and has turtle farms, oyster farms, tarpon headquarters and heron rookeries. She has thousands of lakes and over 11,000 islands. She is some Florida! She raises five crops of tourists, too.

My first stop was at New Smyrna, where the state W. C. T. U. executive board was in session. The Florida W. C. T. U. has a professional woman at its head, Miss Minnie E. Neal, a photographer of Jacksonville. She is business to her finger tips. She told her district presidents in plain, straight words what she expected Florida to accomplish by November 1, 1922. Here are some of the things set as the goal: Eight hundred new active members by November 1; each union to take four UNION SIGNALS for its four chief officers and give a SIGNAL subscription to each public library and high school; every member in the state to put up the pretty window poster; no union allowed to die and seventy-five new, strong, lusty unions brought into life; genuine progress in department work; and the use of the best speakers obtainable.

Plans Law Enforcement That Is!

New Smyrna is one of the old, old towns of the state, and has been under five flags, Spanish, French, British, United States and Confederate. It has some picturesque ruins to show and old canals dug generations ago. I had the pleasure of having the mayor of the town join as an honorary member the night that I spoke. **The very next day he made his W. C. T. U. calling and election sure by seizing a carload of grapefruit (?) in which he found cunningly concealed, over 450 cases of liquor, valued at $30,000.** It was a welcome sight to the W. C. T. U. state executive board to view this contraband stuff piled high and wide and long on the depot platform. That night it was burned—an inspiring sight to the forty white ribboners who watched it burst into flames.

That very same day, on the Tampa coast, the Federal prohibition officers seized a schooner, cargo and all, and found $30,000 worth more of liquor, and the confiscated schooner was worth another $10,000. Then, five days afterward, on the east coast, a carload of fish (?) was seized, and another $30,000 worth of liquor found. Pretty good business—$100,000 in less than a week. In less than two weeks after this, a sloop loaded with $60,000 in liquor was seized and it was burned.

Poor Florida! Over one thousand miles of sea-coast, all with caves and inlets and harbors, 11,000 islands and wet neighbors, the Bahama Islands, Bimini and Cuba, within a few hours' sail. Any smuggler can land in the night, and he has at hand mangrove marshes, everglade swamps—the greatest tangle of jungle and thicket and palmetto scrub in the whole country to hide his liquors in. The wonder is that Florida can do so well in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. She is putting in a splendid, far-reaching, comprehensive and co-operative plan. Under it, in a few more years, the state will be the driest of the dry.

William Jennings Bryan made a special trip to Washington to see Commissioner Haynes, who has promised to take special measures for Florida's protection; all of the large boot-legging centers are putting in Law and Order Leagues; the A. S. L. and prohibitionists in general, intend both to help prosecute law violators and to elect officers who will enforce the law; while the W. C. T. U. is to work along the same lines and keep up public sentiment for enforcement of the law.

It was a delightful experience to go over the one and only railroad in the world built over the sea—Flagler's east coast line that goes for miles through mangrove waters, where millions of mangroves stand up on funny stilt-like roots high above the water. Mangroves are land builders. They stop silt, overflow sand, drift and whatnot, leaving low, fla land behind them, and are ever marching on and on, in stilted ranks, into the shallow water ahead of them. By and by the railroad boldly jumps off into the sea, going on over sixty miles from ke to key (islands) through shallow water of the loveliest, most translucent shade of turquoise and emerald until i reaches Key West. That over-the-sea road of immense cement arches upholding the rails cost eighty million dollars a million and a quarter dollars a mile!

It was almost as great a joy to sa over the ninety miles of sea from Ke West to Cuba. Quaint, old-worlds Spanish-American Havana! There ar over 150,000 English speaking people i Cuba. There is no temperance societ there of any kind. The time is ripe f an extension of our work. Our aroun the-globe traveler, Miss Anna A. Gordo has her eyes upon Cuba. Then the will be another story to tell.

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Arizona Holds Convention In Spring

Word comes from Arizona that t state convention is to be held in the ci of Phoenix, April 27-28.

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia" is bound for India, having among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford, who have become acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle, her small son, Eric, and Angela O'Connor, who, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, is on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, who is a total abstainer, is glad to note that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, Harford is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Through pity for her he breaks his reticence on the subject, and tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise, but does not mention any particular reason therefor. One night, while his mother is at a bridge party, tiny Eric helps himself to her whisky, left out on the table in their cabin, and quickly becomes unconscious. He is discovered and cared for, but dies during the night and is buried at sea.)

CHAPTER VI

The "Persia" was in harbor. Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, with Major Orde and Harford stood watching the approach of a boat which was nearing the ship. In it were two men—Major Carlyle and Mr. Fortescue, one to claim his wife, the other his affianced bride.

The stricken mother was closely veiled, and stood dumbly waiting, pondering in her mind how to tell the awful story of her little one's loss to the husband and father, who, with joy in his heart, anticipated the clasping of his dear ones to his heart.

Major Carlyle was the first to jump on board. His wife ran forward, and after greetings, drew him aside and walked away, doubtless to pour into his ears the tragedy of his child's death.

Angela's fiance, Frank Fortescue, strode up to her, clasped and kissed her. Harford noticed that she rather drew back than forward as he greeted her.

He was a man of about forty or a little less, a comfortable, carefully-groomed being, with an amiable exterior. His sleekness and air of content with himself proclaimed that he was one to whom the pleasures of the table loomed somewhat largely. That he was a person of importance was written on face and figure. The Deputy Commissioner of Seraneb was well-known as a successful man in his profession, well spoken of by Europeans and Indians alike.

Harford surveyed him critically. He knew that bulk is not the measure of health. He inwardly prayed a prayer that life in India might never result in a change in physique which should approximate him to Mr. Fortescue's.

That gentleman had drawn Angela's hand through his arm with an air of possession, and was scanning her face critically through his eyeglasses.

"Why, Angela, how ill you look! what is the matter? My bride must not be so pale."

She blushed. "I shall soon be better now; the voyage has been very trying. Let me introduce a friend to you. Mr. Harford—Mr. Fortescue."

Fortescue surveyed Harford with a critical look, as if to say, "Who are you to be her friend?" but he said blandly, "Glad to make your acquaintance. Where are you for?"

"I am in the same Service as you, Mr. Fortescue. I have orders to go at once to Rupasrim."

"And I am at Seraneb, Deputy Commissioner," he said, with a little swagger. "You will be but forty miles away." Then turning to Angela, "Now little woman, we must be off; this is our wedding-day, remember."

Angela went up and held out her hand to Harford. "Good-bye, I shall not forget," she said, with a lingering look in her clear young eyes.

Harford colored, and shook hands without adding more to his good-bye. He stood watching the two as they left the ship.

"She was very lovely and very sweet, and I might have won her if we had met earlier." Then he shook himself, and added, "But, no, my ideal wife is of different build and character."

(To be Continued)

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A Study In Threes

Three officers of a local union subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL.

Three copies of the weekly UNION SIGNAL are each week read faithfully.

Three women as they read grow more interested and enthusiastic.

Three decisions are made to go out and win new members.

Three leaders with minds well stocked with informatiou about what the W. C. T. U. has done and is doing persuade other members to join them in the membership campaign.

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We are looking for County No. 3 for the County Trio-Team Honor Roll. Don't be bashful—perhaps you do not quite understand all the requirements, so we repeat,—and know every county in every state can meet every one of them:

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"For the encouragement of our UNION SIGNAL and to stir the zeal of local unions, I want to tell you what the Schenectady (Central) W. C. T. U. has done and is doing to spread our principles. We send the weekly UNION SIGNAL to the Schenectady *Gazette*, the Schenectady *Union Star*, the Public Library, the Y. M. C. A., and the monthly edition to the Odd Fellows reading room, the Mason's reading room, to the two street railway barns, and to twelve pastors of city churches of different denominations. I have been an active white ribboner for thirty years and always have taken the UNION SIGNAL."

Martha A. Clowe.

For the Membership Drive April 24-May 14

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Union Signal Quiz

1. What has woman suffrage meant to the prohibition forces of Sweden?
2. Give a brief account of the campaign against prohibition which is being carried on by the brewers of Europe.
3. Why may the department of Child Welfare be called the department of opportunities?
4. What is meant by the Polyglot Petition for Home Protection?
5. Give a brief resume of the history of the Polyglot Petition.
6. Why should the Y. P. B.'s secure siguatures to this petition?
7. What is the date of your primary or convention? Do you know where your candidates for House and Senate stand in regard to prohibition and law enforcement?
8. Give some "real news about prohibition." Are you making use of this antidote for anti-prohibition propaganda?
9. How is the W. C. T. U. of France planning to reach and interest the young mothers?
10. How may you best prepare for the intensive membership drive in your town? Give details of "A Study in Threes."

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"Do you want co-operation from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in your work?" an industrial education expert was recently asked.

"Do I?" he replied. "Why the Woman's Christian Temperance Union members are each and every one of them wearing a halo, if they only knew it. And the rest of us who are struggling to put over social programs more recent than theirs are glad enough to bask in the reflected shine from those halos."

From over the country come reports of a new welcome given to W. C. T. U. representatives who are co-operating with other organizations that have similar aims.

In Tennessee, for instance, the state superintendent of Women in Industry co-operated with the state factory inspectors and other Women in Industry organizations in a recent survey of factory conditions in Nashville. Mrs. H—— was able to report, "Employers interviewed by us without exception pledged their heartiest support to the work we have undertaken." The newspapers gave good publicity and plans have been made for extending the survey. Two weeks later our work was presented by the same superintendent at a social service conference in Franklin, Tennessee, held by the State Council of Social Agencies.

Signal Steam for the Trio Team

Ready Now

SAY IT! THINK IT! SING IT! DO IT!

(Tune, "Auld Lang Syne")

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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HER SON
Nellie V. Walker, Artist

The PARENT'S PRAYER

I HAVE a boy to bring up.

Help me to perform my task with wisdom and kindness and good cheer. Help me always to see him clearly, as he is. Let not my pride in him hide his faults. Let not my fear for him magnify my doubts and fears, until I make him doubting and fearful in his turn.

Quicken my judgment so that I shall know to train him to think as a child, to be in all things pure and simple as a child.

I have a boy to bring up.

Give me great patience and a long memory. Let me remember the hard places in my own youth, so that I may help when I see him struggling as I struggled then.

Let me remember the things that made me glad, lest I, sweating in the toil and strain of life, forget that a little child's laughter is the light of life.

I have a boy to bring up.

Teach me that love that understandeth all things; the Love that knows no weakness, tolerates no selfishness. Keep me from weakening my son through granting him pleasures that end in pain, ease of body that must bring sickness of soul; a vision of life that must end in death. Grant that I love my son wisely and myself not at all.

I have a son to bring up.

Give him the values and beauty and just rewards of industry. Give him an understanding brain and hands that are cunning, to work out his happiness.

I have a boy to bring up.

Help me to send him into the world with a mission of service. Strengthen my mind and heart that I may teach him that he is his brother's keeper. Grant that he may serve those who know not the need of service, and not knowing, need it the most.

I have a boy to bring up.

So guide and direct me that I may do this service to the glory of God, the service of my country, and to my son's happiness.

AMEN.

—Angelo Patri in
The Delineator.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

BILL INTRODUCED TO PROVIDE UNIFORM RULE OF NATURALIZATION AND TO EQUALIZE THE CITIZENSHIP STATUS OF MEN AND WOMEN—THE HOPE OF THE WORLD IS IN CONGRESS—GOVERNMENT WOMEN CHIEFS DINE TOGETHER

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Representative Albert Johnson of Washington has introduced a new Naturalization Bill—H. R. 10860.

The Johnson Bill—H. R. 10860—provides a new rule of naturalization and amends and codifies the laws relating to the acquisition and the loss of citizenship. It equalizes the citizenship status of men and women and esfablishes a method for the registration of aliens in order to provide for their better guidance and protection against embarrassments due to ignorance of our laws, language and institutions. A registration fee of $5.00 is provided and the monies so raised are to constitute a Citizenship Instruction Fund for the use of the public schools throughout the United States, where aliens may secure the schooling necessary for the promotion of their well being.

The bill creates a Bureau of Citizenship with much broader powers and functions than the Naturalization Bureau, which it supersedes. Under the Johnson Bill, any alien eligible to citizenship may apply for naturalization regardless of sex and whether married or single. The present naturalization law allows only men and unmarried women to be naturalized. The bill, therefore, ends automatic citizenship for foreign born, except that a person born abroad, whose mother or father is a citizen of the United States at the time of such birth, is declared to be a citizen. The present law recognizes such foreign born children as citizens if their fathers are citizens at the time of such birth.

The bill provides for a Citizenship Instruction Fund to be under the control of the Secretary of Labor for the purpose of paying the expenses of registration and allocating and paying to the local public school authorities for the employment of teachers in citizenship classes. Citizenship classes are defined as classes in which English and our institutions of government are taught, together with the usual common school or high school subjects, as determined by the local school authorities. Allotment of the fund is conditioned in each case upon the community having available a fund and using it to pay salaries for teachers of classes in which the foregoing are taught.

In the naturalization proceedings, the Johnson Bill simplifies them and at the same time raises the educational standards, while providing for the organization of classes to prepare all aliens for citizenship who desire it. It not only excludes anarchists, but those having anarchistic leanings. It simplifies the acquisition of citizenship without opening the door for undesirables by placing judicial authority with naturalization examiners upon appointment by the court to hear naturalization cases. This will relieve American citizens of all unnecessary trips to the court and especially at the time the applicants are admitted to citizenship and opens the way for *court proceedings to become a dignified ceremonial.* The elimination of this unnecessary appearance of witnesses will afford a cash saving of many millions annually and an economic waste of many more millions, all of which are now made necessary by the present law without contributing to the safeguarding of the citizenship of the country.

The Hope of the World is in Congress

The National Council for Reduction of Armament, with which the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is affiliated, in its Bulletin of this week makes an appeal for support of the Four-Power Pact and states its policy on the Army and Navy appropriations. The following is quoted from the Bulletin:

Our Position

"We advocate for 1923 a fifty per cent cut in the Army and Navy appropriations, from $790,000,000 to $400,000,000, and give our reasons. We respectfully suggest that the advocates of continued preparedness give the reasons for their position. This is not a matter that can be settled emotionally, nor by impugning the motives of those who differ with us nor by calling names. We affirm that it is a question that can be settled by cool business judgment and by common sense.

"1. *The success of the Conference warrants* a return to peace footing. We are safer from war than we have been in a generation. We have a right to the fruits of peace.

"2. *The* 5—5—3 *ratio* has been recognized by all of the three nations that adopted it as a *maximum* and not a minimum program. *Great Britain* has indicated her wish not to build her two battleships. *Japan's policy* will be determined by ours.

"3. *The nation cannot afford* with its *debt* and its *unemployment* and its *business stagnation* and the *high cost of living* to spend more than $400,000,000 in preparing for a remote contingency, viz., a conceivable war with some unknown enemy in some future generation. No business man on earth would be so foolish.

"4. *The* $400,000,000 *saved* will be needed desperately for the constructive life of the nation in 1923. Remember that *the race in economy and production* is just ahead! The New York *Times* defends the big Army and Navy with the argument that if not used thus, Congress 'would soon find ways of spending the money.' We reply that it would not have far to look, and yet that it is conceivable that the reduction of taxes ten per cent will meet with some favor.

"5. *The other governments* will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity we give to *reduce their armaments* and if they do not follow our example willingly they will be compelled to do so by outraged peoples. Why? *Taxes are higher everywhere than here.*"

It is this that makes the discussion of these appropriations by the American Congress of worldwide significance. The relief from crushing taxation to support armaments, Congress and Congress alone, can give.

It cannot delegate its responsibility to the Chief Executive or his Cabinet.

Now let the people see to it that they reap the fruits of the Washington Conference. Don't delay. Write at once to your Senators.

Support the Four-Power Pact

"The Four-Power Pact is under discussion in the Senate. Discussion will be profitable. Obstructive tactics would not be. Full discussion is in line with the greater tendency towards open diplomacy which distinguished the Washington Conference from other conferences, and the people of the country should be satisfied that they understand exactly what the treaty means.

"We cannot do otherwise than continue urging loyal support for this and all the treaties as *the basis for our whole peace program.* If this treaty fails, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance returns to haunt us. The background of the Naval Limitation Treaty is dangerously altered. Reduction of the Army and Navy becomes problematical. The old atmosphere of suspicion returns.

Agreement Not Alliance

"Reference has been made by opponents of the treaty to a speech of Baron Uchida, of Japan, in which he is reported to have referred to this Pact as an 'Alliance.' We don't know the resources of the Japanese language in making distinctions between alliances and agreements. We don't know how careful Baron Uchida may be in the use of language. We do know that the official interpretation of the treaty was made publicly by Senator Lodge in plenary session and that he said:

" 'There is *no provision for the use of force* to carry out any of the terms of the agreement, and no military or naval sanction lurks anywhere in the background or under cover of these plain and direct clauses. * * * We make the experiment here in this treaty of trying to assure peace in that immense region by trusting the preservation of it tranquility to the *good faith* of the nations responsible for it. This agreement * * * rests *only upon the will and honor* of those who sign it.'

Without Armed Force

"No objection was made by the delegates present to this interpretation. No objection was made when the minutes of this meeting were approved. Moreover this interpretation has been repeated by the President of the United States in transmitting the treaty to the Senate."

Government Women Chiefs Dine Together

The third dinner this winter of women executives in government positions was held this week. Miss Nila F. Allen, the Child Labor tax division, was toastmistress. Miss Georgia Hopley, the first woman in the country to be appointed prohibition agent, was present and spoke. Miss Hopley declared that her task in the prohibition work is not the detection of law-breakers, but is to arouse on the part of all the people a spirit of willingness to observe and obey the law.

Other women present were Judge Mary O'Toole, the first woman in Washington to sit on the municipal bench; Miss Adelia Stewart, the first woman bank examiner in the United States; Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, Bureau of Education; Miss Mary Dempsey, Department of Commerce; Miss Rena Rosenberg, Miss Katherine Lenroot, Department of Labor; Major Julia Stimson, War Department; Miss Claribel Barnett, Department of Agriculture; Miss Emily Spillman, Department of Justice, and Miss Laura Tracey, Civil Service Commissioner.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C. March 18, 1922.

Christian Endeavorers Urge Prohibition Enforcement

Among the resolutions adopted by the hirty-sixth annual convention of the hode Island Christian Endeavor Union, eld recently in Olneyville, R. I., was ne asking the state legislature to enact ws for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Christian Endeavor Union, at a rally, condemned the Cleveland city council for s adoption of the light wine and beer esolution, declaring councilmen violated eir oath of office.

A Search for the Cause of Crime

It is reported that a committee has een appointed by the American Bar ssociation to prepare a report which is be given at their next annual meeting, making public the results of a determined search for the cause of the -called increase of crime and general wlessness in the United States. According to the press, investigations thus r have pointed to three alleged causes, e recent war, penalties unfitted to the ime, and eagerness of lawyers to represent law-breakers, but "no one of them n properly be termed a cause," says e *Christian Science Monitor*, in cautioning the general public not to confuse use with effect.

nforcement Sentiment Growing In Mississippi

Sentiment for the enforcement of the ohibition law is steadily increasing in ssissippi, as evidenced by the number convictions secured during the recent m of the Federal court. Some of the otleggers who pleaded guilty expected niency, but the court showed none. e maximum penalty was inflicted in cases of conviction, whether for a st offense or not. Municipal and state cers are showing a great desire to cerate with the Federal agents.

eylon Legislative Council Passes Resolution Looking Toward Total Prohibition

Hon. W. Duraiswami of the Ceylon Legiative Council, at a recent meeting induced the following resolution:

"That in view of the prevalence of publ opinion in favor of total prohibition o the use of drugs and alcoholic and ioxicating liquors, except for medicinal poses, this Council desires that the gvernment should so direct its excise aministration as to attain total prohibion within a reasonable time."

The resolution was carried, ten voting f and nine against it.

U. S. Representative Cooper Regrets Action of A. F. L.

Speaking as a holder of a union card, Representative Cooper of Ohio recently essed in the House his regret over th action taken by the executive coun c of the American Federation of Labor in urging support of candidates for cong ss favorable to modification of the Vstead law to permit the sale of light wies and beer, and declared that the wrking people are not clamoring for th return of the liquor traffic. "With th modification proposed," said Mr. Cooper, "the country would be worse off than now, even if the law is violated, as beer advocates claim. Liquor has always defied the law, as much or more before prohibition as since."

Students Protest Against False Statements of Wets

Incensed at the misleading accounts in the foreign press of the so-called failure of prohibition in the United States, seventeen Americans, representing twelve different states of the Union, post-graduate students at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, recently signed a statement setting forth the outstanding facts as to the undeniable success of the dry law. This was read at a meeting addressed by Rev. Dr. Norman Maclean, who had just returned from a visit to the United States, and who spoke on "American Prohibition: Is It a Failure?"

No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right; not asked as a favor.—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

Turning Point in Law Enforcement, Says State Prohibition Director

"There is a growing resentment throughout the state, against the illicit liquor trade and with better centralization of power and more co-operation among the authorities, I predict that the turning point is coming in the enforcement of the Volstead act," says F. A. Hazeltine, recently appointed Federal prohibition director for the state of Washington, as quoted by the press.

"Organization of law enforcement leagues is being effected in all parts of the state and their efforts in arousing public opinion will effectively counteract the clamor of the anti-prohibitionists, who are more noisy than numerous, and generally operate under the guise of 'personal liberty' organizations."

Few Liquor Permits in South Dakota

It is said that neither druggists nor physicians of South Dakota care to take out liquor permits. Only six drug firms and twenty-four practicing physicians last year availed themselves of the privilege.

Will Withhold Executive Clemency

Governor E. Lee Trinkle of Virginia, who took office the first of February, discussing in his inaugural address the question of prohibition and law enforcement, gave expression to the following declaration, according to published reports:

"After mature and deliberate consideration, feeling that the violation of our prohibition laws is the chief and prime cause of our criminal activity, I here and now announce that in all cases (save where the question of actual guilt is involved) those who are convicted of dealing in and handling intoxicating beverages for monetary gain, or hope of such gain, will, so far as I am concerned, be expected to serve out such sentences as the courts may impose, and the exercise of executive clemency need not be sought."

Illinois Constitutional Convention Sanctions Bible in Public Schools

Bible study may be made part of the Illinois public school curriculum at any time the General Assembly elects, under a section of the bill of rights adopted recently by the Constitutional Convention.

Protest by Chicagoans and downstate delegates that the proposal to sanction Bible instruction in the public schools was veering dangerously toward a state religion and possibly, intolerance, were met by replies that the suggested course would serve to "keep the boys out of the penitentiaries and keep them off the gallows," reports the Chicago *Herald Examiner.*

Two thousand school teachers of central Illinois, attending their annual convention, held this year in Springfield, unanimously adopted a resolution commending the Constitutional Convention for its action.

Equal Suffrage Bill Introduced in Great Britain

A bill designed to extend suffrage to women on the same terms as men was recently introduced in the British House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil.

Woman Honored by Belgian Academy

The newly founded Belgian Academy recently paid special tribute to feminine literary ability by admitting to its membership Mme. de Noailles, authoress of "Eternal Forces."

"Clean-Up" in Baton Rouge For Protection of Students

A Citizen's League has been formed in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for the purpose of suppressing establishments where liquor is sold and closing gambling resorts, thus making the town safe and clean for the students who are attending the state university. As a result of recent raids by the prohibition enforcement officers, there are said to be only about two places left where "moonshine" is sold, and a complete "cleanup" is anticipated in the near future.

The Anti-Alcoholic Movement In Norway

The good results of prohibition will become even more obvious after the first difficult transition period has passed, says the Stavenger *Aftenblad* of Norway.

"We know that prohibition has decreased misdemeanors caused by drunkenness by fifty per cent., despite the fact that no product in any country has received so much advertising lately as liquor in Norway. The result does honor to the power of resistance of the Norwegian people."

No Time For Mercy

"It's high time to stop the moonshine traffic, and leniency will never do it," declared municipal judge C. L. Smith of Minneapolis, in sentencing two men in federal employ, one a military instructor, the other an army mechanic. Both were arrested for drunkenness, and the judge took note of their occupations, saying, "You're fine examples to be teaching the youth of our nation. You are in federal employ, yet you break the federal laws. Such men as you tear down the foundation of our youth."

ENFORCING PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES

I. WILL IT STAY? YEA, VERILY!

W. C. POOLE

In 1913 I sat in an office in one of our city skyscrapers and tried to figure how and when the prohibition amendment would be ratified by the necessary three-fourths, or thirty-six, of the states. In an article I wrote at the time, I named the year as 1923, and conceded that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Illinois would never ratify the amendment by 1923; and at the same time I placed Maryland, Connecticut, Wisconsin, California, Massachusetts and Missouri in the doubtful column, and left thirty-eight states sure to ratify the amendment by 1923. My friends called me visionary. I stretched my own faith to believe so much.

The amendment was ratified by all the states except New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut nearly five years sooner, or in one-half the time I predicted; and all the larger states like New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and California ratified. That is a matter of record. Prohibition is ten years ahead of where some of its best friends ten years ago predicted it would now be. It arrived in spite of opposition from a certain financial interest—the largest single financial interest in the country. It has gotten there in spite of political methods which furnish the darkest pages of political history in our nation.

Will It Stay?

Fifteen years ago I asked one of my friends with large experience in government and social laws, that very question. I shall never forget his answer as he said, "Yes, reforms in the history of the human race never go backward." That gave me a new idea. Progress goes forward and not backward. No nation which has banished slavery has ever gone back to it, or could be induced to do so. No nation which has established reasonable standards of education has outlawed them.

The human race learns very slowly what is good for it—but it learns—and having found by experience what is best, the law of self preservation does the rest except with a hopeless minority.

Probably the greatest reason for my faith that prohibition will stay was furnished by an ex-saloon keeper who had made some twenty-five thousand dollars with a bar-room at a country cross-roads. His county had voted dry. The wets wanted resubmission. He was wet as ever, but he was a one hundred per cent politician and understood politics. When his friends called on him for help to get resubmission, he answered them, "Boys, it's no use. You know I have always been with you and am with you yet. But when we had a hundred saloons in this county and wholesale whisky dealers donated fifty thousand dollars to keep it wet, we lost. We have no more chance. Our financial help is gone and we have no place to get the boys together. You know our boys read little or nothing and they have no meeting place."

His philosophy of politics gave me a new vision. 200,000 saloons—lawful saloons—have been closed. Each controlled from ten to one thousand votes. Each was a breeding place for more saloon propaganda. They dominated more than 3,000,000 American votes. The financial backing of saloon politicians is wrecked. The chief financial interest now has a gambler's chance of getting fifteen or twenty dollars a quart for bootleg whisky. Much of the saloon property has been put to better use. Thousands of those engaged in the business have found better employment. My authority on government questions, and the country barkeeper were both right. The saloon will not come back.

Will the People Resort to Home Brew?

Long before prohibition came, I put to an authority on social customs and conditions, from one of our largest universities, the question, "Will the people resort to home brew?" His answer was a decided "No. They will learn better. The majority of people worth while will do what is best for their welfare at all times, barring a few exceptions to the rule." We are now in the midst of the test to his answer. Will it prove true?

We have reached the sand of the shore but the waves on the beach and the undertow stir up the sand and mud. The drys are far ahead of their highest expectations of ten years ago. Some serpents will wriggle till the sun goes down even when their heads are cut off. The saloon was a cold blooded reptile looking for hot blooded victims. With breeding places for saloon sympathizers eliminated, they will become less every year. With education, finance, government, politics in the hands of the drys, with the forts and guns of the liquor traffic captured, the victors will, and, should, dictate their own terms.

Can Prohibition Laws Be Enforced?

Can prohibition laws be enforced? I answer that question with some others. Shall the American people be governed by outlaws? Shall America hand her government over to anarchists? Shall perjurers govern the highest civilized nation on earth? I may be wrong and advanced in my thinking but I believe that the intelligence and moral conscience of my country is such that if necessary it would rise up and gather together all outlaws who are past redemption, and all who hamper the progress of our homes and people and cast them into the sea as the garbage from our cities is removed to keep it from breeding disease. Of course this will not be necessary. Apparently three fourths—probably more—of the men once engaged in the legal sale of liquor four years ago are trying to obey the law I rather think a still larger proportion of them are. Most of the present bootleggers were bootleggers when we had nearly a quarter million saloons in the nation. This is specially true in rural districts with which I am familiar. A there were moonshiners in the days of the saloons to save a tax of a few dollars on each gallon, so there will be outlaws to make a dozen dollars on each quart—if they can. But the demand will grow less the novelty will wear off, the folly will appear. Appetite is no longer cultivated by a quarter million saloons giving out to children, to create adult customers candy soaked in alcohol.

Watch the Undertow

My feeling is one of safety, but the drys should watch the undertow. It treacherous and may be dangerous. The drys have won ten years ahead of time Too much jubilation is dangerous. They are in the period of reaction which may last for several years, possibly until after the next presidential election. Saloon politicians should have learned something from last year when the whisky bosses and their chosen candidates were beaten by the greatest majority ever known in this nation. The drys need something to awaken them. It may come sooner than we expect. They have a habit of doing something when they are aroused and the longer they sleep, the more they do when they get into action. Their work is not done. That work is enforcement. Enforcement should be quick. It should be permanent. It should be lasting. It should be at the least possible cost.

Prohibition Seen from the Standpoint of a Half Century of Law Practice

Mr. Will D. Gould of Los Angeles, Cal., who recently celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday, and who has just rounded out fifty years in the active practice of his profession, the law, has been a life-long prohibition crusader. "Speaking of the Eighteenth Amendment, and the likelihood that it will remain a law and be enforced, Mr. Gould states that in his opinion the country will be drier every year," says the *Los Angeles Times*. "'Prohibition is a great economic question,' he states. 'It took a long time for the United States to see that the liquor traffic was economically wrong, but when the country went dry it went dry for keeps. The railroads of this country gave prohibition its greatest impetus when they declared that men who drank could no longer sit at the throttles of their engines.'

"Mr. Gould is of the opinion that so sweeping a reform cannot be expected to work out in a few years, but he thinks it will eventually be in full force. According to his information, millions of people have already quit drinking and there are millions who never wanted to drink. Evolution from generation to generation is what will eventually make the country bone-dry, he thinks. Young people will soon be educated to know that liquor drinking is economically as well as physically a bad thing for the individual and the nation.

"Asked if he didn't think that a certain percentage of the people resent the idea of having their lives regulated by legislation and bumping into a 'don't' every little while, Mr. Gould replied:

"'Nine out of the Ten Commandments are don'ts. I'm glad they can't be amended. Had such a thing been possible a lot of people would have had them amended long ago.'"

The test of any law is strict observance. Friends of the amendment will welcome such general inforcement as a vindication of their belief.

Those who do not believe in the law should welcome the most drastic application as the speediest means of repeal—but do not wager any large amounts that even the most ardent wet really believes that the law will ever be repealed. Since it has come to stay, let it be a law, not a half-law.—*South Bend* (Ind.) *Times*.

WHAT IS A POLICEWOMAN?

Mina C. Van Winkle, Lt., Woman's Bureau, Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

Question: *What is a police officer?*

Answer: A police officer is a man or woman member of a body organized for the protection of society through the prevention and detection of crime, the enforcement of law, and for preventive and protective work with girls and boys.

Q: *When did women first become associated with police work?*

A: As early as 1881 the question of police matrons was discussed by the W. C. T. U. in Portland, Maine; a police matron was at that time in charge of police mission. In 1882 the police matrons of Brooklyn, Chicago, Portland and other cities were regarded as "angels of mercy to desolate and despairing hearts." The protection afforded women and girls by women, to whom was committed even the small measure of police power given the matrons, led to the appointment of women police officers. The cities first to take this new departure were Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Oregon; and Portland, Maine.

Q: *What are the duties of a policewoman?*

A: The special duties of a policewoman are the prevention of conditions that make for delinquency. Her work includes supervision of dance halls and other public amusement places; street patrol with the object of preventing girls from drifting into delinquency; securing evidence against those who have wronged girls or women; apprehending missing persons and locating the parents or guardians; detecting shoplifters and pickpockets; fixed post duty in railroad stations with a view to apprehending missing girls, questionable persons and psychopathic cases; seeing generally that conditions are safe for even the youngest girl who may be obliged to travel; careful interviews and investigations of all cases that come to the attention of the policewoman; securing physical and mental examinations; desk duty in the Woman's Bureau of the Police Department, careful keeping of records; supervision and control of the House of Detention; protective work with girls; adjustment of domestic difficulties; advising and guiding both parents and children in cases of delinquency. All of these duties and more should be covered day and night by a sufficient number of policewomen.

Q: *Do policewomen wear uniforms?*

A: A few of them do, but the best work is done by quietly dressed women who pass unnoticed in the crowd. They do not walk a regular beat as do patrolmen. Some are assigned to certain localities at times, but much work is brought to them, and much is done in the way of investigation. They go where most needed.

Q: *Does the policewoman carry the same equipment as the policeman?*

A: Not necessarily. If working at night in dangerous places it is well to be protected with some weapon to be used in emergency. Otherwise, they need only badge, whistle, flashlight and the box key.

Q: *In what way can the W. C. T. U. committee on Social Morality co-operate with the police department in a village, town or city?*

A: By seeing that each community has abundant and adequately supervised public recreation; that each community has policewomen who shall measure up to the United States civil service standards; that suitable quarters are provided for the policewoman's work where there will be privacy for interviews and the keeping of proper records.

> "Your true democracy must have leaders; and the better the leaders, the better the democracy. These leaders must be men of the most gracious and sincere manners, the most cultivated imagination, the finest self-sacrifice, the highest ideals. Wherever we need leaders, we need just such men. And such men do not just grow. They must be developed and inspired somewhere."
>
> —*Selected.*

By watching the work of policewomen after appointment and keeping informed as to whether the police chief and the police department, in general, are in sympathy with their work and enabling them to give to the community their best service.

By establishing a woman's bureau, wherever warranted by population, with the women in such a bureau directly responsible, through a director, to the chief of police. This bureau should work in close co-operation with the whole police department.

By securing for the police department the necessary laws and regulations; and for the city, institutions that will enable the police to do efficient work and by watching closely to see if the departments are giving clean police service.

By seeing that protective and preventive work is extended to include boys.

By securing houses of detention where there are none.

In order to do good police work special places of detention are necessary. For nearly twenty years it has been realized that women and children should be detained in a shelter outside of the station house, jail or workhouse. There is steadily evolving a definite tendency for each city to establish a house of detention with provisions for occupation, education and recreation and careful classification, so far as possible, of inmates, facilities for bathing, a plentiful supply of clean institutional clothes, good food, careful supervision by the highest type of employees and educators, and a clinic for making both physical and mental examinations, that the information obtained thereby may be taken to court in order to enable judges to make intelligent decisions. A poor building with a good personnel is superior to an imposing structure with an incapable, unskilled, characterless, irresponsible staff.

Q: *What are the factors that are the cause of temptation to girls as recognized by policewomen and others engaged in protective work?*

A: Lack of training for parenthood.

Refusal of young people to submit to home discipline.

Their custom of leaving home and friends to secure employment.

Lack of training in trade or profession with the resulting inadequate earning capacity.

Unsuitable occupations with attending temptations.

The stage and motion picture business with their fascination for the young girl.

The loose way in which young girls make acquaintances among those of the opposite sex.

Ignorance on the part of young people of the sacredness of the sex function.

Bad dancing and the questionable dance hall—large contributors to the problem of immorality.

Passionate love scenes in the films, and the films in general that depict crime unpunished.

Misuse of pleasure boats and automobiles for immorality.

Q: *Is the W. C. T. U. prepared to carry forward this work?*

A: It is its moral and civic duty to do so through the power of the ballot. Women have not begun to realize the wonderful boon which is now theirs in the privilege of citizenship. With intelligent thinking behind this great instrument for good, there is nothing that they cannot do, nothing they cannot achieve. Not only should the W. C. T. U. see that policewomen are appointed but it should make sure that every police department honestly performs the duties for which it was organized and that the police chiefs be not made the footballs of politics. The police after all only reflect the sentiments of the citizens of a community. No city is better than its police department. Unless every police officer is conscientious, intelligent and allowed to enforce the law without interference by corrupt political influences the city will be rotten to the core. You have the right to exact of your chief of police the same sincere leadership that you exact of the clergyman in your church. If you are not getting efficient administration of the law then it is time to clean house thoroughly. It is just as important that you interest yourselves in policemen as in policewomen. A corrupt police department can block the best work of policewomen. There must not only be the extension of the mother interest, through the policewoman, to the girls under arrest, but every policeman on his beat should be a preventive and protective agent for boys and girls. His record should rest not wholly on the number of arrests and convictions that he makes but also on the amount of preventive and protective work to his credit. We cannot make it too clear that the police are strongly influenced by the attitude of the citizens, who have a mighty responsibility in the matter. Corruption is not inherent in a police department; it comes from without. Good citizens are in the majority but sit supinely by while the corrupting minority rule. Instead of constructive criticism and help there is constantly destructive criticism by the respectable majority.

WOMEN MUST USE THEIR VOTES TO FIGHT THE VICE EVIL

More women in politics and more activity among women in handling their community problems was the demand made on the General Federation of Women's Clubs by Dr. Valeria H. Parker, executive head of the government Social Hygiene Board and National W. C. T. U. director of the department of Social Morality. Dr. Parker, though located in voteless Washington, still maintains her residence in Hartford, Connecticut, for voting purposes.

"Women must have courage to fight the vast network of interests which form the vice rings in every city," said Dr. Parker. "The fight is made in politics. Only when women get actively interested in politics as it relates to their daily lives do they realize what power lies in their votes.

"There are ten thousand people hacking away at the twigs and branches for every one who is cutting at the roots of the vicious social conditions which exist in every city. Politics is the soil in which commercialized vice, graft, drug peddling and bootlegging grow. This soil in each community may be sweet and clean, or it may be stony and poor, and produce nothing but weeds. It is up to the women of each community to say what kind of a civic garden they wish for their children.

"Vice is ninety-nine per cent commercialized. It is simply a money-making business for a certain type of degenerate people. The police can stop it if they wish. But public opinion must make them wish. Women can make that public opinion, and express it through their votes.

"Women have no right to sit at home wrapped in the ignorance they call innocence. I have never known a woman who was not shocked and angered when this veil of ignorant innocence was lifted from her eyes, and commercialized vice in all its sordid trappings was exposed to her view.

"Women's votes will make police departments apply the laws. They will make the judges enforce the penalties. Women's taxes help pay the bills. They will find out why laws vital to their happiness, welfare and health are not lived up to."

The work of the Social Hygiene Board is directed against vice as it affects our men in uniform. Investigators for the board examine into conditions existing near the camps and ports. The results of these investigations, with irrefutable evidence, is given to the military authorities in the camps, and in Washington, and to the local police forces. The conditions are then cleared up by raids which are conducted by the local authorities. The Social Hygiene Board has closed up seventy-seven red-light districts. Nearly eight hundred cities have cleaned up loose conditions. The average disease rate in the army has dropped from a pre-war average rate of ninety per thousand to about sixty-two per thousand.

When the board was started, appropriations were made by Congress to establish in the various states social disease clinics as a public health measure. The appropriation last year was reduced to less than one-fourth of the previous year and the state allotments were eliminated. The work was continued last year through interesting women's organizations and securing volunteer help. In spite of the record of accomplishment no appropriation for the board has been included in the budget now before Congress.

W. C. T. U. Alert to Improve Social Conditions

Annie G. Porritt

In the reports from various parts of the country sent by the field agents to headquarters of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board in Washington, mention is frequently made of excellent co-operation given by state and local W. C. T. U.'s to the agents in their work of combating vice. These reports have been especially pleasing to Dr. Valeria H. Parker, the executive secretary of the Board. Dr. Parker is also national director of Social Morality for the W. C. T. U. and it is her strong desire that the W. C. T. U. should work heartily with the Board for the protection of the soldiers and sailors, and incidentally for the betterment of social conditions in all communities near army posts or naval stations in which the Board's agents are at work.

The following message from Dr. Parker is addressed to every W. C. T. U. woman in America:

"My knowledge of the ardent interest of the members of the W. C. T. U. in the elimination of bad conditions and of temptations which lead to the moral and physical destruction of young people has given me encouragement in undertaking the work of the Government Social Hygiene Board. One particular instance of co-operation was especially encouraging. This was the appeal of W. C. T. U. members in San Francisco to the agent of the Board regarding immoral entertainment given in the Thalia in Chinatown. The agent, Miss Calderwood, promptly responded to the appeal, and the alertness of the W. C. T. U. members in reporting what they had seen made it possible for her to present the facts to the prosecuting attorney. As a result, the Thalia has been closed and the furniture and fixtures sold.

"Wherever the Interdepartmental Board agents are stationed, I urge the W. C. T. U. to co-operate closely with them. Such co-operation can make possible good work in the community. Government operation is limited. The Board agents are stationed only in the vicinity of army posts and naval stations, and the Board is entrusted by Congress not with the care of the civilian population but solely with that of the army and naval forces. But by co-operation on the part of the W. C. T. U. the work can be extended, and the experience of the Board agents enables them to give the guidance which is so necessary in the difficult work of the Social Morality department."

Nineteenth Amendment the Bulwark of the Eighteenth

In these days of stress, when some of our prominent periodicals are printing editorials stating that "since prohibition cannot be enforced, we should modify the law," and declaring themselves therefore in favor of light wines and beer, there are certain facts that need to be emphasized repeatedly. Perhaps they have not been better stated than in an address recently made by the treasurer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, before a large gathering.

"The Constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the land. Every alien who becomes a citizen takes his oath to support the Constitution which is now equivalent to saying he will uphold the prohibition law," said Mrs. Munns.

"No man is a loyal citizen who do not obey the law. He may not appro of it, but if he is a patriot he will ob it. The man who patronizes the illi traffic of the moonshiner, the rum r ner, the bootlegger, is as much a cri nal as they, for without him they co not ply their lawless business.

"Honest officials can enforce the l If law is not enforced it is because ficials are either corrupt or inefficie Public sentiment must demand that either case the incapable officer be placed and the people be allowed to joy the benefits of prohibition to wh they are entitled.

"Opposition to prohibition co largely from those who were financi interested in the continuance of the i quor traffic.. They are making a f and desperate effort to retrieve the b ness that paid immense profits at expense of the patron.

"Their present attempt to secure sale of wine and beer is the same story of the camel's head in the

"The return of wine and beer m the return of the saloon. The Ame people will never consent to that. saloon is gone from this country for

"The Nineteenth amendment to Constitution is the bulwark of the E eenth amendment that insures the continuance of the prohibition policy.

"We will succeed in our effort to tect the American home from its enemy, both for our own welfare that of the world. The world watch with eager and wistful eyes. W are demonstrating that a country ca great in ideals, its people can be its children happy when it drives o enemy that has been a menace and to millions of homes."

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT—TALK IT UP!

FACTS THAT YOU SHOULD GET REPRINTED IN YOUR LOCAL PAPERS

99 Out of 156 Used Alcohol

"There are 156 patients in the hospitals classed as bedfast," says the Ohio state report of the criminals in the state hospitals. "Of these, ninety-nine were users of alcoholic beverages in civilian life, and the fathers of eighty-six of them drank."

Statistics Worth Studying

In a survey of the results of prohibition made by the *New York Herald*, the following facts are given showing the beneficial effect of national prohibition on home life:

"Where court records have been examined it has been found that there has been an improvement in domestic relations and consequently fewer cases of this sort taken to court. A typical instance is supplied by the Boston correspondent, who submits a letter from the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

"According to this letter the society made a study of 311 cases in 1921, comparing them with 338 cases handled in 1917. The two tables follow:

MARCH, 1921—311 CASES.

Physical neglect	112	
Moral neglect	76	
Non-support	57	
Widowed parent	57	
Intemperance	53	—16.5%
Separation of parents	46	
Illegitimacy	44	

MARCH, 1917—338 CASES.

Physical neglect	149	
Intemperance	132	—39%
Non-support	109	
Immorality	100	
Separation of parents	83	
Moral neglect	76	
Illegitimacy	72	

"The society makes this comment:

'From this, with particular reference to intemperance, it will be observed that in 1917 intemperance came second in frequency of occurrence as a social causal factor, whereas in the group studied in March 1921, it came fifth in order of frequency of occurrence. This makes the ratio of decrease 42.3 per cent. This indicates quito obviously that prohibition has brought definite, tangible results, very beneficial to child and family life, and that intemperance is figuring as a causal factor to a considerably less extent.'"

Lives Saved by Eighteenth Amendment

The state board of health of Michigan sent out the following item of news under date of February 27:

"*Alcoholism and home-brewism claimed only approximately one-third as many victims in Michigan in 1921 as 'Good licker' killed in 1917.* Proof rests with the vital statistics of the state department of health. In 1917 a total of 255 deaths was credited to alcoholism; in 1921 there were 94. Of these, 29 occurred in Detroit and 65 in the rest of the state. Seven of the 94 were women. December and January, the holiday season with numerous festive gatherings, were high months with 24 deaths.

"'Prevented deaths from other diseases—tuberculosis, for instance—comprise the greatest savings from prohibition,' according to Dr. W. J. V. Deacon, director of the bureau of communicable diseases. 'Michigan,' he says, 'would never have been able to reduce her tuberculosis death rate from 93.1 per 100,000 population in 1917 to 71.6 in 1921, if the Eighteenth Amendment had not been enacted. Many lives, especially of children, have been saved with the diverting of incomes from alcohol to the grocer, baker and milkman.

"'Kansas, for forty years a dry state, has considerably fewer tuberculous children than Michigan,' he continued. 'With the agitation over deaths from alcoholism poisoning today, it should be remembered that a few years ago legitimate beverages caused more deaths, and that more children died of malnutrition and tuberculosis than at present.'"

Dry Law Agrees with "Johnny and Jenny"

"New schools are replacing saloons throughout the United States," says the *Boonton* (N. J.) *Times*. "This is one of the greatest benefits to the human race that is directly traceable to prohibition. There are fewer ill-clad and undernourished children in the primary and grammar schools. More high schools are in demand. All the colleges and universities are swamped with applicants for entrance. No longer do children of primary age arrive in Boonton schools in a state of semi-intoxication from wine breakfasts, according to foreign customs and ideas of nourishment, we are told by Boonton teachers. Fathers and mothers in moderate circumstances, who before prohibition days found that they needed the money Johnny and Jenny could bring them from the factories, and who believed that higher education came too high for them, now are taking great pride in being able to send their children on to the high schools. Their ideals and ambitions are no longer smothered by the fumes of alcohol. Father's wages are now 100 per cent strong for family use. Many boys and girls who now have this new opportunity have grasped it with the full strength of their native ability and are pushing on through the high schools and into the colleges and universities. All this means that the standard of civilization in the United States is rising. It is a national evolution which, if it continues, will some day make Americans the most respected people in the world, for culture and moral integrity."

WHAT ONE LOCAL UNION DID

TRY IT IN YOUR CITY

The following result of investigations made by W. C. T. U. workers in their own neighborhoods, reported at a local union meeting, and afterwards published in a Boston newspaper, are reprinted from an article by Mrs. Emma L. Tranzeau, which appeared in the latest issue of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. paper.

The plan ought to be adopted by every local union. Try it, and send the results of your surveys to THE UNION SIGNAL, and to your local papers for publication.

Editor.

A few inquiries made of people in their own neighborhoods and reported at a regular meeting, by members of the Boston Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, brought out the following list of benefits which was published in at least one of the Boston papers,, the *Transcript*, February 9.

"Seventy-five dollars worth of dental work where none was ever possible before; a Ford car and time to ride in it, instead of toiling over the wash tub; a horse and wagon and kindling wood route, instead of a day's labor alternating with serving time for drunkenness; a child's board bill paid by the father, instead of by the state—are a few of the striking instances of the benefits of prohibition personally known to the members of the Union.

"One member learned from a Somerville parent and teachers' association that a fund formerly kept for buying clothes for children who could not go to school for lack of them now had no applicants. A similar report came from an East Boston school where such a fund is now idle.

"A teacher in a school for backward children in the North End told a member of the great improvement in her pupils in the matter of food and clothing.

"One school boy volunteered information about a family of children in his school that used to be frequently absent because their father drank up all his money and couldn't buy them clothes. 'And now,' he added, 'Gee! they dress better than I do.'

"A church visitor connected with Park Street Church and another with a church in Roxbury told a member that families who before prohibition required help from the church poor funds no longer called for such aid.

"A bank official told one lady that whatever his own opinion about prohibition, it certainly made it easier to carry three boys through college.

"Two other bank officials interviewed reported that the savings accounts had greatly increased since prohibition and new accounts been opened every day.

"From a Jamaica Plain teacher one member learned that there had been a wonderful improvement in the children's school savings accounts. A transfer of $700 had just been made from that school to the savings bank. Before prohibition the children's pennies had frequently to be taken from their banks to help meet the family expenses.

"A former home for inebriate women known to some of the members used to be always full, but now had so few inmates that it had been turned into a convalescent home.

"The change in the condition of former washerwomen was illustrated by a member whose friend had been astonished at meeting her pre-prohibition laundress in a party dress at the Elks' ball. 'Why, Agnes, you here?' exclaimed the ex-employer. 'Oh, yes, my man is sober now,' was the reply."

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Evanston, Illinois, March 23, 1922

National W. C. T. U. President Welcomed Home This Week

As we go to press, a cablegram is received from Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., dated Nassau, Bahama Islands, stating that she expects to reach Evanston, Wednesday, March 22.

Important Notice

Please send all contributions to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and to the Lillian Stevens Legislative Fund through the regular channels, namely, to the state treasurer, the state treasurer to forward it to the national treasurer. In this way the state W. C. T. U., as well as the National W. C. T. U., will receive credit.

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to THE UNION SIGNAL, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add five cents to pay cost of exchange on checks or drafts on local banks. Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

Welcome, New Jersey!

Although a trifle late, New Jersey is nevertheless heartily welcomed to the ratification sisterhood. The approval, by the so-called "wettest" state in the Union, of the Eighteenth Amendment two years after it has become the law of the land, is a spectacular answer to the insinuations of the pro-liquor interests that the people have no use for national prohibition. New Jersey not only refused to join her forty-five sister states in ratifying the dry law, but elected a governor notoriously wet and, through his influence, passed a measure providing for the sale of beer containing 3.5 per cent of alcohol. It is this state, encumbered by a superlatively wet chief executive, that today asks the privilege of setting itself right with the world and having its name placed on record as ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment.

The next time you hear a personal liberty advocate declare that prohibition is unpopular, call his attention to the action of the legislature of New Jersey.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Let Us Not Be Caught Napping

While many of the states will not hold their primaries or conventions till late August or September, some are to choose their candidates in the early spring or summer, South Dakota the last of this month, Illinois on April 11, and Indiana and Pennsylvania in May. White ribboners in other commonwealths will watch with great interest and many prayers the outcome of the primaries in these four states in the vanguard. We trust that not a single member of the W. C. T. U. will be found wanting at the polls when the fateful day arrives! Let us remember the vital necessity of choosing the right sort of candidates, that we may later have good men to represent us at Washington.

Those Other Wine and Beer Campaigns

"Worried over that wine and beer talk of the antis?" remarked a resident of one of the older prohibition states. "Why should I be? Didn't they try the same trick on our state just after we got teetotal prohibition, and didn't we defeat them by a bigger majority than when we first voted?"

Let no one imagine that the antis are starting something new in their advocacy of a modification of the prohibitory law to permit the traffic in wine and beer as the only way to secure the enforcement of the dry law. The attack on the national law is on the same lines as was their drive on the state prohibition laws of Washington, Colorado, Oregon, Michigan and Ohio.

Colorado voted by a majority of 11,572 for its constitutional prohibition amendment. The liquor interests initiated a beer amendment and it was defeated by a majority of 85,792.

Washington adopted state-wide prohibition by a majority of 18,632, and later defeated a measure for the return of beer by a majority of 146,556.

Oregon adopted constitutional prohibition by a majority of 36,480, and a few months after prohibition went into effect, by a majority of 54,626 defeated a beer measure.

Michigan gave a majority of 68,624 for the prohibitory amendment, and the next year by a majority of 207,520 turned down a beer and wine measure.

Ohio gave a majority of 25,759 for the constitutional prohibition amendment and twelve months afterwards a proposed law for the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent liquor was defeated by a majority of 29,781.

The brewers couldn't fool these states into invalidating their real prohibitory laws that were proving an asset of inestimable value by the passage of measures that were intended to bring back the saloons and all the evils that attend them. Neither will the United States be fooled!

Drive the Facts Deep Into the Public Mind

"Let every member inform himself, then go in as he must *if he knows the facts*, for the biggest fight we have ever made against the enemies of law and order, the brewers, the would-be saloonkeepers, and all those who would break down the victories for morals, for decency, and for temperance which have been won at great cost." These words were spoken by Bishop Nicholson of the Methodist church in a communication to Epworth Leaguers, but they could as well be taken to heart by the members, young and old, of every church.

If the people know the facts regarding the untold benefits that have accrued from even a partial enforcement of the prohibitory law, such as childhood made healthier and happier, manhood returned to self-respect, savings accounts opened, homes re-established, and the innumerable other radiant results due to a state of dryness, they will throw themselves heart and soul into the fight for the enforcement and retention of the dry law.

If the people know the facts as to what will be certain to happen if the prohibitory law is weakened in any particular and the traffic in wine and beer allowed by law, (with the temptation to drink presented on every street corner and the liquor interests in control of politics, they will give their enthusiastic support to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

For the next few months let it be our business to see that our fellow citizens KNOW THE REAL FACTS ABOUT PROHIBITION through publishing them far and wide in the press and from pulpit and platform. Knowing the truth about prohibition men and women will come to realize keenly that it will be the greatest of calamities if America is not given an actual chance to show to the world what a nation emancipated from the liquor traffic can do and be.

THE APRIL ISSUE OF THE YOUNG CRUSADER FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Each month THE YOUNG CRUSADER furnishes anti-cigaret teaching. As the quarterly temperance lesson for Sunday, April 23, is on cigarets, more than the usual amount of space in the issue for the month will be devoted to no-tobacco material. Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the Sunday School department, suggests that workers supply the Sunday Schools with copies of this number.

Price, 3 cents per copy; $2.00 per 100. Address

THE YOUNG CRUSADER,
Evanston, Illinois

Encouragement and Warning

"Comparisons are odious" ordinarily, but when made in a helpful spirit and not in one of criticism, they may be of great value to all parties concerned. At the present time, we are being told by the liquor element, with a great show of plausibility, that prohibition does not prohibit, that it causes crime, and that other dire results come from having foolishly enacted the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Consequently, to make things a little better, we must amend the latter to permit the manufacture of drinks of alcoholic percentage up to and including two and three-fourths per cent—*ad infinitum*.

A short time ago, after having spent several months in Europe and northern Africa, John Gary Evans, former governor of South Carolina, returned to America. In a newspaper interview he said: "I have seen so much of wine drinking and whisky drinking and beer drinking, so few persons who were actually sober, so many evidences of degeneracy brought about by excessive use of alcohol that I feel like commending our country for having taken alcohol in hand before it had gotten a death grip upon our people." As ex-governor Evans had not been especially active in behalf of prohibition before his departure for foreign lands, he cannot be accused of being prejudiced and his remarks take on added significance.

The words just quoted further affirm the statements of those who tell us of the liquor propaganda in various European countries. A prominent English manufacturer, B. Seebohm Rowntree, recently visited the United States and upon his return to his own country was thus reported by the press:

"Our papers are full of the terrible consequence of your prohibition law. We are told of the growing use of drugs, and that an evil greater than that of drink is growing up in this country. We are told of the prisons filled with drunken men and women, and all the rest. Of course, this is rubbish. It was only to be expected that when a tremendous measure such as that came into effect, it would not work smoothly in the first year or two. There is a good deal of infraction and evasion of the law. But on the whole the thing is working with extraordinary success. As I talked with all kinds of employers everywhere in the United States, I found that they are in favor of it and would not go back on any account. I met only two men out of several hundred who held a view contrary to that."

Not only are the British being exhorted in their public press to take warning, but it is said that on the labels of many of the bottles in which drinks are sold are words admonishing them to "preserve their rights in the face of the new American invasion." That the drink interests there realize that now that prohibition is the law in the United States it is bound to spread to other countries unless it is discredited, is shown by the fact that one of the publications published by the trade declares that "the long-threatened drive to make Britain dry has begun in earnest." America's example is bound to accelerate the movement on the other side of the water. It is commented upon by such people as Sir Arthur Newsholme, ex-official of the Local Government Board, who travelled for three years in the United States and says: "The essential point is that the majority of the American population are rapidly losing their appetites for alcoholic drinks, and young people have no opportunity to acquire this appetite. If this be admitted, it must also be agreed that people can be made sober by legislation, and that the temptation to be otherwise can be removed by this means." The conclusion at which Sir Arthur arrives is that "Great Britain will ere long be compelled to travel far in American footsteps, if she is to recover expeditiously from her financial embarrassments and to hold her own in the struggle for national efficiency. No nation liveth to itself. A social example in one country, unless discredited, has world-wide influence. The American experience, in my view, will not be discredited."

The statements of Mr. Herbert Hoare, a real estate man from Australia, concerning prohibition, were freely quoted by the public press during his recent visit in America. Upon his return to Australia he wrote for *The Vanguard* an account of his impressions of prohibition as he travelled through eleven of our states, from San Francisco to New York. In Chicago, which he had heard was a city where prohibition was exceedingly hard to enforce, he visited on Monday morning one court where thirteen cases of drunkenness were dealt with. The judge told him that the number was at least 75 per cent less since prohibition. Mr. Hoare recalled a Monday morning in Sidney, where 56 men and women were sentenced for drunkenness in sixteen minutes and remembered the central station in Glasgow where from 60 to 80 are ordinarily dealt with. He said he regarded the evidence of the Chicago court as one of the best arguments in favor of prohibition. Like experiences met him in other cities, large and small. He ends his account:

"My three months' stay in America has convinced me that the liquor interests lied to us in Australia in telling us that prohibition was the foe of freedom, and I intend to tell my business friends that prohibition is good for trade: inform manufacturers of its splendid aid to efficiency; say to bankers it has filled the coffers of the exchequer; and say to my church, humanitarian, and other friends that it is a safeguard to the husband, a blessing to the wife, and a God-send to the children.

"I hope that in New Zealand all who are actuated by love of God, home, and every land will, with us in Australia, follow the great lead America has given and devote their energies to wiping out the greatest curse that has ever afflicted the British Empire."

If the more than thirty organizations arrayed against prohibition should miraculously gain their wish, would it not mean, not only that Americans would be discouraged, but, more than that, that other nations would regard as utterly useless a campaign against the liquor traffic? Truly, the last state of this and other countries would be worse than before the temperance folks first started their work.

Jewish Paper Favors Strict Enforcement of Dry Law

"The National Prohibition Law should be strictly enforced by its officers and punctiliously obeyed by the citizens of our country," says Dr. A. Simon in *Jewish Times*. "One's personal dissatisfaction with a law is no justification for its deliberate violation. Our democracy assumes that every citizen is a potential officer of the law.

"National legislation which cannot in justice be applied to all citizens, irrespective of creeds or class, betrays an inherent weakness. An exemption is a confession of its nation-wide inapplicability. At the same time, it must be vigorously pressed home that an exemption is not a pre-emption of moral obligation. It is rather an insistence on a greater sensitiveness to it. An exemption in national legislation is class legislation. I am not blind to the fact that our Congress cannot pass any law with regard to health, education or marriage which will not elicit a protest from some religious denomination. On the other hand, be it noted that a government regulated by majority cannot justify the persecution of a minority."

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Aaronic Benediction

Used by the W. C. T. U. at Meetings

The Lord bless thee, and keep thee. The Lord make His face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace. Num. 6:24, 25, 26.

"Oh that my tongue might so possess
The secret of his tenderness
That every word I breathed should bless!

"For those who mourn, a word of cheer;
A word of hope to those who fear;
And love to all men, far or near.

"Oh that it might be said of me;
Surely thy speech betrayeth thee
As friend of Christ of Galilee!"

—*The Baptist.*

Lamps of God

His lamps are we,
To shine where he shall say,
And lamps are not for sunny rooms
Nor for the light of day,
But for dark places of the earth,
Where shame and wrong and crime have birth;
Or of the murky twilight gray,
Where wandering sheep have gone astray;
Or where the light of faith grows dim,
And souls are groping after him;
And as sometimes a flame we find,
Clear shining through the night—
So bright we do not see the lamp,
But only see the light,
So may we shine—his light the flame,
That men may glorify his name.

—*Evangelical.*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAY

April 14—Young People's Branch Day (Birthday of Frances J. Barnes.)

25,000 Children Hungry!

Did you have a good breakfast this morning? And luncheon? An abundant dinner, too, one of the commonplaces of your life, which you accept as a matter of course? Not so with twenty-five thousand children in Armenia. Word has recently been received that because of insufficient funds it is necessary for the Near East Relief to cut its appropriation twenty-five per cent, which means that 25,000 children who have been fed through its ministrations will no longer have anything to eat.

The Near East Relief is preparing little booklets, each representing the life of some child, and desires the women's organizations throughout America to distribute 25,000 copies. The women of the W. C. T. U. have given generously to all relief funds, and are not asked so much to contribute personally, as to aid in getting these books into the hands of friends and fellow-townsmen who can afford and will be willing to save the life of the particular child represented by the book received.

Apply for these books to the nearest Near East Relief representative, and send all money through Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., 1730 Chicago avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Russia Calls to Us

Lella M. Sewall, National Superintendent Flower Mission and Relief Work

The department of Flower Mission and Relief Work has already demonstrated its readiness and ability for relief work in our own land and in lands across the sea. The conditions in Russia, under the Soviet Government, are deplorable, even tragic. Official reports definitely state that 15,000,000 people are dying of starvation in Russia. Clothing, too, is greatly needed. What can we do for the unfortunate people in this stricken country?

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has shown itself the friend of all in distress and need, and surely will not fail to hear this urgent, piercing cry from the peasants of Russia. The American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, stands ready to receive money and clothing for these people. Let individuals and local unions make special efforts to promote this noble cause, sending all contributions of money to the national treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston, Illinois, and all clothing to the *American Friends Store Room*, care Elizabeth Marot, 15th and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Remember the motto of this department, "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Get Ready! Be Prepared!

ALL IN LINE FOR THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Membership Buttons — "I Won One"

Each member will need at least three buttons. Her new members will need three buttons. Have them handy!

Per dozen, 35 cents; 25 buttons for 60 cents, 50 for $1.00, 100 for $1.50.

Membership Posters

The Challenge of the Trumpeter (In colors).
Forge a Chain.
Guard the Future.

Price, each 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

For the Membership Drive April 24-May 14

YOU NEED THE THREE NEW MEMBERSHIP LEAFLETS

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Governor Leads the Way

Helen G. H. Estelle, National Superintendent Anti-Narcotics

Do you know that there is a town in the United States in which no cigars, cigarets or tobacco, in any form, are allowed to be sold? Yes, it is true. Snowflake, Arizona is the place. *The Tobacco Leaf*, in commenting on the fact, states that a South Bend, Indiana, manufacturer circularized the town for orders and from every source came the information that tobacco products were ruled out.

Governor Thomas McRae of Arkansas has sought to protect the youth of his state by proclaiming March 17 as "NO TOBACCO DAY." In his call he asks that those who believe that tobacco is harmful take the lead in signalizing the day, to the end that our public schools and colleges may be induced to take notice of the necessity for a campaign of *education* and precaution against the use of tobacco.

For forty years the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been engaged in just such a campaign. Through the Scientific Temperance Instruction department, we have been teaching teachers and scholars that the nicotine in tobacco is a poison. Through our Loyal Temperance Legion and Young People's Branch we have enlisted young people that they might have a part in the educational work which the governor of Arkansas desires to accomplish.

We believe with the governor that the general use of tobacco by men and women, generation after generation, is contributing to unmistakable and certain degeneracy, to say nothing of the disagreeable features of the habit and its great expense to mankind.

Every state has a law regulating the sale of tobacco to those under age. Many states are observing a Law Posting Day when an effort is made to place a copy of the state law in the hands of every dealer in tobacco products.

Maryland observed March 20 as Law Posting Day.

Illinois will place the law on April 20.

Trio of Pioneer White Ribboners Called to Their Reward

Ella Beecher Gittings

In the passing on to the heavenly life of Mrs. Louisa A'hmuty Nash of Nashville, February 16, Mrs. Mary D. Russell of Eugene, February 21, and Mrs. Helen D. Harford of Portland, February 28, Oregon W. C. T. U. was bereft, in less than a fortnight, of three most valued pioneer workers.

Mrs. Nash in her young womanhood, before making America her home, was a member of the British Women's Temperance Association. Upon coming to Oregon she became prominent in temperance affairs and served several years as state Press superintendent and UNION SIGNAL correspondent. Her prose and verse were nationally known and appreciated. She was buried from the Episcopal Church in Corvallis, February 18.

Mrs. Russell was Nebraska's corresponding secretary before coming to Oregon. Here she held the same state office for several years. Until a short time before her passing, when ill health compelled her to surrender active work, she occupied many important positions of trust, state and local, and was much beloved by her co-workers. Services were held at Eugene and at Portland, her former home, where interment took place.

Mrs. Harford had almost completed her four score years and until a very few days before she was stricken, was so alert physically and mentally, (answering many calls for addresses and counsel) that her passing came as a distinct shock to her many friends. For about thirty years she had served Oregon W. C. T. U. as lecturer organizer, and campaign worker, and had led the temperance forces four years as state president. Later, as national lecturer and organizer, she endeared herself to the women of many other states, whose campaigns she so ably assisted. Hers was a beautiful white ribbon funeral. The services were conducted by Rev. Alice Handsaker, pastor of the Arleta Congregational Church and also a W. C. T. U. member, Mrs. Mary Mallett state president of Oregon, and Mrs. M Frances Swope, former state president Honorary pall bearers, dressed in white from the Arleta union of which Mrs. Harford was a member, dropped flowers in the casket, reciting as they did so appropriate scripture texts. The burial service at the grave was read by the pastor of Arleta M. E Church, of which she was a member.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

News From the Field

Mrs. Fannie Drummond has just finished a most successful two months of work in Michigan and in Indiana. In Indiana she secured 59 members for the W. C. T. U. and 1061 pledges for the Y. P. B. In Michigan her record was 66 W. C. T. U. members, 307 Y. P. B. pledges and 50 L. T. L. pledges. In the Wabash high school, in less than half an hour, 267 students signed our triple pledge. In Marion, Indiana, this record was exceeded by more than one hundred.

Miss Ethel Love, president of the Y. P. B. federation of Massachusetts, has been appointed superintendent of Citizenship for the Boston Christian Endeavor Union. The Massachusetts Y. P. B. has sent $100 to place the name of a worker in the Jubilee Book of Remembrance. A new Italian Y. P. B. and an Italian L. T. L. have been organized by the Y. P. B.

Miss Winona Jewell is busy in Colorado, where she is doing general W. C. T. U. work as well as organizing Y. P. B.'s.

Miss Dorothy Wheale strengthened the work in Rhode Island. The greater part of the month of February she gave to New York. In March, she went to Delaware, and will be in South Carolina for the month of April.

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national Y. P. B. secretary, is following "the week-to-a-state" conference plan. She is now in Wyoming en route to Washington and Oregon.

COMING Y. P. B. CONVENTIONS

Massachusetts, at Palmer, April 29-30.
Ohio, at Toledo, June 26-30.
Pennsylvania, at DuBois, June 25-29.
New York, at Cook Academy, Montour Falls, June 30 to July 6.

Michigan W. C. T. U. Inaugurates Series of Law Enforcement Essay Contests in Schools

The Michigan W. C. T. U. has inaugurated a series of Law Enforcement essay contests in the schools of the state. The plan has been endorsed by Mr. Johnson, state superintendent of Public Instruction, and is open to senior and junior high, and to grade pupils. In the contest for the high school prize, a local contest is first held and the winning essay in each class entered in a county contest. The subjects for the high schools are as follows:

The Majesty of the Law. Law and Its Relation to Happiness and Liberty. The Underlying Causes of Lawlessness and Their Remedies. A Challenge to Law Abiding Citizens. Undergirding the Law. Individual Responsibility for Law Enforcement. The prizes are $25, $15 and $10.

For the seventh and eighth grades the subjects are: How Can Boys and Girls Help Enforce the Law? To Be a Good American, One Must Obey the Law. Why? Prizes, $15, $10.

"Polyglot Petition" Evening

Suggested Program

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS, giving brief history of the Polyglot Petition, and how Frances Willard came to write it.

ROLL CALL of the nations represented by signatures to the Petition. In responding, members may say a few words as to the attitude of the country toward the liquor question.

SHORT TALK on the three great World Prohibition petitions or proclamations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, written by Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens, and Anna Adams Gordon.

SOLO, "John Barleycorn, Good-by"

FIVE MINUTE talks by members on how the circulation of the Polyglot Petition will help the cause of National and World Prohibition.

DISCUSSION of plans for circulation of Polyglot Petition: publicity through the press; window exhibits; presentation in the churches, young people's societies and Sunday schools.

CLOSING SONG—"Wind the Ribbon Round the Nations."

Our Three World Prohibition Documents

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has always looked upon the whole world as its parish, and each of the three presidents of the National W. C. T. U. has issued a proclamation for World Prohibition.

To Frances E. Willard, sitting in her study at Rest Cottage, came the inspiration to write the Polyglot Petition, addressed to all rulers and nations of the world, in an appeal for world prohibition, world purity, and freedom from the opium trade. This petition was the cry of the womanhood of the world that the legalization of sin in any form might be abolished.

Amid the smoke of the great battle for the retention of prohibition in the state of Maine in 1911, there came to Lillian M. N. Stevens the vision of a day when not only the United States but all the world should be emancipated from the liquor traffic, and she issued the following statesmanlike proclamation:

"In the name of the World's and National W. C. T. U., we hereby make this proclamation for a great crusade to carry the vital truth to the people themselves in all lands, and through them to place prohibition in the organic law of all nations and ultimately in the organic law of the world, and to this high end we invoke the blessing and guidance of Almighty God and the co-operation of the men and women of all lands who love their fellow men."

On November 11, 1918, the day of the close of the great World War, Anna Adams Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, issued this proclamation:

"World democracy, world peace, world purity and world patriotism, demand world prohibition.

"Representing the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, a Republic about to write prohibition in its constitutional law, we hereby call upon the peoples of all faiths and all organizations in the world's family of nations, to clasp hands with the World's W. C. T. U. and to help bring to full fruition its hope and its heroic service of thirty-five years on behalf of a sober world. Science declares against alcohol. Health, conservation and business prosperity demand total abstinence and prohibition. Together let us agitate, educate, organize and legislate, until the exalted vision of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., Frances E. Willard, is realized; until the Gospel of the Golden Rule of Christ is worked out in the customs of society and in the laws of every land.

"At the close of the devastating world war, in the white heat of the limitless unparalleled opportunities of a new internationalism, depending upon the help of God and of all who love humanity we hereby proclaim, by the year 1925, the triumph of world prohibition."

Preparing the Way For the Polyglot Petition

Before starting the campaign to secure signatures to the Polyglot Petition in your community, it will be desirable to give the movement publicity through the local press. Visit the editors of your city newspapers and ask them to give space for an article about the petition, which you will furnish, (for material see THE UNION SIGNAL of last week).

Interest the leaders of the Christian Endeavor Societies and Epworth League, and ask the privilege of a five or ten minute talk on the history and purpose of the petition at one of the regular Sunday evening meetings. Have several Y. P. B. members with petitions to present to the young people at the close of the meeting.

Secure co-operation of the teachers of the Bible classes of all the Sunday Schools, and ask someone in each class to present the petition and get signatures.

Countries Represented by Signatures to the Polyglot Petition

United States; Alaska and Hawaii.

Canada: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, New Foundland; Bahamas; Jamaica; West Indies; Chile; Mexico; Uruguay; Brazil; England; Scotland; Ireland; Wales; France; Spain; Belgium; Denmark; Norway; Sweden; Finland; Russia; Holland; Turkey; Egypt; Africa: Congo, Angola, Transvaal, South Africa, West Africa; Australia: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia; Tasmania; New Zealand; Micronesia; Madagascar; Madeira Islands; Martinique Island; India; Siam; Burma; Bulgaria; Ceylon; China; Japan; Korea.

If You Want to Stop the Next War Use the New Peace Exhibit NOW

An exhibit of 20 cards, 9x12 inches, printed in colors. Each card contains a graph or photograph with text.

"The first motion of the first step towards the abolition of war" is to educate the people. These cards will attract instant attention. Prepared for display in

Business Men's Organizations	Labor Unions
Churches	Libraries
Colleges and Schools	Lodges
County Fairs	Women's Clubs
Granges	Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s, etc. etc.

One set of 20 cards, constituting one exhibit ..... $1.00; 30 exhibits, $25.00, express, collect; 100 or more exhibits, $80.00 per 100; express, collect. Terms: Cash with order.

Order without delay and use everywhere.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Let It Shine From Your Window

THE NEW LAW OBSERVANCE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. On cardboard. Per copy, 10 cents; $3.00 per 100, $12.50 per 500, $20.00 per 1,000. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

SAME AS ABOVE ON PAPER, per 100, $1.00; per thousand, $7.00. Single copies, 5 cents. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Please send remittance with order.

"Madame Kaji Yajima's Peace Pilgrimage to America"

A thrilling story of a noble woman and her "message from the women of Japan to the women of the world." By Anna A. Gordon. Purchase freely for distribution among your Unions and Missionary Societies.

Price, 3 cents; per 50, $1.00; per 100, $1.75.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Please "Paws" a Moment!

Mrs. Myra Miller-Stauffer, National Promoter Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund

Talk about it! Talk about it!! Talk about it!!! About what? About our Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund! Yes, that's what we must do! *Talk* about our Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund,—as a stepping stone to greater contributions for it!

How many boys or girls like to wear a badge, or a special button? Let me tell you about a button which I wish every one of you would wear! It has a blue background with those three short words, in white, on it: "Talk About It." Immediately, every one will ask "About what?" Then is your chance to reply, "About our Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund," and promptly proceed to stir up an interest in our wonderful fund! Do you want to wear a "Talk About It" button? If you do, interest your local Loyal Temperance Legion leader or the local W. C. T. U., to send for them to William H. Dietz, 20 East Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois. Price, 25 cents per dozen; $2.00 per 100. They will prove to be real "winners"!

How many of you have ever had a mite box in which to gather for a good cause pennies, nickels, dimes and quarters? Let us adopt the mite box plan for our L. T. L., that we may gather a great sum for the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund in 1922!

I found an excellent, inexpensive mite box, which will answer our purpose splendidly. Send to the same publisher who handles the "Talk About It" buttons for the "Dietz Security Mite Box, No. 2," a collapsible, self-sealing cardboard box, which can be mailed flat in an envelope, with instructions, to any address. Price, 100 boxes, $3.50 prepaid. *Sample* box from William H. Dietz, *free*, for the asking.

A clever idea was exploited in the *Palm Branch* of the Methodist Church, Canada. One of the mite box secretaries got some sandpaper and made teddy bears—cut them out, and pasted them on colored cardboard (red would be pretty, as it is one of our L. T. L. colors), on which were these words:

"Please 'paws' a moment and 'bear' in mind that you have a mite box.

"Don't be 'rough' with it, but 'strike' in all the money you can, and make it a 'match' for any box in the land."

These were given with every mite box, so that wherever there was one, a sand paper teddy bear stood guard.

Shall we adopt this happy idea?

"Yes, indeed," I hear you reply in merry chorus!

All right then, let us rush off our orders for the "Talk About It" buttons, and the mite boxes; then let us make sandpaper teddy bears, with that suggestive inscription, and begin, without delay, to "talk about" the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund, and have your friends and neighbors "paws" a moment and "bear" in mind that you have an L. T. L. mite box, to gather contributions for the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund.

Will *your* state lead in these plans?

Will *your* legion "strike" in the most money?

Will *you* make your box a "match" for any box in the whole United States?

It would be very refreshing to your national promoter to get a postal-card from legion leaders and members saying that you "bear" in mind these suggestions! I shall look for an "April shower" of cards! Please don't disappoint me!

Besides *talking* about it, let us sing about it! Here is a new song which Mrs. Margaret Hornberger Lutz, of Denver, Pennsylvania, and your national promoter, worked out for you. (The chorus used in it is an old missionary chorus, author unknown.)

FREE THE WORLD!

Tune: "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp!"

In the work we have in view
For the children of the world,
There is much that every one of us can do!
Let our banner be unfurled,
While we work for truth and right,
Through our Anna Gordon Missionary Fund!

Chorus:

"Jesus loves the little children!
He has told us in His Word!
Black or yellow, brown or white,
Makes no difference in His sight,
Jesus loves the little children of the world!"

We are sending messengers
To the youth in other lands,
With the Anna Gordon Missionary Fund!
So we'll use our minds and hands,
Give our nickels and our dimes,
Free the great old world from alcoholic bonds!

Memorize this song; sing it in your home, on your way to school, at your L. T. L. meetings, as a part of your public programs, and at your social meetings!

"Talk about it!"

Sing about it!!

Fill your mite box for it!!!"

"Rally today! Let us answer the call;
Dare we stand idle—dare we to shirk?
Come, for the Master has need of us all,
Up and away to the Lord's waiting work!"

"Healthful, Wholesome Beer"?

TELL ALL THE PEOPLE THE TRUTH ABOUT IT

Tell It Now

(*All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted*)

Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism.
Beer Is Drunk for Its Alcohol.
Wine as a Cause of Alcoholism.
He Was Not Drunk, But—
Primary Lesson on Beer.
When Is a Man Intoxicated?
Alcohol an Ally of Pneumonia.
Disease and Degeneracy the Heritage of Drinker's Offspring.
Beer and Home Brew.
Wine.
Educational Series, No. 1.
Educational Series, No. 2.
Beware! (Wine)

Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Are Beer and Wine Harmful?
Dangers in the Use of Fermented Drinks.
Is Beer Intoxicating?
Beer Quantities of Alcohol Injurious.
The Persistent Beer Fallacy.
Man or Beer?
Drinking to Avoid Drunkenness Is Not the Whole Story.
Wine—What Is It?
Alcohol the Arch Enemy of Life Forces.
Prenatal Effects of Alcohol.
Is the Moderate Drinker a Safe Citizen?
Facts About Beer.
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.

Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Of the Poison Brand. (Cartoon. Size 9x11).
Truth About Beer.

Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE Evanston, Illinois

Preparing For the "Come-Back" Staged by the Wets

Hessie W. Leybourn

The mid-year executive meeting and state educational conference of the Ohio W. C. T. U., held in Columbus, March 1-3, was most helpful and inspiring.

The opening session was in charge of the state Loyal Temperance Legion and Young People's Branch secretaries and the program included a debate on the question, "Resolved that every W. C. T. U., if it is so determined, CAN mobilize the children for a Loyal Temperance Legion." After hearing from ten "Can'ts" and the same number of "Cans," the audience voted unanimously in favor of the "*Cans*". Miss Mary B. Ervin, national L. T. L. secretary, spoke briefly of the work among the children. Two playlets were given by the Columbus Y. P. B.'s—"Good Citizenship" and "The Eighteenth Amendment Forever."

"Praise the Lord and Keep Busy" Slogan of Ohio Executive Committee Meeting and Conference

Our state president, Mrs. Florence D. Richard, gave us this slogan for the year: "Praise the Lord and keep busy!" As Ohio is to be the first battleground for the "come-back" of beer and wine this year, she urged the women to greater vigilance in warring against the wets. Valuable facts and data are to be printed in leaflet form for liberal use.

Mr. James A. White, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, gave a most helpful address on "Constitutional Loyalty." The thirty wet organizations all have the same object, he said—not to change the Constitution, or the Eighteenth Amendment, but to nullify them. Mr. White's little son, Tommy, also delighted the audience with a speech.

There is in the state treasury over $600,000, received as fines for the violation of the prohibitory law.

The state treasurer, Mrs. Frances Ensign Fuller, and corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. D. Van Kirk, gave excellent reports, showing the work in Ohio to be in very fine shape. "Victory Day" was generally observed throughout the state, and an offering sent to the state treasurer. This fund is to be used for organization work.

Mrs. Sara K. Meredith, recording secretary and state superintendent of Peace and International Arbitration, spoke on "Shall We End War?" She said, "A ten-year holiday from war means a ten-year work day for peace," and asserted that only during the time of peace can we work successfully for peace. Education is the best way to achieve results. It is the ignorance of the people that makes war possible. She urged that more attention be given to Bible study and said we could well spend a year in studying the Sermon on the Mount.

The speakers for the second evening were Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national director of the Americanization department, and Hon. Don Parker, state prohibition officer. Mrs. Vayhinger said, "There is a long campaign of education before us. Education is just as necessary as it was before prohibition was written into the Constitution. We will maintain and enforce the law in the same way that we got it."

Mr. Parker said, "It's up to us to stand back of the officers—but not too far back—so we can pat them on the back when they do right, and prod them when they don't."

The educational conference followed the executive committee meeting. In the keynote address Mrs. Richard said, "We are to stress two things in Ohio this year—increased membership and law enforcement. We are going to double our enrollment, possibly treble it."

Needed: Grit, Grace, and Gumption

We were greatly privileged to have with us two representatives of the National W. C. T. U., Mrs. Frances P. Parks, national corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national director of Americanization, both of whom brought us helpful thoughts and suggestions. Mrs. Parks spoke on "The Membership Campaign." She explained the trio team plan and declared we need grace, grit and gumption. She said: "What would it mean if each individual in the organization should gain three new members this year?" She urged the use of the window cards in every home possible. Mrs. Parks also spoke on "The Jubilee—Using the Money," and Mrs. Vayhinger on "Americanization Plans."

Mr. Cookson, superintendent of the Columbus schools, was introduced and made a short speech. He paid a tribute to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and said he always takes off his hat whenever he meets a woman wearing the white ribbon. He made application of the story of a colored mammy he once saw in her garden. He stopped and said to her, "That's a fine garden." She replied, "Well, it ought to be. I live here."

The meeting was one of the finest ever held in Ohio. One of our women said she had been attending our state meetings since 1887, but this was the very best in our history.

We spent a few days in Columbus after the conference closed and had the pleasure of attending a meeting of Central union, the largest in the city. It was an all day occasion with a pot luck dinner at noon. The women were busy making a layette as a part of their child welfare work. A number of guests were present, including our state president, several state superintendents and local presidents. Mrs. Bee, formerly of Oklahoma, but now doing house-to-house work in Columbus, was also a very welcome guest. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Connell, president of Central union and of Franklin county.

Mrs. Richard spoke about the "come back" the wets are staging here in Ohio. Their slogan is "Ohio First," for they believe that as votes Ohio so will the other states vote. In closing, she asked every one to pledge with her to "see this thing THROUGH!"

Educators Advocate Motion Pictures

Ruth M. Whitfield, Department of English, New Trier High School, Kenilworth, Ill.

The use of motion pictures in schools and churches is now being endorsed throughout the country as an educational expedient. Rev. Dan B. Brummitt, editor of the *Epworth Herald*, recently advised his readers, "Use the movies for education, recreation, and evangelization in the church, instead of abusing them." Another instance of endorsement is Dr. Herman Adler's significant statement that there had never come under his observation in his service with the Juvenile Court a case of juvenile delinquency that was caused by motion pictures. Even so-called higher education is putting the stamp of approval upon the motion picture, for the Yale University Press is spending a large sum of money in making one hundred authentic reels of history called, "Chronicles of America."

Some of the foremost educators in the country have become so actively interested in the visual education movement that they have launched an organization founded upon the high ideal of providing the best motion pictures in the educational field. This organization is the Society for Visual Education Inc., Chicago. Films have been made on the subjects most important for preparing the children of today to become useful citizens of tomorrow—American History, Geography, Citizenship, and Health and Sanitation. All of these subjects are treated as systematically as books are written.

There is no doubt about it that the present day film, if properly directed, is a splendid vehicle of education, because most of our knowledge comes through our eyes. Pictures and illustrations of all kinds have always been in favor as a means of visual education. Then how much more effective is the life and movement of motion pictures to hold the attention of the children. The pupils absorb the meaning of what they see while they might get exceedingly little out of a book or discussion, because of lack of active attention on their part. The vividness of impression is important. What seems to be real and life-like will be remembered longer, because it is more convincing.

Moving pictures provide the best conditions for viewing material. All of the children can see everything on the screen, whereas they might see little as they crowd around the teacher's desk or bulletin board, or are distracted by some disorder in the room. More material can be shown in a film than can be placed before the children; for instance, the whole life process which takes an entire season to secure can be run off in succession in a reel or two.

For use in the schools, the moving picture does not, in any sense, displace the text-book nor the teacher. It supplements them and makes them more valuable. It helps the pupils to learn their lessons better, rather than makes the lessons easier. Motion pictures are not for amusement, but for serious work, just as laboratories, and shops, and domestic science equipment are for serious work.

"SAFEGUARDING THE NATION," a five-reel motion picture showing the effects of alcohol upon the body by means of the laboratory process, is a picture such as educators advocate.

For terms of rental and suggestions for the best way of presenting "SAFEGUARDING THE NATION," address

Miss Elizabeth Newman,
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The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia" is bound for India, having among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford, who have become acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle, her small son, Eric, and Angela O'Connor, who, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, is on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, who is a total abstainer, is glad to note that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, Harford is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Through pity for her he breaks his reticence on the subject, and tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise, but does not mention any particular reason therefor. One night, while his mother is at a bridge party, tiny Eric helps himself to her whisky, left out on the table in their cabin, and quickly becomes unconscious. He is discovered and cared for, but dies during the night and is buried at sea. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding ceremony the couple set out for their new home.)

CHAPTER VII.

Railway travelling in India is no light matter; the amount of luggage necessary would amaze those who think that one trunk and a handbag should suffice for a reasonable being. First of all you must have your bedding, for journeys are *generally* of *one* and often of two or three nights' duration. People carry their beds with them wherever they go; even the native walks about with his, which is merely a square of cotton counterpane or a brown blanket. But the Englishman has his mattress, pillows, blankets and coverlet, if not sheets.

Then there is the tiffin basket with teapot, cups, plates, spoons, biscuits, soda-water, all necessary on a long journey. Clothes for hot days, others for cold nights and mornings, a pocket camera, a pith helmet and sundry books, papers and packages complete the kit which the Sahib and the Mem-Sahib require.

The Fortescues had a large first-class carriage reserved for their long journey, and disposed their *impedimenta* without difficulty.

Angela was in the mind to admire everything, and even on the hot days when the sun beat through the shutters and the dust was choking, travelling was not a hardship to her. At every station she was greatly interested in the sights and sounds provided by the gaily-decked Indians, who rush and shout like children whenever the train draws to a standstill. The people of India take very kindly to railway travelling; they seem to find it an exhilarating recreation, though they spend their all—perhaps have saved up their spare cash for weeks—to be able to enjoy a trip in what is but a slightly superior cattle truck, where they are packed closer than animals would be.

Angela was much amused by the talking, shrieking, gesticulating, arguing crowds. She asked many questions as to the meaning of a cage-like enclosure where natives sat on the ground patiently waiting, in closely packed rows. She was told that time being of no great value in India, the people are good at waiting. It is their favorite recreation. The railway station is a very agreeable place where there is plenty to observe, so the passengers prefer to arrive hours before the time fixed for departure, and are content to wait behind the barrier, sitting on their heels, till the train comes in. It is difficult for the travelling peasant to grasp the time-table. He imagines that trains start at some uncertain moment, perhaps due to the caprice of the engine-driver; and as to fares, he seems to think that by patient bargaining with the ticket clerk he may get a reduction on the official rate.

The different costumes worn by various classes aroused Angela's mirth. The fat Hindu merchant, in a coat of dressing-gown shape, made of flowered silk, with light, thin trousers buttoned at the ankles, his head swathed in a prodigious red shawl; the brown-legged coolie, with the minimum of decent clothing; the hybrid baboo, with draped, bare legs, English boots and socks, and English-cut coat and fine muslin turban, were types of men quite new to her. And the women—some draped over head and face, with bare feet adorned with clanking anklets, dangling baby on hip, or dragging a child; others carried in a dhoolie, a cage-like structure hung on a pole, from which they are transported with care to the railway carriage, lest any exposure of face or form should violate their "purdah." She saw with interest the food offered on sale to these travellers; chupatties, smeary, sticky sweet-meats, and bits of sugar-cane; while for drink, water provided by the "bheestie" (water-carrier) was received by the passengers in their brown brass pots. She felt at the end of her journey that she had learned a good deal of the customs of India.

The long, hot dusty journey across India was at an end. Angela and her husband stepped on to the platform at Seraneb with a sigh of relief.

They were immediately surrounded by what seemed to Angela a little *crowd* of native servants. Two tall Indians, in red and gold livery, and another in pure white with a high folded white turban, crossed by a dark band, bearing a silver badge, stood with their hands to their foreheads and the words, "Salaam, Mem Sahib" fell upon her ear.

She laughed gleefully. "My first welcome, Frank! What fine fellows!"

"Ah, yes! my servants are always well behaved. Here, you bearer," to the man in white; "look after our luggage; here's our ticket, and you, syce, take these bags to the carriage. Now then, we'll be off at once."

At the door of the station stood a beautiful little victoria with a fine pair of bay horses.

"Why, this is just like an English carriage. I expected something more Oriental," said Angela.

"Silly little woman, it is the best carriage in the station!"

The red and gold grooms leapt up behind and each unfurled a white umbrella, which they held over the heads of their master and mistress.

"Ah! this is a little more Eastern; I am used to holding my own sunshade," said Angela.

"This is a better custom. We don't do anything in India that we can get done for us." They rolled rapidly down the wide road leading from the railway station.

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"Is our house near the native city?"

"No, two miles away; we live in cantonments."

"Cantonments! what is that?"

"The district devoted to the military. It is laid out, kept in order and ruled by Army men. You will see plenty of soldiers, little woman, and no doubt you will have a train of admiring subs."

"Subs! What are subs?"

"Innocent! Young officers—very young and very impecunious. Glad to know a Mem Sahib who can give them plenty of whisky and cigarets."

"Well, they won't get whisky out of me."

"Don't be too sure, madam!"

"Are there many English ladies?"

"A few; we have a good little club, and lots of fun going on from now to March."

"I was told English people knew how to amuse themselves in India."

"You will like it—I prophesy you will rule the roost. All the station is on tiptoe to see *my* wife."

Fortescue laid stress on the "*my*" with such an air of conviction of the superiority of his belongings, that Angela laughed and asked,

"Are you an important person in this place?"

"Why, don't you know I am Deputy Commissioner?"

"Yes, but I don't know how much that means."

"Well, I'm second in the Civil Station. Some day you will be the Burri Mem Sahib. Ah! wait until you know a little more of life in India."

They drove into a large compound or garden, in which stood a spacious looking bungalow, which was painted a pale shrimp pink picked out with white lines.

"Oh, what a pretty pink house!"

"Welcome home, little wife!" Fortescue clasped Angela's hand, and looked into her lovely face, which was flushed with the excitement of her home-coming.

Her eyes roved over everything approvingly. The compound was well laid out. A garden in beautiful order, evidenced great care in a climate where water is very scarce except in the rainy season of three months.

The grass lawn was the first turf seen by Angela since she landed. This was intersected by beds of seedlings on their way to maturity; sweet peas, about a foot high, gave promise of becoming a thick hedge. A rosery skirted the lawn, and many fine and unknown plants and trees were grouped at intervals.

The drive swept round the garden, and the carriage came to a standstill before a wide pillared portico or stone verandah, up to which a flight of low broad stone steps led. The steps were gay with a cascade of chrysanthemums, phlox, ferns and palms in pots.

A row of white clothed servants stood salaaming. One, an important looking person, with a black, waving beard and a prodigious turban, advanced with a deep reverence.

"Hulloa, Divan Singh, here is the Mem Sahiba. This is my factotum," Fortescue explained turning to Angela.

"He looks very imposing!"

"He is a simple-hearted creature, in spite of his imposing exterior, and as faithful as servants are made."

Angela regarded Divan Singh with interest, and gave him one of her bewitching smiles. Divan's susceptible heart was taken by storm. From that moment he was devoted to his mistress.

"Put on your prettiest dress, but no jewelry, little woman," said Fortescue, putting his head into her dressing-room four hours later.

Angela had slept for three hours, glad to be on a steady, quiet bed once more. She was surrounded by her trunks.

Her Ayah, a slender, middle-aged woman, dressed in scarlet jacket and white "chadar," and bedizened with much silver jewelry on head, neck, arms, nose, ears, ankles and toes—was on her knees unpacking, and trying to understand Angela's English. Fortescue had hired her on recommendation of speaking English. She certainly knew a few common sentences, and being a bright woman, managed to comprehend something of what she did not know.

Angela chattered on to her.

"Yes, take that dress out carefully. Is it not a lovely one? My mother designed it," as a fairy-like lace dress draped over rose-pink chiffon emerged from its soft paper wrappings.

"Ah, Mem Sahiba, Khubsurat hai!" *

"I don't know what you mean, Ayah, but make haste; there is not much time to dress."

The Ayah clanked hither and thither, her silver ornaments jingling as she moved.

"Dear me, Ayah, what a clatter. Why do servants wear such things?"

In her turn, Ayah did not understand what a "clatter" was.

Angela stood clothed in the rose-pink creation. Its filmy folds flowed gracefully round her. She looked very different from the travel-stained little lady who had arrived so recently.

She glanced at herself with satisfaction.

"I think he will like this," she said to herself.

There were no long stairs to descend. She had only to sweep from her room into the drawing-room. It was lit by large standard lamps. A soft glow filled the lofty-pillared, spacious room. Gorgeous embroideries, carved screens, brass and silver, and soft rugs made a rich and harmonious whole.

As she entered, her husband, who stood at a table under a lamp, from which light rayed down upon several morocco jewelry boxes, came quickly to her. Holding her at arm's length, he scanned every detail of her dress: then with a smile of satisfaction:

"My wife is the handsomest woman in the Station, and I am going to make her still more bewitching. Look here!"

As he spoke, he took from the boxes before him a dazzling necklace of diamonds and pearls, with a brooch, bracelet, and star for the hair.

"Oh, Frank, how lovely! For me? How perfectly sweet of you to give me just what I like. I am so glad they are pearls and not colored stones."

"They suit your beauty, don't they, little woman?" and he proceeded to deck her in the ornaments.

Then he led her to one of the mirrors, and with his arm around her, said with a smile, "Let me introduce you to the handsomest and best dressed woman in India—Mrs. Fortescue."

She laughed gleefully, and clasped his arm fondly.

"Thank you, dear, a thousand times; I never dreamt of having such costly jewels."

"*My* wife must always have the best," he replied.

He led her into the dining-room, where a round table was laid for two, and decked with exquisite flowers, silver and glass.

Fortescue was a man to whom the pleasures of the table appealed.

*How beautiful it is!

YOU MUST WIN
an overwhelming victory over weakness; nothing else will make your strength secure.
Scott's Emulsion
is a dependable means of fortifying the system against weakness. A very little regularly, tends to confirm the body in strength.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 20-57

"Our first dinner together as man and wife."

"What a delightful room!" said Angela. "I thought poor bachelors in India lived in a very bare and uncomfortable way."

"In fact, in hugger-mugger style, eh!"

"Yes, in something of that sort."

"Well, you see, we know how to take care of ourselves, and our boys here," indicating the white-robed servants moving noiselessly about on bare feet, "pick up our ideas and keep us going in style. I always dine like this, and keep up state. Government officers, my dear, you see! It is demanded of us."

"You hardly needed a wife."

"Well, you see, I always meant to have one as soon as I could afford that luxury, and now I can keep you, my beauty, in style."

"But I want, not to be a luxury, but a helpmeet to you, to look after your house and make you comfortable."

"My dear child, you shall be the ornament of my house and of Seraneb society. I shall be quite satisfied if you adorn my position and advance my interests in the hostess line. Divan Singh, where is that champagne? Fill Mem Sahiba's glass."

Divan Singh advanced with a bottle to Angela's side.

"No, no!" she exclaimed, hastily, "I don't like wine," covering the glass with her hand.

Her husband stared a moment.

"Nonsense, Angela! remove your hand. Here, Divan, fill Mem Sahiba's glass."

She looked at him with distress in her eyes.

"Oh, Frank, please excuse me."

"No, indeed! What! your first home-coming? You refuse to drink my health! Come now, this is a very special and expensive champagne, try it."

"But, Frank, I promised Mother not to take it."

Angela's thought was also with Harford and his request to her, but she had the tact not to speak of him.

(To Be Continued)

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Before And After Taking The "Trio Team Tonic"

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

The Hardscrabble W. C. T. U. was a regularly organized union with president, secretary and treasurer. On certain dates meetings were held, and all members wore the white ribbon bow when going on a visit or dressed for a *special* occasion. There must have been at least twenty members in the union. If the weather was pleasant, they came to the meetings, and talked about how terrible it was that the prohibitory law was not enforced. Not many people in the town knew there was a W. C. T. U. The pastors would have welcomed the aid of the white ribboners to help them in their work for humanity. The local newspapers would have been glad to give space to the "real news about prohibition" had it been furnished them. In fact the diagnosis of the Hardscrabble W. C. T. U. read something like this: "The patient is suffering from anaemia; her vitality is low; her heart action is sluggish; she is apt to look on the dark side of things; is given to much worry; irritable and easily discouraged."

One day the president of the union received a letter from the state representatives of the national offical papers, recommending a remedy for this unsatisfactory condition. The "Trio-Team Tonic" she called it. She told of its miraculous effect on many patients. The need was apparent, so a trial package was ordered.

Shortly after taking the remedy, a change for the better was to be observed in the patient. It was noticed that the officers began to take pride in their leadership of the W. C. T. U. and in every way to be very active. Very soon an order for the "Trio-Team Tonic" to be sent regularly each week was received by the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House and promptly filled. It continued to work like magic. Pastors were supplied with helpful information, the local papers were furnished weekly with a column of prohibition's benefits, and the city became aware that there was a W. C. T. U. and that it was very much alive. Apathetic members of the union, seeing the beneficial effects on the officers, decided to try the remedy, and as a result felt new ambition. The union thrived and grew, and made itself an influential, respected and loved organization in the community.

We heartily recommend "Trio-Team Tonic" (a subscription to the weekly UNION SIGNAL for one year for president, secretary and treasurer). Where, for $1.50, can you purchase such a producer of energy?

FRECKLES!

March Brings Out Unsightly Spots. How to Remove Easily.

The woman with tender skin dreads March because it is likely to cover her face with ugly freckles. No matter how thick her veil, the sun and winds have a strong tendency to make her freckle.

Fortunately for her peace of mind, Othine—double strength, makes it possible for even those most susceptible to freckles to keep their skin clear and white. No matter how stubborn a case of freckles you have, the double strength Othine should remove them.

Get an ounce from your druggist and banish the freckles. Money back if it fails.

Boone, County, Illinois, is No. 3 on the County Honor Roll. Every mail brings to us letters completing some local union trio-team subscriptions. Minnesota seems very active in this work. We are almost expecting County No. 4 to come from this state. Which county will be No. 4?

Union Signal Quiz

1. What ground for hope for prohibition do you find in the news items in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL?
2. According to Mr. Poole, can prohibition be enforced?
3. What are the especial duties of a policewoman?
4. How can the W. C. T. U. co-operate with the police department in the town?
5. What message does Dr. Parker bring to the members of the W. C. T. U.?
6. Give some worth-while facts as to the results of prohibition.
7. What does ex-Governor Evans say concerning his visit to non-prohibition countries?
8. How may the W. C. T. U. help feed 25,000 starving children?
9. Name three world prohibition documents and tell the story of each.
10. Is your county on the Trio Team Honor Roll? If not, has your union done its part place it there?

They All Know

From the *Patriot* (South Australia) comes the following interesting item:

"A prohibition enthusiast in South Australia, finding a certain publican marooned a big distance from home, gave him a lift in his motor car.

"The enthusiast improved the shining hour by confessing his faith in prohibition, and then added: 'As prohibition is sure to come, I should advise you to get out of your pub as soon as you can.' The publican replied: 'Yes, I know it's coming, and you know it's coming; but the trouble is, the other man knows it's coming, and he won't buy my business!'"

"The great danger to the country as a result of more and more Germans, especially workmen, becoming teetotalers," was discussed at a special meeting of the brewers' association of Germany, according to a socialist paper, which alleges that the beer makers are planning a campaign against abstainers.

SIGNAL Steam the Trio Team

You want to see the law enforced? You want the Million Members Campaign to succeed? Help along the good work by all singing (to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne"):

"Subscribe and bring the victory,
Subscribe each Trio-Team,
For workers true like you and you
Must run by SIGNAL Steam."

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Grandma's Helper.
Smoking Cigarets.
Lost Over the Falls.
Bent Nails.
We Don't.
Boys Not Betrayed.
The Fleet and a Cigaret.
General Richard.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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The only position for those who favor respect for law to take is that those charged with law enforcement must enforce all the laws, and all good citizens must obey all the laws; neither can exercise any right of choice in this matter without placing themselves above the law. It is the part of faithful officials to enforce and the part of good citizens to obey them.

---Hon. H. M. Daugherty,
Attorney-General of the United States.

LATE NEWS

Cablegram from Tokio, Japan, reports:

"Sho Nemoto Prohibition Bill for Minors Passed Parliament. Effective April First."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HOUSE MAKES UNUSUAL RECORD—SENATE RATIFIES FOUR-POWER PACT—MACHINE TO PREVENT PERMIT FORGERY—BONUS PASSES HOUSE—POSTPONE PAYMENT OF AUSTRIAN DEBT—RHINE TROOPS HOME JULY FIRST—PROHIBITION DISTRICTS DESIGNATED

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

House of Representatives Makes Unusual Record in Progress of its Legislation

The House has made a remarkable record in its dispatch of business since the beginning of the regular session of the Sixty-seventh Congress. After reorganizing its Committee on Appropriations and adopting a new system of classification as to supply bills, the House with unusual zest, devoted its energies to the task of reducing appropriations. If mistakes have been made, they have been in the direction of too much economy rather than too little.

The total number of regular appropriation bills is eleven, and nine of these have been reported to the House. Two have been completed by both House and Senate and sent to the White House. Four are in conference and one is pending in the House. Only two of the total number, the Naval, and State and Justice Department bills, are yet to be reported by the House committee. In addition to the regular bills, two deficiency bills have been passed.

Two years ago only seven of the total number of appropriation bills had by the middle of March been advanced through the House. The new system under the budget has been justified by results at least for dispatch of business.

Senate Ratifies Pacific Treaty, First Arms Parley Pact

The Senate Friday afternoon by a vote of 67 to 27, which was four more than the necessary two-thirds, ratified the Four-Power Treaty with the Brandegee reservations.

The following is the vote:

Democrats For: Broussard of Louisiana; Dial of South Carolina; Fletcher of Florida; Kendrick of Wyoming; McKellar of Tennessee; Meyers of Montana; Owen of Oklahoma; Pomerene of Ohio; Ransdell of Louisiana; Trammell of Florida; Underwood of Alabama, and Williams of Mississippi—12.

Republicans For: Ball of Delaware; Brandegee of Connecticut; Bursum of New Mexico; Calder of New York; Cameron of Arizona; Capper of Kansas; Colt of Rhode Island; Cummins of Iowa; Curtis of Kansas; Dillingham of Vermont; Du Pont of Delaware; Edge of New Jersey; Elkins of West Virginia; Ernst of Kentucky; Fernald of Maine; Frelinghuysen of New Jersey; Gooding of Idaho; Hale of Maine; Harreld of Oklahoma; Jones of Washington; Kellogg of Minnesota; Keyes of New Hampshire; Ladd of North Dakota; Lenroot of Wisconsin; Lodge of Massachusetts; Mc Cormick of Illinois; McCumber of North Dakota; McKinley of Illinois; McLean of Connecticut; McNary of Oregon; Moses of New Hampshire; Nelson of Minnesota; New of Indiana; Newberry of Michigan; Nicholson of Colorado; Norbeck of South Dakota; Norris of Nebraska; Oddie of Nevada; Page of Vermont; Pepper of Pennsylvania; Phipps of Colorado; Poindexter of Washington; Rawson of Iowa; Shortridge of California; Smoot of Utah; Spencer of Missouri; Stanfield of Oregon; Sterling of South Dakota; Sutherland of West Virginia; Townsend of Michigan; Wadsworth of New York; Warren of Wyoming; Watson of Indiana; Weller of Maryland; Willis of Ohio—55.

Democrats Against: Ashurst of Arizona; Caraway of Arkansas; Culberson of Texas; Gerry of Rhode Island; Glass of Virginia; Harris of Georgia; Harrison of Mississippi; Heflin of Alabama; Hitchcock of Nebraska; King of Utah; Overman of North Carolina; Pittman of Nevada; Reed of Missouri; Robinson of Arkansas; Sheppard of Texas; Shields of Tennessee; Simmons of North Carolina; Smith of South Carolina; Stanley of Kentucky; Swanson of Virginia; Walsh of Massachusetts; Walsh of Montana; Watson of Georgia—23.

Republicans Against: Borah of Idaho; France of Maryland; Johnson of California; La Follette of Wisconsin—4.

Jones (Democrat) of New Mexico and Crow of Pennsylvania (Republican), who could not be paired, would have voted for the Treaty had they been present.

Prior to the final vote there were 30 roll calls on various amendments and reservations, the high-water mark of the opposition being recorded as 36 votes.

The Committee reservation incorporates in the treaty this language:

"The United States understands that under the statement in this preamble, or under the terms of this treaty, there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense."

Supplemental Treaty Next

It is expected that the Senate will vote next on the Supplemental Treaty, which excludes from the operation of the Four-power Pact the homeland of Japan.

Next will come the Naval Limitation Treaty and Submarine and Poison Gas Warfare Treaties. It had been planned originally to take up the Chinese Customs Duty Treaty after disposal of the Four-Power Treaty and Supplement, because of the desire to bring about an early appointment of the members of the International Commission, provided for in the treaty.

Machine Device to Prevent Forgery of Liquor Withdrawal Permits

The government has adopted means of protection against forgeries and alterations of liquor withdrawal permits that are expected to prevent liquor frauds by juggling of permits. For many months these swindlers have been as much of an annoyance to Federal prohibition enforcement agents as check swindlers have for years been to banks and depositors. The solution of the problem of blocking license forgeries has been found in the employment of special permit-writing machines.

These machines, while ingenious and thoroughly efficient are small and simple in operation. They resemble a check protector made by the same manufacturer, and employ the most modern protective principles of the safest possible check writer. The company making these devices for the government has guaranteed not to manufacture any other machine of exactly the same type.

Soldier Bonus Bill Passes House

The $4,000,000,000 soldier bonus bill passed the House by a vote of 333 to 70, or 64 more than the two-thirds majority necessary for passage.

The provisions of this bill will be given next week.

Time of Austrian Debt Extended Twenty-five Years

The Senate has unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to postpone for a period not to exceed twenty-five years payment of principal and interest of Austria's debt for flour purchased from the United States Grain Corporation, and to release, in whole or in part, as his judgment may dictate, Austria's assets pledged for payment. The authorization is conditional upon similar action by "substantially all other" nations to which Austria is in debt.

Substantially all of these nations have declared their willingness to take such action should the United States do so. There should be bonfires in Vienna. The Austrian debt to us is $24,000,000. It was secured by a lien on Austrian state assets and revenues; the latter may now be used for securing a new loan.

All Rhine Troops Home by July 1

Orders directing the return to the United States by July 1 of all American troops now on the Rhine have been issued by Secretary Weeks.

The order includes the return by the end of the fiscal year of the entire force of approximately 2,000 men excepted from the previous order of several weeks ago, under which the homeward movement of the majority of the American Rhine contingent is now in progress.

Prohibition Unit Divides the Country Into Eighteen Districts

Commissioner Haynes has announced that the country has been divided into eighteen districts as the field of prohibition agents.

"Each of the divisions," Mr. Haynes said, "will be in charge of a chief who will be under direct control of the prohibition commissioner, acting through Mr. Yellowley. By April 1 it is expected there will have been a complete realocation of the general agents' forces in accordance with the new plan.

"The force of general prohibition agents, under the direction of division chiefs, will not in any manner be a part of the forces working under the supervision of Federal prohibition director but will be a separate and distinct organization wholly under the control the prohibition commissioner.

"Of course it is understood that the purpose is that the work of these men shall supplement the work of the field forces, operating under the direction the state directors, and will be a very great aid to the respective directors.

"Also one of the chief objects of the newly announced plan is to secure the largest possible measure of economy the operation of this force. It will very materially reduce traveling and other expenses incidental to these agents' operations, inasmuch as the investigation trips will be circumscribed by a definite boundary, rather than covering large scopes of territory."

The eighteen districts were announced as follows:

First district, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; second, New York and New Jersey; third, Pennsylvania; fourth, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and part of Virginia; fifth, North Carolina and part of Virginia; sixth, South Carolina and Georgia; seventh, Florida, Porto Rico and Virgin Islands; eighth, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; ninth, Tennessee and Kentucky; tenth, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, except the northern peninsula; eleventh, Illinois, Wisconsin and the northern peninsula of Michigan; twelfth, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska; thirteenth, Kansas, Missouri Oklahoma and Arkansas; fourteenth, Texas, except El Paso, Culberson, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis and Presidio counties; fifteenth, Arizona, New Mexico and the five Texas counties above; sixteenth, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming; seventeenth, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Alaska, and eighteenth, California, Nevada and Hawaii.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, March 25, 1922 Washington, D.

Women Protest Against "Wet" Jokes

It is reported that the Committee on Patriotism and Law Enforcement of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs recently adopted a resolution requesting every theatrical manager, movie manager and editor, whether of a daily, weekly or monthly publication, to see to it that all jokes ridiculing prohibition and its enforcement are eliminated from any production, film or article coming under his jurisdiction, and that the matter be treated with the seriousness that the subject merits; also that this resolution be thrown on the screen and printed in the different papers and magazines throughout the country.

New Jersey Methodist Preachers Pledge Aid to Dry Candidates

Three hundred New Jersey ministers in the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal conference, in its eighty-sixth annual meeting, held recently in Atlantic City, adopted by a rising vote a resolution in which they pledged themselves to support dry candidates, "even to the extent of taking the stump."

Bootlegger a Menace, Buyer Worse

The man who carries a hip-flask was recently characterized by Rev. Daniel A. Poling, LL. D., associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, as a menace to peace and order. "The man who is worse than the bootlegger, is the chap the bootlegger supplies," said Dr. Poling. "This type boasts of his own crime while he rails at the police for failing to apprehend his less refined and more violent brother criminal.

"What all of us ought to know is the first principle of government—namely, that the violation and flouting of one law weakens all laws, undermines the foundation of society, and gives power to the hands that would run up the red flag of anarchy."

Delaware's Governor Upholds Volstead Act

The recent action of the Wilmington city council in passing a resolution favorable to beer and light wines has not been acceptable to the governor of the state nor to the people in general, according to the press. The council reported its action to Governor Denney, and received in return a most caustic reply, in which the governor stated unequivocally that he stands firmly and unalterably for the support and the enforcement of the Volstead Act. His bold stand has received the approval of hundreds of law-abiding bodies all over the state, and a move has been made to publicly commend him for the position he has taken.

Dry Violations Called Anarchy

The man who violates the Eighteenth Amendment is on a par with the man who plies the knife and torch for anarchy, according to the Rt. Rev. James Wise, Episcopal bishop of Kansas, who recently addressed the Sunday Evening Club of Chicago.

"It is about time prohibition laws of America cease to be considered a joke," he said. "They have been made a joke entirely too long. The time has come for all right-minded men to realize that violators of the Eighteenth Amendment are encouraging the breaking of all laws. They are the ones who are giving this country the reputation of being the most lawless nation on the earth. I have no more use for the man who violates the Eighteenth Amendment than for the red radical who starts out with a knife and a torch to wreck the long established institutions of our country."

Bishop Wise asserted the fundamental difficulty with the world today is not a question of economics, commercial or industrial stagnation or political machination, but it is a question of lack of adjustment of human relationships.

OUR NOTED BRITISH ALLIES

In Lady Wintringham and Lady Astor, members of the House of Commons of England, we have outspoken champions of the anti-alcohol movement. Lady Wintringham says: "The promotion of the temperance cause is very much on my heart. I am very eager to see much more definite and regular teaching on the subject of temperance in the schools. The growing generation is the most hopeful material upon which to work." Lady Astor, whose utterances against the alcohol evil have frequently been quoted in THE UNION SIGNAL, said recently, "No other single item plays as disastrous a havoc with human lives as drink. It is the main road to misery."

Law Violations in California City Reduced One-Half

According to the San Bernardino (Cal.) *Sun*, Chief of Police A. A. Burcham reports that law violations in the city have been reduced more than 50 per cent since the first of the year. "Numerous prohibition ordinance violations which were committed in public dance halls by youths openly displaying and drinking liquors have been lessened to such an extent that I dare say there are virtually no such offenders now in the city," said the chief. "When I first announced that the city was going to be given a general clean-up there were a few who took it as a joke. Some of those few are now in jail or have paid stiff fines, and the others apparently are willing to respect the law."

Enforcement Campaign in Philadelphia

"Under the slogan, 'The saloon must go,'" says the Philadelphia *North American*, "the co-operative temperance committee of West Philadelphia has reorganized with 1,000 live members and will take an active part in the coming political campaign.

"The committee's campaign calls for an investigation into the records of all candidates and a demand that West Philadelphia, which is a new congressional district, shall be represented only by men who will support the Volstead Act."

Wines in France Not Selling

According to the press, "National Wine Week" in France "opened with a conference to consider disposal of 'enormous stocks' of wines unsold because of American prohibition."

Verdicts of Philadelphia Juries Surprise and Pain Bootleggers

"Realization on the part of jurors that the integrity of the national Constitution is at stake in the prosecution of booze traffickers was strikingly evidenced recently at the first session of the 'bootlegger's court,' which United States Judge J. Whitaker Thompson opened in the Federal building," says the Philadelphia *North American*. "Two cases, in which it was quite plain that there were certain technical weaknesses in the government's testimony which would have permitted juries with 'wet' predilections to turn the scales in favor of the defendants, were put on trial. But in both instances verdicts of 'guilty' were registered.

"This was a severe setback to the bootlegging fraternity, whose agents infest the corridors outside the United States district courtroom, and who have been boasting blatantly that the outcome of the 150 trials scheduled to be heard before Judge Thompson would prove the Volstead act to be a 'joke'."

Presence of women on the juries is believed to have had much to do with the success of the government during the first day. As a result, the lawyer for the defense in the first case that was to be tried on the second day, by exercising his right of striking off three names, saw to it that all the women eligible for the jury were barred!

Figures Refute Statement of Massachusetts Wets That Drunkenness Has Increased Under Prohibition

In a letter to the *Boston* (Mass.) *Post*, a correspondent, in taking up the cudgel in defense of prohibition, points out the fact that while the antis claim that there has been a great increase in drunkenness under the dry regime, the record of the Department of Correction shows that the thirteen cities which had open saloons in 1917, the last year of license, then aggregated over 100,000 arrests for intoxication as against less than 43,000 in 1921.

Women Making Known Their Stand on Prohibition

While the beer and wine advocates have succeeded, according to the statements in the daily press, in putting a beer plank in the platform of the Citizens' Democratic Organization of Chicago, they were not so successful when it came to convincing the women of its wisdom. Mrs. Samuel Slade, head of the women's bureau, objected strenuously, and has issued the following statement, as given in the Chicago *Herald-Examiner*:

"The women candidates and the women's branch of the Citizens' Democratic Organization are not endorsing the light wine and beer plank of the men's platform as announced yesterday. They do not consider this issue involved in the present primary campaign. Nor can the question of prohibition as an amendment to the Federal Constitution be affected in any way by the result of the coming election."

One of the candidates supported by the Citizens' Organization, Mrs. Dora Donahoe, in a speech also made objection to the beer platform. "I favor a thoroughgoing enforcement of the law as it stands," she is quoted as saying. "Beer and wine mean the saloon and all its evils. Announcement from headquarters favoring beer and wine promotes sedition and is unworthy of Democrats."

ENFORCING PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES

II. HOW SHALL WE DO IT?

W. C. Poole

The Public Schools and Enforcement

America's greatest need just now is a campaign for law and order. We have our first generation raised on uncensored movie films, and turned out for moonlight rides in automobiles without chaperones. In addition to this, a great many things were tolerated during the war in the name of patriotism, which did not make for loyal, law-abiding citizenship. The states are beginning to refuse to countenance uncensored films. It might be well for the national government to have a watchful eye on all newspapers, as well as movies, transported from one state to another.

In the meantime, the national board of education and every state and city board should proceed to define and teach in our public schools loyalty and real patriotism. This is especially needed in foreign quarters of our cities where parents get their ideas from their children who attend the American public schools.

Enforcement Through the Public Press

There have been hypocrites in the church, I suppose, ever since there have been churches, and we ministers have never been allowed to forget it by our critics, even if the hypocrites did not remind us. But I should like to ask some of those editors who love to preach to us preachers in their editorials to classify certain editors who claim to be loyal and then deliberately attempt to stab, hamstring and nullify an amendment to our national constitution and laws to uphold the same. Where would they have classed a traitor to his country who stood for the enemy during the late war as some editors have stood for booze? How far legislation will have to control the press is as yet uncertain. It had to prevent my city daily from bringing whisky advertisements to my home. However, even in the press the wonderful change in attitude almost takes one's breath. If you will read old copies of New York or Chicago dailies for 1914, and those for 1921 the wonderful house cleaning will be apparent. Moreover, the press excuses itself as being a mirror to reflect truthfully the times and conditions of society—not make or create them. If such be the case, a great change for the better has taken place.

Property Responsibility

Some of our crime and criminal hunting is not unlike a fox chase in which the fox is first turned loose. America catches and convicts fewer criminals in proportion to crime than any civilized first rank nation—such is the report. Whether it takes one generation, or ten of them, we will some day learn how to reduce the high cost of crime and criminals by short methods of capture and conviction. When every man who runs from a policeman finds a penitentiary sentence awaiting him for disrespect to a government official, we will not have so many policemen shot down in cold blood by worthless members of society. Officials who were shot down by moonshiners in the days of saloons were worth a dozen lives of the wretches who shot them.

Owners of automobiles used for bootlegging purposes are held responsible in many states under state acts, as well as national law. This law is a rapid growth of the last few years. Necessity has provided it. The only claim an outlaw has in law is justice—and most of them do not want that. A fundamental principle in all civilized governments is that NO MAN HAS A CLAIM TO PROTECTION FROM A FLAG WHICH HE DISHONORS AND TO WHICH HE IS NOT LOYAL. Grover Cleveland Bergdoll seeks no protection from the Stars and Stripes, neither should BOOZE OUTLAWS, THEIR AIDERS OR ABETTORS. Both are disloyal.

Enforcement Through Politics

An old southern negro defined a statesman as one who served his country, and a politician as one who made his country serve him. An old mammy declared that the difference between the two was just like the difference between mushrooms and toadstools—hard to distinguish till you had tried them and then it was too late. One was good and the other was poison.

Nevertheless, the personnel of office seekers and office holders is improving fast. All of them fear the supreme court of publicity and public opinion. There are doubtless traitors among public servants as there was one among twelve disciples, but I consider their moral character much higher than it was even ten years ago. Things tolerated then without mention are now given headlines in the public press.

A study of the members of Congress for the last ten years is a revelation of changing political conditions. The victims of righteous indignation are many. Every year seems to bring a higher class of candidates. This goes to make law and order in the nation—for the greatest law is the law of public sentiment. Much of the public speech-making in defense of alcohol is made for the benefit of certain saloon voters back home—for neither the church nor the press has a monopoly on hypocrites. They are in many places.

In the meantime, a national demand must be made that men who represent sections where outlaws are thick shall themselves, whether they be Senators, Congressmen or Governors, be loyal to the country they serve.

What Has Prohibition Done?

Well, let us see. Prohibition has closed nearly a quarter of a million saloons and breeding places of further patrons and saloon politicians, sent the workers into better, more self-respecting fields of labor, released the grasp of whisky advertisers on the public press, made many city dailies more respectable for family reading, closed the breweries and put many at better business, taught the people that the saloon is not a necessary social club as we have heard for a generation or more, protected childhood from the curse of liquor, given God a better chance to save the drunkard, saved to many homes for necessities and occasional luxuries the money formerly spent in the saloon, helped the ice cream business, raised citizenship to a higher standard, caused a demand for better public servants, helped grocers, meat dealers and shoe dealers to collect their bills, given clean officials a better chance to hold office and keep their own self-respect, made better business for banks and bankers, helped to remove danger while riding in automobiles, given children a better chance to be rightly born, rightly housed, fed and trained; and a thousand other things. Prohibition made it possible for me to travel through Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Baltimore, Washington, visit the inauguration last March, and finally see Home Run Baker knock a home run on the baseball grounds in New York City—and all of this without seeing a drunk, a drink or a drinking man, although I moved in the crowd. Five years ago I would have seen a hundred drunks in a trip like that. Folks say there are many speak-easies—which I cannot deny—but I do know they are speaking much easier than before prohibition. Ten years ago I could pick up a dozen whisky bottles in a five mile ride along the country roads of my state where there was local option at that time. Now I have to use quart fruit cans instead of quart whisky bottles, formerly so plentiful, but no longer available, for carriage or automobile oil.

Pointers on Prohibition Enforcement

"President Harding was appealed to recently to issue a proclamation urging a nation-wide organization for law enforcement, similar to the Law Enforcement League operating in this city," says the Philadelphia *North American*. "A similar letter was sent to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, setting forth the object of the league and requesting him to indorse publicly the movement to make possible a real enforcement of the law."

Opponents of prohibition are "continually, perpetually and abominably" pointing to the number of deaths from "hooch," the drinking of varnish and other vile concoctions, as an argument against the Eighteenth Amendment, but according to C. H. Boyer, Chicago manager of the casualty department of the National Life Insurance Company, as reported by the *Chicago Evening American*, "the cold figures show that prohibition has cut in half deaths from strong drink and quarrels subsequent to drinking." And figures are rather convincing!

The Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette*, in commenting editorially on the improved conditions in that city and vicinity, evidently due to a well enforced law, and contrasting them with the unhappy results of the lawlessness that prevails in larger places like Chicago and New York, pertinently remarks that while there are said to be many things to correct in the institution of prohibition "after all, it depends on the attitude of the law abiding people, the officers who are charged with the enforcement, and the courts. Any person knows, that without the support, or the willful blindness of the officials, there would be no 5,000 saloons where wood alcohol and its by-products, death and hell, could be had for the asking at a dollar a drink. Back of the movement for the light wines and beer and places to sell them is the same element that is guilty of this very failure to support the law. The bootlegger watching his victim die, well exclaims 'Did I not tell you that prohibition was a failure!'"

GOD SPEED THE W. C. T. U. OF MEXICO!

Anna Adams Gordon

My Mexico! My Mexico!
God shed His grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea.

The rapturous singing by the winsome girls of the Sara L. Keen College in Mexico City of a Mexican adaptation of Katharine Lee Bates' beautiful hymn closed a happy hour spent with them one Sunday evening. May God answer the melodious prayer of these young student patriots. May we not prophesy that in a new and significant sense we shall learn to say, "Our Mexico" as they in fellowship shall exclaim, "Our United States!"

W. C. T. U. Well Equipped With Officers

The eager response by Mexican adults, young people and children, to the white ribbon appeal challenges us to more intensive and systematic co-operation. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Mexico is well equipped with officers, with a national organizer and with superintendents of a few of the most essential departments. Our hopes, our hearts, our prayers are all with these comrades beloved on their mission of peace, purity, total abstinence and prohibition.

Newly Elected W. C. T. U. President Deeply Interested in all Social Welfare Work

Senorita Ernestina Alvarado, the gifted young president who has studied in the United States, is deeply interested in social welfare work. She has a passion for her people. She longs to help lead Mexican women into broader fields of educational and social welfare activities. Among her distinguished friends and helpful advisers are the Ministers of Education, Hon. Jose Vasconcelos, and Prof. Andres Osuna. Bishop and Mrs. Thirkield, Dr. Cook at the head of the Department of Education for the Methodist Church, and leaders in the missionary schools and colleges of the Methodist and other denominations will heartily co-operate in pushing to success the reorganized or re-officered W. C. T. U. Much regret was expressed that Mrs. Dwight Furness would not soon return to Mexico. She was elected to the vice-presidency and through correspondence her valued assistance will be retained.

Scientific Temperance Instruction Has a Large Place in Christian Education

The program of Christian education in Mexico has a large place for scientific temperance instruction. It is providential that during the closing years of the presidency of General Porfirio Diaz, Mrs. Addie Northam Fields of Illinois gave four years of unstinted devotion to anti-alcohol propaganda, largely in the schools of Mexico. Mexico's chief executive and many of her governors aided Mrs. Fields' vigorous campaign. Missionaries were most hospitable and helpful. She is gratefully remembered alike by Protestants and Catholics. Quickly acquiring the use of Spanish, she organized many local unions and Loyal Temperance Legions and implanted temperance principles in the heads and hearts of hundreds of boys and girls in government schools—from Chihuahua to Yucatan. On the day a party of us in Mexico City were shown through the stately rooms of Chapultepec Castle, the "White House" of Mexico, countless reminders of President Diaz were pointed out. Again I thanked God for Mrs. Fields' unselfish toil and for the influential backing constantly given her by General Diaz.

Consecrated Men and Women Did Pioneer Work in Mexico

Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard and others "of ours" also have helped create the public sentiment which some glad day will purify the national life of our neighbor republic. Easily could an entire issue of THE UNION SIGNAL be filled with tributes of admiration and gratitude to the heroic missionaries and educators who have patiently builded their lives into the betterment of the perplexing Republic of Mexico. The glorious achievements of the Butlers, the Howlands, the Conwells, Dr. Chas. W. Drees and figures equally outstanding among Presbyterians and other church groups, together with Mexican preachers and teachers of striking personality and power, shall be rewarded. Mexico shall be redeemed!

Pulque to be Seen Everywhere

In company with an elect party of Methodists, I enjoyed a delightful visit to Puebla and later to the Methodist General Conference in Pachuca. On the route to Puebla our train steamed along through miles and miles of pulque plantations, for this is the pulque section of Mexico. One of the estates through which we passed covers seven thousand acres, farmed out to the maguey or century plant. A pulque plant matures in seven years and yields about thirty-five dollars worth of a milk-white fluid. Quite appropriately the peons use pig skins as receptacles for this, their favorite intoxicant. Donkeys laden with bulging pulque-filled pig skins are a common sight. At every station where our train stopped, women and children were in evidence with jugs of pulque from which to supply the thirsty traveler. Rugs, shawls, scarfs, laces, linen drawn work, canes, pottery,—everywhere and all the time you are importuned to buy. If the train stops long enough and the scale of prices descends with sufficient rapidity, a deal is consummated through the open car window.

At Puebla the Methodists have a fine Normal School for Girls and an Institute for Boys. Wide-awake young Mexicans from families of the better class patronize these schools and cannot fail to influence for high ideals the tomorrow of Mexico. It was a privilege to give a temperance message in the Methodist Church on Sunday and to participate in the welcome given our Bishops and their wives.

W. C. T. U. Work Presented at General Conference of Methodist Church

At picturesque Pachuca, a large gold and silver mining town, the General Conference, in charge of Bishop Thirkield, was a revelation of the rich fruits of Christian faith and work. The Bishop generously gave me an opportunity to present our program. Here I met Dr. Levi Salmans of Guanajuato, always a staunch friend of the temperance cause, and the compiler of a book of temperance songs, widely used throughout Mexico. Here also were assembled elect women from the leading schools of Methodism. It was a high privilege to come in close touch with these gifted women missionaries and teachers.

Woman Suffrage Society Organized In Mexico

An electrician's strike was on when I returned to Mexico City. For several days large sections of the city were cut off from light and water, the people suffering great inconvenience. Strikes of greater or less seriousness are constantly occurring. Bull fights are given each week in the capital city with sixteen thousand spectators but a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals has recently been organized, Dr. Vasconcelos being the honorary president. Progressive Mexican women are taking advantage of public opinion more favorable to their interests. A woman suffrage society is in its initial stage and the Y. W. C. A. hopes this year to gain a firm foothold in Mexico.

On March 5, my last Sunday in Old Mexico, I spoke in the Baptist Church in the morning, in the afternoon at a large W. C. T. U. meeting in the Gante Street Methodist Church, and in the evening in the Methodist Sara L. Keen College where the girls seem just like those of our own beloved land.

God speed the W. C. T. U. in Mexico!

In the Federal District of Mexico, covering Mexico City and nearby towns, last year $7,250,000 was expended for education besides $1,000,000 spent by the Council of Mexico City for municipal schools. Despite the fact that the country has been torn by revolution, Mexico City has nearly doubled its public schools during the last ten years and the number of pupils during that time has more than doubled.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY BECOME "MILLIONAIRES"

Laura Parks Miller, National Director

Pennsylvania intends to do its full share in the membership campaign for employed women. Mrs. Florence E. Geist, state superintendent of the department of Women in Industry for Pennsylvania, has made plans for a big drive to enlist the support and adherence of many good women who, through thoughtlessness, have not been reached by the union. In a message to her county officers she emphasizes the wonderful opportunity which the effort for "One Woman in Industry in Every Three New Members" gives, and urges an appeal to women as voters interested in women in industry laws and conditions in which they can and should have a voice.

Mrs. Azuba Jones of Johnstown, Pa., who spent six months abroad last year, making a special study of social and economic conditions, co-operates as organizer in this campaign. The plans outlined are to consider all employed American women as assets, and to attempt any of three suggestions as fitted to local conditions:

(1) A special employed women's branch holding night meetings to be supervised by the older W. unions.

(2) A union made up wholly or mainly of employed women in a community where there is no union, probably with evening meetings.

(3) An enlarged membership of an existing union, and arrangement for some night meetings.

What is YOUR state Doing to Aid the Membership Campaign? Remember our Slogan, "One Woman in Industry in Every Three New Members." Set a Quota to Reach!

States That Have Already Adopted Slogan

Arkansas	Mississippi
Illinois	Missouri
Indiana	Nebraska
Kansas	North Dakota
Louisiana	South Dakota
Michigan	Oklahoma
Minnesota	Texas

Wisconsin

The W. I. I.—Not the I. W. W.—Popular This Year in Mid-West

Monticello, Iowa, has an enthusiastic band of twenty-two women who are doing splendid work in furtherance of the objects of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

A short time ago these women workers met at the home of Mrs. William H. Laude and organized "The W. I. I.," or women in industry group of the W. C. T. U., a feature being the harmony between employer and employe, represented by the fact that all the women are factory employes, with Mrs. Laude as their superintendent, and Mr. Laude owner, and employer in the factory.

At the meeting the officers elected for three months were as follows: Mrs. Laude, president; Ida Kessling, vice-president; Genevieve Glenn, secretary; Kathrine Schneider, treasurer.

The members were keenly interested in discussions relating to citizenship, and after two other meetings, it was decided to call a mass meeting of the women of the town. Need had been felt for some changes in the city officers, in order that the present laws might be properly enforced, and as no one else seemed inclined to make a move in this direction the group took the initiative. They have pledged nearly a quarter of the population to the support of a clean ticket at the spring elections.

Star-In-The-Window In One Hundred Homes

In this little city about one hundred homes have displayed the white law observance star, another evidence that the work has already borne good fruit.

Special Posters Given States That Adopt Women In Industry Slogan

Why Not Start Near Home?

NEBRASKA Wants

____8,000 Women in Industry Members.

_____There are 71,000 Employed Women in Nebraska.

_____One-third or 32 per cent work in Large Cities.

_____Two-thirds or 68 per cent work in Small Towns.

Ask Your Neighbors To Join

Judge Welcomes W. C. T. U. Visitors to Courtroom

Louise E. Hollister, National Organizer and Lecturer.

Previous to the voting out of the saloon, that menace to their homes and dear ones stared all women in the face, and roused to vigorous, concerted action the thoughtful and loving ones. Today the bootlegger threatens them no less, and makes necessary even more forceful and united action. And down in Arkansas the women are accepting the challenge.

In town after town where in the days of state-wide prohibition campaigns, large and enthusiastic unions were organized, the good women have been lulled into false hope of cessation of warfare against the age-long enemy of man, alcohol, and the chain of mutual helpfulness with others is severed. But even where there never was a saloon there is now a moonshine still and the product thereof is largely in evidence, while the bootlegger, grown very bold through the patronage of "leading citizens," plies his death-dealing trade nightly.

Watch Arkansas! At Harrisburg, which I visited in a great ice-storm recently, a hundred women headed by the two resident pastors of the town, one Monday marched round the courthouse square and into the court room to ask of the judge there some reforms—the rejection of certain jurors and dismissal of certain deputies as unfit, the appointment of certain other deputies, and a more vigorous prosecution of law breakers in town and county.

The judge welcomed the women and assured them that he was in full accord with their demands and glad of their co-operation. Several jurors were excused, deputies discharged (and others appointed) and certain hangers-on made themselves scarce. The fire is started.

In something over five weeks in the northeastern corner of the state, I have had the pleasure of organizing two unions where none ever was, of reorganizing where the work had ceased for one or more years, of securing names for unions to be formed later in several places, and of assisting in awakening from a nap three more. The S. T. L. essay contest plan has been adopted in

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

SIDELIGHTS ON THE PROHIBITION SITUATION BY PROMINENT PENMEN

"If Prohibition Isn't Being Enforced What Are They Kicking About?"

"At a literary club in New York a cattleman from Texas was being entertained," says a writer in the *Saturday Evening Post* of March 18. "He had been drinking a bottle of real beer, the first he had tasted in a year or so. He was enjoying himself immensely, when one of the party, exhibiting one of these cartoons, (anti-prohibition) began to orate on what a terrible thing it was to have our personal liberty abridged and how New York resented it.

"'Just a minute,' interrupted the Texan, somewhat surprised and genuinely puzzled.

"'Let me get this thing right. If prohibition is not being enforced, and you fellers can get all the licker you want, as you say and as that paper says, what are you kicking about?'

"That stopped the argument. There was no ready answer. Someone mumbled something about the principle of the thing, but the general effect was a shot right through the argument.

"The Texan had not so intended his question. He was really curious to understand the viewpoint.

"Yes, what were we kicking about?

"Yes, if New York, officially admitted to be the wettest state in the Union, can get all the liquor it wants, why all the violent protest? Why the frequent scenes of public resentment?

"The answer is, of course, that it can't do any such thing. Right now there is less drinking in proportion to the population in New York than there was when the old settlers got the Indian chiefs tea'd up and talked them out of Manhattan Island for something like a shilling.

"In spots the drinking is unusually heavy, particularly among that class of well-to-do men who in the old days could afford to buy champagne. Among the wage-earning people there is a positive conviction that the governor of North Carolina, in his historic remark to the governor of South Carolina, had it right. 'It is more than a long time between drinks. In many cases it is permanent.

Hooch Getting Scarcer

"The fact is there is not enough liquor to go round, and it is getting scarcer all the time. Aside from normal restraint, which doesn't cut much figure in New York, the average man is either unable to pay the price or he is afraid to take a chance with bad stuff. A week of a blind tiger would either kill or cure the most stubborn.

"Public records show that whisky is being withdrawn from bonded warehouses at the rate of 972,000 gallons a month now, as against 8,000,000 gallons a month prior to prohibition. The present available supply of real whisky, therefore, is about 12 per cent of what we used to be.

"There are no statistics on moonshine, hooch and stuff smuggled across the borders. Students of the situation say, though, that all of that could not possibly equal the 972,000 gallons drawn from warehouses. But assume that it does. Then a total would show that the country is getting only 24 per cent of the liquor it formerly got. In other words, whether we like it or not, the consumption of whisky in the United States has decreased 75 per cent. It isn't here to consume.

"That's what the boys are kicking about—not the principle of the thing, but the lack of liquor. The tighter the shoe pinches the louder the holler.

"One prohibitionist thinks it might be a good idea to let them draw all the remaining supply of whisky in one month and get it over with. With that gone, he says the country will be 99 per cent sober. The hooch makers would never be able to supply more than 1 per cent."

> "I dined with two brewers, whose former products were well known throughout the United States.
>
> "'The trouble with all the arguments against prohibition,' one of them said, 'is that they are negative. No one has ever been able to show where drinking did anybody any good.'"
>
> —*Saturday Evening Post.*

Uncle Henry Argues With the Cub Reporter on the "Swift and Stealthy Onslaught of the Prohibition Law"

(Excerpt from "Uncle Henry," in *Collier's* March 18)

"I had a long talk yesterday with an old friend who used to be in the brewery business out in St. Louis. As fine a type of American as you'd want to meet, though I don't suppose he ever will get naturalized now. The secrecy of it is what Gus can't forgive. If the prohibition people had only acted square and open; if they'd ever let anybody know they weren't satisfied with the way saloons were being run, Gus says things could have been fixed up nice and satisfactory all around. But no! The derned fanatics didn't have manhood enough for that. Of course Gus blames himself for not havin' been more on his guard, but how was it possible for anyone to have so much as a suspicion of the conspiracy that was hatchin'? Why, darn it all, if anything in the world seemed settled, it was an American's right to drink what, when, an' where he pleased. * * * * *

"What's that you're mumblin'? State after state and city after city was dry before national prohibition came? Utter nonsense. I've talked with hundreds of brewers, distillers, rectifiers, and bartenders, an' all of 'em tell me that not until the blow fell did any of 'em have the least warnin' of danger. Compared to that prohibition crowd, moles were as open an' aboveboard as airplanes. You ought to hear Gus tell how they slipped it through Congress.

"The House an' Senate, slippin' out of Washington by ones an' twos, met on an island in the Potomac at midnight, an', speakin' entirely in whispers, voted to submit the accursed amendment. State legislatures, with equal stealth, gathered after dark in swamps, graveyards, and haunted houses to ratify the savage pact. Not till then was any citizen permitted to know anything about it.

After the Worm Turned

"It's goin' to be a long while before the bitternesses of that day are healed," Uncle Henry predicted sadly. "Y'see, it wasn't only the unfairness of the attack, owin' to its secrecy, but there's also the blacker crime of treachery. * *

"When you stop to think of this black treachery piled on the top of all that secrecy, was it any wonder that our courage was crushed down into the very dirt for a while? Finally, however, the old American spirit commenced to lift itself, an' here an' there, in cellar, attic, or lonely field, the worm began to turn, or maybe distill is the technical term for it.

"It's been a brave fight," said Uncle Henry. "None braver was ever waged, but, jes' between you an' me, I'm afraid it's a losin' one. On every hand bathrooms are bein' restored to their natural uses, an' as you come down the street in the mornin' you can smell other things besides sour mash. Many bitter disappointments have contrived to shatter courage an' confidence. After all the talk an' high hope, yeast turned out worse'n nothin' at all. Same way with raisins. Even after treatin' 'em with a wrinkle remover, they had nothing to offer that was in any ways competent, relevant, an' material. As for the various varnishes, benzines, wood alcohol, an' sweet spirits of niter, it's simply the case that we've gone too far away from the old, sturdy pioneer stock. We can't stand 'em. Too many years of soft livin' an' soft drinkin' behind us. No sociability about 'em, either. Wild stuff, some of it. A good friend of mine out in Missouri's been up in top of a tree for three weeks, an' they jes' can't get him to come down.

"Of course a brave front's still bein' kept up. There's a lot of talk about the direct results to be obtained by feedin' juniper berries to dairy cows, an' here in Washington a bunch of Congressmen have the idea they can bring about a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Not a chance! **At various times I've lived in Kansas, Colorado, an' other states where they've been prohibitionin' for the last twenty years or so. When it's once done, my boy, it's done for all time. Liquor never comes back."**

"Me? Why, I Was Always For It"

"You've been mighty sarcastic today," said the Cub Reporter. "But now you're telling the truth."

"I'm tellin' what I know," said Uncle Henry. "Your average American will bellow about his booze an' even fight for it, if the other fellow isn't too big, *but he won't vote for it.* When you're fightin' you've got company, but when you vote you're by yourself. I don't want any saloon by my home where I'm tryin' to bring up my children decently. Then what right have I got to put it by some other man's home? I don't want my children to become drunkards, but if the law legalizes it, what can I do about it? Worst of all, each year sees a new generation comin' on—boys an' girls who never saw a saloon an' don't know what you're yellin' about. Then private stocks run out, judges quit treatin' bootleggin' as a joke, an' at last there comes a day when you hear yourself sayin': 'Me? Why, I was *always* for it!'"

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Evanston, Illinois, March 30, 1922

The members of the National W. C. T. U. Headquarters "family" are very happy over the return of the national president, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, after an absence of six weeks, spent largely in Old Mexico. Another delightful article from her pen appears in this week's issue, to be followed next week by the last of the series.

Special Features of Next Issue of Union Signal

The next issue, April 6, will be of unusual interest. It will contain strong testimony to the benefits of prohibition, in the form of original letters, from the mayors of many of our largest cities, among them, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Wilmington (Delaware), Oklahoma City.

Other attractive special features will be a graphic word picture of conditions in Mexico by Anna Adams Gordon, contributed articles on law observance by Gene Stratton Porter, Marietta Holley and other prominent women, and the first of a new series on Studies in Citizenship by Deborah Knox Livingston. The issue will be of valuable help in the Membership and Law Enforcement campaigns. A special rate of $2.50 a hundred is made. Send in your order promptly.

"Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star"

The W. C. T. U. of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, will place in a window of every school in Fond du Lac county the "white star" Law Observance card.

Seattle's first Law Observance star was placed in the front window of Judge J. T. Ronald's residence. Judge Ronald is a prominent member of the bar and an outspoken champion of prohibition. A pretty ceremony marked the installation of this decoration, many of the leaders of the W. C. T. U. participating.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

The Atlanta (Ga.) Railway Company has promised the president of the Georgia W. C. T. U. that it will place in its 400 cars, for a week, free of charge, a poster advertising the W. C. T. U. Law Observance cards. On the poster are the words: "Join the nationwide campaign for law observance. Put a 'Star' in your window. Cards may be found in stores on Whitehall Street."

Orders for approximately half a million of the Law Observance cards have been received and filled by the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, and the demand for them continues to grow. Have you "starred" your city?

Preparing for the Primaries

In the spring a modern woman's fancy seriously turns to thoughts of candidates and their fitness for office. How is she to become informed as to their qualifications? An experienced W. C. T. U. worker suggests a "Candidates Meeting" as a help in securing enlightenment on this question. To certain members should be delegated the task of investigating the records, character, and general fitness of aspirants for political office. Full reports can be given at this meeting, the combined information furnishing the facts needed to guide the women voters at the primaries. At this gathering every member should be asked to assume the responsibility of seeing that five other women, outside the W. C. T. U., register, become informed regarding candidates and issues, and vote at the primaries. In addition, they should be urged to call up on the telephone five other fellow-citizens, give them the benefit of the knowledge they have gained, and suggest the desirability of their registering and going to the primaries.

In order to impress the women of the community with the importance of doing their full civic duty at this critical time in the nation's history, a committee should be appointed to arrange for five or ten minute talks at the missionary societies of the various churches, the women's clubs, the D. A. R., Parent-Teacher Association, and other women's societies.

Remember the primaries and do your full duty!

Speed up The "Thinking Machines"

One feels at times an inclination to agree with Thomas Edison in his rather cynical remark that "There is no expedient a man will not adopt in order to avoid the necessity for thinking." Many of the loose assertions and comments on prohibition heard nowadays plainly indicate a sad lack of thought on the subject. It is of course trite to say that the crying need of the hour is to get the people to "think through" the serious problems with which they are faced, and not to be content with letting their favorite newspaper perform tha service for them.

The Michigan W. C. T. U. has inaugurated an excellent "thought starter" in its series of prize essay contests in the public schools, on such topics as "Reasons for Law Violation," "The Underlying Causes of Lawlessness," "Undergirding the Law," "Individual Responsibility for Law Enforcement." The Indiana W. C. T. U. has arranged for the students of its colleges and universities a similar contest on the topic "Why the Volstead Act Should Be Upheld." The prohibition question is being brought to the attention of our young people through debates in schools, and when they are furnished with accurate facts these discussions and contests prove very helpful. A correspondent writes of one held in a Massachusetts school which resulted in a change of opinion on the part of a participant not in favor of prohibition, and likewise of her father.

It is vitally important that the young people should be provided with the right kind of material to help them in the preparation of essays, declamations and debates. Keep in touch with the teachers, and assure them that you will be glad to furnish students with leaflets and other data that can be relied upon. See that THE UNION SIGNAL is kept on file in the college and public school libraries.

Liquid Sandpaper

An eastern paper tells the story of a citizen of New Haven, Connecticut, who had the misfortune, while moving into a new office, recently, to spill a large bottle of ink. Having nothing at hand as an eradicator, he made use of some "moonshine whisky" which had been presented to him. According to the story, the experiment was startlingly successful, for not only did every trace of ink disappear, but a large patch of the floor was bleached perfectly white.

Commenting on the incident a western journal suggests that "some day when human beings discard 'hooch' as a beverage, it may come into its own as a liquid substitute for sandpaper."

As an eradicator of sorts, however moonshine is becoming constantly better known. It is found that it eradicates not only the lining of the digestive tract, but also the eyesight, the mind, and in a great majority of instances the very lives of those who use it. The sooner it is decided by the country at large that the only safe and sane way to use it is externally, as "liquid sandpaper," the better it will be for all concerned.

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to THE UNION SIGNAL, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add five cents to pay cost of exchange on checks or drafts on local banks. Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

The A. F. L. and the Beer Question

The action of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in advocating amendment of the Volstead Act to restore light wines and beer, has called forth a host of comments from the press of the country.

"For whom do they speak?" asks the *Mitchell* (S. D.) *Republican*, in an editorial which recounts some of the benefits brought to the working man by prohibition, adding, "It is not the first time that labor leaders have compromised that great body of men."

"The campaign for the restoration of so called beer and 'light' wines is a campaign to destroy prohibition," asserts the *Galesburg* (Ill.) *Register*, which recalls that this is the same set of labor leaders who "fought the passage of the national prohibition law," and that they are "backing this wet movement does not signify that on a moral question that small coterie of men control the conscience of the American workingman."

The *Des Moines* (Iowa) *Tribune* suggests that the American Federation of Labor leaders read the Eighteenth Amendment, which prohibits the "manufacture, sale or transportation of *intoxicating* liquors for beverage purposes." It recalls the fact that the Internal Revenue department for years held that one-half of one per cent of alcoholic content is the dividing line between intoxicating and non-intoxicating liquors, and pertinently inquires: "Is it likely that the Supreme Court will permit much change from that ruling whether or not there is a Volstead Act? Without reversal from the Eighteenth Amendment it is idle to talk about legalizing the sale of wine and beer. Neither one will ever be sold legally as long as that amendment is on the books."

"It looks very much as if prohibition would have to be fought out along the present line," says the *Boston* (Mass.) *Traveler*.

The editor of the *Oshkosh* (Wis.) *Northwest* is of the opinion that if the recommendation of the executive council of the federation is carried out and the question taken to the polls at the coming fall elections, it will have to be treated as a local issue, and "of course it is going to make hard sledding for those who run for office."

"The opponents of back-from-Elba for the liquor business should not let themselves be caught napping in these matters," warns the *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *Journal*, speaking of the possibility that the action of the labor organization means a reopening of the liquor question in Congress. "Nebraska has been without saloons long enough to forget some of their seamier aspects. The proposal of the advocates of liquor is an insidious one. Just beer and wine is all they ask—now. There has been time to forget what this means. There has been time to forget that it was beer and wines, not ardent spirits, that served as indispensable adjuncts of the brothel and of commercialized vice in general. We are apt to forget that this innocent return of the beer and wine business carries with it the return of those other worse businesses. Unless there is an adequate course of reminders, this effort to insert a wedge might win."

The *Dubuque* (Iowa) *Herald* believes that if the federation requires every candidate to declare himself unequivocally it will perform a genuine service for the country, and that such a rule would produce a feeling of uneasiness among certain candidates who have "been trying to carry water on both shoulders, or rather beer on one and water on the other." On a question of such general and permanent importance, "every candidate having a position of legislative authority should be interrogated and his answer published in advance of election."

The *Tacoma* (Wash.) *Ledger* asserts that the executive council of the A. F. L., in stating that the Volstead Act is a failure and a "breeder of contempt for all law," have made a serious indictment of the law, and goes on to impress upon its readers that "If the Volstead Act is a social and moral failure, two classes of people are to blame—the lawless man, who for exorbitant gain, manufactures and deals in intoxicants, and that portion of the public lawless enough to disobey the mandate of law by the purchase and use of the prohibited articles." The second class by becoming law-abiding can force the first out of business. With this as a text the editor emphasizes the need of law enforcement and the right of the majority to rule.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Aaronic Benediction

Used by the W. C. T. U. at Meetings

The Lord bless thee, and keep thee. The Lord make His face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace. Num. 6:24, 25, 26.

Mere Living Becomes Real Life When it Becomes Sacrificial

We begin to operate with vital forces when we cross the border into the land of sacrifice. So long as we remain among the superfluities we are in the shadowy realm of existence, and we have not yet begun to live. Christ does not begin his reckoning, we do not come within the range of the heavenly standards, until all superfluities have been peeled and stripped away. The things that we can spare carry no blood. The things that we can ill spare carry part of ourselves, and are alive. "He that spared not his own son," the one he could not spare, gave himself with the gift, and in the wealth of the sacrifice our redemption was born.

—*Rev. J. H. Jowett.*

France Should Become Fruit Grower of Europe

"Taking advantage of the great depression in the wine market due to the war and to prohibition in other countries, which affects French exportation, temperance propaganda has taken the direction of urging fruit growers of the Midi to produce other fruits than hops and grapes, and to use them in the manufacture of soft drinks, fruit juices, syrups, jams and jellies," says *The Survey*. "They suggest as a further remedy for the precarious situation of the hop growers—who are at the mercy of extreme fluctuations in the price of wines as well as the depreciation of their lands—that they follow the successful example of the department of Poitou and Charentes, where dairying and vegetable raising have been made possible by means of irrigation. The value of the land has risen, and the condition of the farmers has been greatly ameliorated. A. Daude-Bancel, in a pamphlet on constructive drink reform, points out that France has the mild climate requisite to fruit growing and should become the fruit grower of Europe."

The True Beverage of Life

There is a liquor which God, the eternal, brews for all His children. Not in the simmering still over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gases, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruption, doth your Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water; but in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders and the child loves to play. There God Himself brews it; and down, down in the deep valleys where the fountains murmur and the rills sing; and high on the tall mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storm clouds brood, and the thunder tones crash; and away off on the wide, wide sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big waves roar the chorus, 'sweeping the march of God'—there He brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water! And everywhere it is a thing of beauty, gleaming in the dew-drop, singing in the summer rain, shining in the ice gem, till the trees all seem turned to living jewels, spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract, sleeping in the glacier, dancing in the fall shower; folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world; and weaving the many colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky whose warp is the rain drops of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checkered over with celestial flowers by the mystic hand of refraction, still always it is beautiful, that blessed life—water! No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and sin; no blood stains its limpid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of eternal despair! Would you exchange it for the demon's drink—alcohol?

—*S. J. Murray, in Christian Advocate.*

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAY

April 14—Young People's Branch Day (Birthday of Frances J. Barnes.)
May 8-14—Membership Week.

W. C. T. U. History in the Making

Reception to Mrs. Hatcher at Governor's Mansion

Upon the return to Alaska of Mrs. Cornelia Templeton Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., after a visit of several months in the United States, she was tendered a reception at the governor's mansion at Juneau. Over 150 guests, representing the leading people of the city, paid their respects to Mrs. Hatcher. After greetings and refreshments, she gave an interesting talk on "From Willow Creek to Washington." Mrs. Hatcher is en route to her home in Willow Creek and is taking with her from Detroit, Michigan, her little granddaughter, to spend the summer with her. She writes, "I find our work in Alaska, particularly in Juneau, flourishing beyond all expectation. Fifty-eight new members have been added to the Juneau W. C. T. U. during the past month, through the personal work of Mrs. John B. Marshall, wife of the Federal prohibition director for the territory."

Macon's Membership Stunt

The Macon (Georgia) W. C. T. U. is large and has church treasurers to collect the dues from the W. C. T. U. members in the respective churches. Mrs. B. B. Renitz, of the Mulberry St. Methodist church, most happily visualized her report at a recent meeting. She had collected $105, which represented the dues of the superintendent of the Sunday school, his assistant, the choir leader and pianist, teachers in the Baraca, Philathea and other classes, chairman of board of stewards and trustees, wife of the pastor, president and other officers of the missionary society and church officials and members, $10 for a life membership and dues for five new members. These she changed into crisp new dollar bills. From them she fashioned a "long green" scarf $5 wide and $21 long, which she draped around Mrs. G. P. Gostin, the treasurer, until she was literally "wrapped in money." Pretty, witty little speeches were made by both. The scarf was voted "most becoming" and the designer warmly praised.

"Do Everything" Plan Popular

Every union in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, is participating in an institute; every union except one is holding a medal contest, the medal to be donated and presented by Hon. J. T. Davis, state director of prohibition. Every union, save one, is knitting an afghan for wounded soldiers. Miss Rebecca Rhoads, national superintendent of Social Welfare, is to visit the county next month and receive the afghan shower. The Mothers of Democracy and the American Legion are to be guests of honor. A Child Welfare exhibit, sent out by the state superintendent of that department, is touring the county and is being well received. Mrs. I. M. Lewis of Marchand is the president of this alert and progressive county.

Minnesota Membership Mounting

The Wells (Minn.) W. C. T. U. was one of many unions that has benefited recently from a visit from Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, state W. C. T. U. president. She spoke of Americanization and Child Welfare at the afternoon meeting. Sunday morning she gave addresses at Walters and Walnut Grove, and spoke to a large audience Sunday evening, on "The Law of Our Land" at the M. E. church of Wells. New members were gained.

W. C. T. U. Edits Town Paper

The W. C. T. U. of Hawkinsville, Georgia, has made an agreement with the editor of the *Hawkinsville Dispatch* to bring out its last issue in March, the number to be called "The Good Times Edition." In addition to the average amount of reading matter, it will contain a supplement, cheery and optimistic in character, devoted to the work of the Hawkinsville and Pulaski county people. Everyone who has a commodity to sell, hire, lease or dispose of in any way, from yard brooms to diamonds, or whose labor, from shining shoes to running a bank, has a marketable value, will be offered the opportunity to take advertising space. Whatever is realized will be used for temperance work in Pulaski county.

For the Membership Drive April 24-May 14

YOU NEED THE THREE NEW MEMBERSHIP LEAFLETS
ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS
ATTRACTIVE AND COMPELLING

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

"I'd rather be a Could Be, if I cannot be an Are,
For a Could Be is a May Be, with a chance of touching par;
I'd rather be a Has Been than a Might Have Been, by far,
For a Might Have Been has never been, but a Has was once an Are."

Union Signal Quiz

1. Give a brief summary of the ways in which we may help to enforce prohibition, according to Mr. Poole.

2. What are some of the things prohibition has accomplished?

3. Tell the story of Miss Gordon's visit in Mexico.

4. Who is Senorita Ernestina Alvarado? What can you tell of the work of Mrs. Addie Northam Fields?

5. What three suggestions are made for adding women in industry to the membership of the W. C. T. U.?

6. "The judge welcomes the W. C. T. U. visitors." Where? Why?

7. Is your local union prepared for the primaries?

8. How is the Michigan W. C. T. U. encouraging original thinking?

9. "The drunkard a patriot." Discuss the fallacy of such an argument.

10. Name the County Trio Teams on the Honor Roll. How soon will your county be there?

To Help Win Your New Members

Distribute These Leaflets In Church and Among Women's Societies
(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

What Shall I Render?
Recruiting for Membership.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Help Those Women.
Ten Reasons Why I Will Join the W. C. T. U.
The Door of Opportunity.
Church Women and the New Day.
Declaration of Principles.
What It Has Accomplished.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

Why You Should Join the Half Million Women of the W. C. T. U.
Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.
Our Extension Program.
Is It Right?
As Thrilling as Romance.
The Jubilee and What It Means.
Advantages of Organization.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

POPULARIZING THE POLYGLOT PETITION

"Please be present in Phyllis Pearson's parlor on April fourth, at eight p. m., with a plan to propose for promoting the Polyglot Petition.

"Chairman Committee on Polyglot Petition."

Each of the twenty-seven members of the Everest Y. P. B. received this notice in the morning mail on a certain March day, and straightway twenty-seven alert, youthful brains began to ponder on ways and means of pushing the movement to secure signatures to the historic document.

A dozen young men and women were gathered in the cozy living room of the Pearsons when Rhoda Tremont, a basket on her arm, breezed in on Tuesday evening.

"Bringing your supper with you, Rhoda?" was the laughing greeting.

"No, but something you'll pronounce equally delectable, I'm certain," responded the smiling girl. "I'm prepared to demonstrate my plan for promoting the Polyglot Petition."

"You make us very curious," said her hostess. "We're all ready for you. This occasion is to be entirely informal, no calling the meeting to order or adjournment, just a free-for-all discussion of plans. Proceed, Rhoda, with your demonstration."

Selecting a small table, standing in a corner of the room, Rhoda began to take various articles from her bag. In the center of the table she placed a small globe, encircled by a white ribbon. Against the wall as a background she stood maps of both hemispheres, then piled in pyramid fashion on each side rolls of paper to represent the one mile of canvas in the original Polyglot Petition. She laid flat on the table in a conspicuous place sheets of paper bearing the heading of the Polyglot Petition, with a bottle of ink and a pen ready for use. Diving into her capacious basket, Rhoda produced miniature figures in costumes of various foreign countries, which added picturesqueness to the scene: A Chinaman, an African, a Hindoo, an Eskimo, an American Indian.

"Most artistic," cried her comrades. "How very effective!" "What an object lesson!" "Where are you going to put it?"

"In the most prominent window of Poole & Porter's department store," said Rhoda with positiveness. "They don't know it yet, but I intend to inform them tomorrow morning."

"They'll do it," said Bert Wilson. "Never knew anybody who could resist Rhoda when she made up her mind."

"I'm sorry for the rest of us—we can't possibly surpass or equal Rhoda's demonstration," said the chairman of the Polyglot Petition committee. "But I'll give you all a chance. Who'll be first?"

"I've my cue," said Ralph Burton, taking possession of a camera that stood upon the piano. "I'm the photographer who is to take a picture of that window exhibit of Rhoda's when it is placed in the department store window, and I'm going to get a reporter friend of mine to write a corking good story, to go with the picture, that will appear within a few days on the front page of the *Daily Argus*—a story that will set all the people of the town to talking about the Polyglot Petition, and make them affix their signatures thereto."

"Good. Who will be next?" asked Phyllis.

"My stunt quite evidently will be to use Miss Rhoda's window exhibit as a text for a little talk I propose to give at the Epworth League next Sunday," said Robert Thompson. "I happen to be the leader that evening, and as it is to be a missionary meeting the Polyglot Petition is a very timely topic for consideration. With the help of some of the Methodist members of the Young People's Branch, who might bring along their fountain pens and a lot of blank petitions, I think we can get a hundred or so signatures, for we always have a crowd."

"Bob and I are going to take the world as our field," quietly remarked Betty Travis for herself and her brother. "Pretty nearly every section of the globe is represented at our University—China, Japan, the Philippines, India, Europe, South America, and Africa, and we'll have no difficulty in getting the signatures of all these different nationalities."

"My suggestion is very prosaic but practical withal," said Ruth Ralston. "I am on for a ten or fifteen minute talk at our Christian Endeavor Society next Sunday evening, and the subject is 'Temperance.' See what a fine opportunity it will give me to talk about the Polyglot Petition, and to stress our obligation as a Christian nation to lead the world in a great moral reform. I can imagine myself becoming almost eloquent as I picture the nations of the world watching eagerly, nay, anxiously our experiment in outlawing the liquor traffic, and speak of the responsibility that rests upon all Christians to aid in the enforcement of law, and to elect national and state law-makers who will stand by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, and will work and vote for enforcement legislation always and ever."

"We'd all like to come over to hear you, Ruth," said Addison Rounds. "We know you'll make a wonderful speech. I really believe we *can* use the Polyglot Petition to help us in arousing our fellow-citizens to enter whole-heartedly into the law enforcement campaign, and get ready for the coming critical election. I know there are a dozen or more others that would like to tell of their plans, but the hour is growing late, and I suggest they be put in writing and sent to the chairman of the committee, to be considered at our next meeting. We've had more than enough tonight to start us on our campaign."

"Of course there's only one way to close such an inspiring meeting as we have had," remarked Gladys Stone, "and that is to sing:

"'Wind the ribbon round the nations,
The nations of our God.'"

Greetings From China

My Dear Friends:

Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to write you this letter, which I intended to send a long time ago. Life in Y. P. B. work is very busy, as you know, and I often wonder if you, like myself, are so busily occupied day after day. Since coming back from the States, I have been traveling through most of the provinces in both South and Central China in the delightful company of Miss Christine I. Tinling, whom you all know and love. Besides interpreting for her in the places where my dialect is understood, I usually hold two to four meetings each day for the students, soldiers and the general public. My special mission is to get members. In order to do so, I usually present to my audiences the conditions threatening narcotic users in China. I appeal to them from the patriotic side as nothing is higher and nobler than patriotism, in the minds of our people. Through my organizing work, our membership has increased from about 1,000 to 4,000 since last fall. I feel God has been helping me every step I have taken.

To get them (our members) to keep up their interest in our work, we are having a written contest this fall. We have preliminary prizes in local places and we give the final prizes. This sort of thing is very appealing to our students. Some of the prizes are given by my friends in America, such as Mrs. G. H. Willard of Haddon Heights, New Jersey. Miss Tinling is helping us some. We hope more prizes will be secured later on.

I am now in the northern provinces. I have seen many famine stricken districts. The people are expecting to have a good crop this year. But still there are many who need help badly. The place where I am staying now is called Taiyuanfu, the capital city of Shansi province. I was in Ping Ting Hsieu and had a most successful time there. I was pleased to see the Majesty of the place sign up our pledge with his wife, and five more important officers in the court.

As I write, the day is shortening and I must get ready for tomorrow's meeting. I hope my letter will find you all, dear Y. P. B. workers, in sound health and at a successful time in your work.

Yours sincerely,
FRANCES WILLARD WANG

One-City-to-a-State Meeting in Connecticut Practical and Profitable

Ethel C. Plumb

Perfect weather, inspiring songs and much enthusiasm, made the conference at Hartford a great success. In the absence of our state president, Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, the chair was occupied by our beloved honorary state president, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell.

The guests of honor were Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, national director of Christian Citizenship, and Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national Americanization director. In a paper on the results of prohibition, read by our vice-president, Mrs. M. G. Puriton, she stated that the law was being much better enforced, especially among the foreign people, who constitute 85 per cent of Connecticut's population. There has been much decrease in drinking and six new savings banks have been opened in Bridgeport.

Judge Harrison B. Freeman, of New Haven, said that the Volstead Act had been a great success. No nation had ever passed a law like the Eighteenth Amendment, and we were somewhat handicapped in carrying it out at first, but it was beginning now to be more efficiently enforced. It will be a long fight, but a winning one, because politicians are afraid of organized women backed by votes.

Mrs. Livingston explained the Studies in Government series and urged all to use them. She said the Star-in-the-Window would call attention to the Constitution. Get the foreign and industrial women to study citizenship and hold citizenship "bees" similar to the old-fashioned "spelling bees". In giving helps for a meeting, she said success depends on the challenge of the program. Have the best that is possible, and use printed programs throughout the year.

A three-minute speech contest on Law Observance closed the afternoon session.

Monday evening a "George Washington dinner" was enjoyed by over one hundred guests, followed by short addresses by eminent speakers, Mrs. Mary E. Welles, state corresponding secretary, acting as toast mistress. Among those responding were Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Vayhinger, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, president of the Connecticut League of Women Voters; Rev. R. H. Potter, president of the Connecticut Federation of Churches; Mr. James W. Hague, prohibition enforcement officer; Rev. Arthur E. Tarbell, superintendent of the Connecticut Temperance Union; and Mr. Herbert Hicks, field secretary of Christian Endeavor Societies. The Consumers League of Connecticut was represented by its president.

Tuesday morning a "round table" on making department plans practical was participated in by the state superintendents and many helpful, original and humorous ideas suggested.

Especially interesting was a demonstration of the trio team by Mrs. Dora E. W. Spratt, promoter of literature.

Comprehensive plans for the membership campaign were presented by our state treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Rule Arnold.

Mrs. Robertson of Portland told of her great success in winning the young people through love of them.

The address in the afternoon was given by Mrs. Vayhinger, who outlined plans of her correspondence course in Americanization and urged all present to take up the study. The need of help to the foreign mother, by means of mothers' comfort kits and babies' layettes was emphasized. Mrs. Vayhinger's presentation of the subject was exceedingly clear and held the close interest of the audience for over an hour.

Mrs. Dora Goodale told of her Loyal Temperance Legion work and made a plea for leaders for this important branch of our activities.

Mrs. Welles explained the Star-in-the-Window campaign and March 20 was designated as the day on which to display them in as many windows as possible.

A three-minute speech contest on the W. C. T. U. closed an exceedingly profitable conference.

EVERYDAY FLAVORS

The profit in the pleasant work of distributing EveryDay Flavors is liberal. The best feature, however, is the invaluable good which can be accomplished for temperance in replacing alcoholic extracts with pure, wholesome, non-alcoholic, liquid food flavorings.

Write today for our offer to Unions.

The unusual quality of EveryDay Flavors assures you of permanent customers. Get started and watch the results.

EVERYDAY PRODUCTS CO., INC.,
110 S. Elizabeth St.,
Lima, Ohio.

New Jersey Regional Conference Enjoys Feast of Reason

Mrs. Mary S. Hathaway, Recording Secretary, Essex County W. C. T. U.

The New Jersey conference, held in the capital city, Trenton, was launched with an evening banquet in Hildebrecht's restaurant, where about one hundred or more women and a few men enjoyed the repast, which concluded with a feast of reason by representative women leaders of the Democratic, Republican, and Prohibition parties, the Federation of Women's Clubs, and the League of Women Voters. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national director, made a plea for Americanization. Mayor Donnelly of Trenton, who was to greet us, was unable to keep his engagement, but offered his apology in person to the state president, Miss Esther H. Elfreth.

The conference proper was held in the First Presbyterian church and a strong program was presented. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, and Dr. Eva Lake discussed the subject of aliens or Americans; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, law enforcement; Miss Ida Lillian Page, L. T. L. work; Mrs. J. H. Borton, temperance and missions; and Mrs. H. A. Frantz, president of Burlington county, the beneficial results of prohibition

The conference closed with a mass meeting in the evening, with addresses by Mrs. Vayhinger, Mrs. Livingston and others.

Fortunately, the state legislature was in session and some of the women availed themselves of this opportunity to hear discussion on bills of great interest to W. C. T. U. workers. The legislature, as already announced in THE UNION SIGNAL, has ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the forty-sixth state to take such action.

For Your Easter Messages Let Us Supply You With Cards; We Have a Fine Assortment

Sentiment and Decoration will please you. Order early.
Price, per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.75

Sunday School Lesson Helps For April 23

Program for Sunday Schools.
Blackboard Exercise—"Three Enemies."
The Sunday School and Anti-Tobacco Work. Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

PROGRAMS, PLAYLETS, ETC.

The Trial of Prince Nicotine. Pamphlet, 24 pp. For a number of boys. Price, ten cents each.
The Little White Stranger. Playlet, 6 pp. Price, 5 cents each.
The Trial of Tobacco and His Ally, King Alcohol. For several boys. Price, per copy, 3 cents; per dozen 10 cents.

RECITATIONS

The Parable of Tobacco.
The Deadly Cigaret.
Price, per 100, 25 cents.

ENVELOPE LEAFLETS

Price, per 100, 20 cents; 50, 15 cents.
Quarterly Temperance Lesson: Topic, Text, Outline, etc.
Quaker Philosophy.
Listen, Boys.
Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco.
How It Grows.
Three Enemies.
A Cigaret Arithmetic Lesson.
A Child's Plea.
Why?
Marion Lawrence on Pledge Signing.
Caught in the Snare.
Watch.
Sword and Shield.

SUNDAY SCHOOL GEM LEAFLETS

Price, 10 cents per 100.
A Boy's Essay.
Armor Plated Boys.
Herbert's Dying Wish.
Poisoned Blood.
Tell the Boys.
Speaks for Itself.
A Good Reply.
Tested by the Hike.
The Price He Paid.
Grandma's Helper.
Smoking Cigarets.
Lost Over the Falls.
Bent Nails.
We Don't.
Boys Not Betrayed.
The Fleet and a Cigaret.
General Richard.

Some New Leaflets

Capital Punishment.
The Work of Prevention.
The Pledge—What It Is, Why Sign It
Temperance Talk for Primary and Junio Workers.
The Sunday School and Social Service
Citizenship Questionnaire.
Who Says Prohibition is A Failure?
Problems of the Physical Awakening.
Temperance Talk. (Steps to Destruction.
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cent

Never Again. Price, per 50, 15 cents per 100, 20 cents.

New Program for Children: Bible Re sons for the Eighteenth Amendmen Price, per copy, 3 cents; per dozen, 1 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

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NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORS
Taste Better
Flavor Does Not Bake Out

A combination of pure fruit and flavoring oils with vegetable oils, which carries and distributes the flavorings as well or better than alcohol, and instead of being harmful, has more food value than an equal amount of butter. Wonderful Vanilla and eleven other flavors. Representatives wanted. A permanent source of income for Unions, Church Societies, and individuals. 100% profit. No money required under our consignment plan.

Fletcher Production Co. Ext.
Dept. 429 E. 69th St., Chicago.

Co-Operation Conference

Special Correspondence

One of the red letter days of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been the annual co-operation conference. The idea originated with H. Frances Jones, who presided at the meeting. The program arranged by her was one of unusual interest this year.

A large audience gathered at "The Willard" for the occasion. The devotional exercise, with Bible reading "service" by Mrs. Ida Hartman, the live-wire addresses from representatives of twelve organizations, the "World's Home Defenders,"—"The Ideal Home," Rev. Z. H. Copp, D. D.; Union College of the Orient, "Chemistry and Literature for Oriental Girls" by Miss Susan C. Lodge; Woman's Home Missionary Society, "Life Service"—Miss Winetta L. Stacks, were all greatly enjoyed. The fervent noontide prayer by the president, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Ferguson; The New Century Guild, "Women and Current Events," by Mrs. Ida Ellis Turner; the duet by Mrs. Frank Smith and Mrs. T. C. Welles, and the pretty recitation from *The Young Crusader*. "My Mother's Rose," by three year-old Maryanna Louise Tevis—and her singing "He Walks With Me," etc. were also enthusiastically received. A delightful luncheon was given by our dear Mrs. Mary H. Jones. Being unable to be present she sent the "wherewithal" for it. It was served by the efficient committee in pleasing fashion. The social hour was greatly enjoyed, new members secured and new interest awakened.

The afternoon session opened with a song service, Miss Mae Lynd and others taking part. Then came the young peoples' organizations—"Young People in Service" very ably given by Miss Hannah . Miller.

Other features of interest were addresses by representatives of the Associate Committee of Women on Police Matrons, "Need of Committee and Its Work" by Mrs. H. H. Hubbert, naming Mrs. Moorhead so long a member of the committee; the Federation of Churches, "Shall Christians Compete or Co-operate?" Rev. E. A. E. Palmsquist, D. D.; "Our W. C. T. U. Present Activities—The World's Convention in Philadelphia," Mrs. H. E. Fahnestock, county president. This was of unusual fervor and intense interest. The King's Daughters, "Aim and Achievements," Mrs. Fred Derby, Mrs. Elma Hutchins; with solo by Mrs. Hutchins. Wilson College, Summer School of Missions—"World's Fellowship," Miss Mary C. Peacock, daughter of dear Mrs. Peacock, our former president. The General Federation of Woman's Clubs—"The Way Out," Miss Imogene Oakley.

Each address was given in so able a manner that it was difficult to say which was best.

MANUSCRIPTS edited; outlines prepared for addresses; literary assistance of all kinds.
MODERN LITERARY BUREAU.
237 Wm. Street East Orange, N. J.

Illinois Unions Benefit by Regional Conference

Special Correspondence

The conference held in the Christian Church of Bloomington, Illinois, March 6-7, 1922, was an event of great interest. Rev. Higdon conducted the devotionals. When Miss Helen L. Hood, state president, stepped forward to give the key-note address, she was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. Earnest attention was given every speaker on the program. In the discussion on the desired increase in membership it was evident that the majority of the unions present were already engaged in a campaign to secure as many recruits as possible. The state treasurer, Mrs. L. Belle Goodman, reported that she had received several hundred more dollars in dues than at the same date last year.

The attractions of the afternoon and evening were the addresses of the national directors, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, Americanization, and Mrs. Laura Parks Miller, Women in Industry.

At the conference dinner the addresses of welcome by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Woman's Club, Ministerial Association and other organizations were filled with praise for the part our organization had in the banishment of liquor through the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Helpful plans were presented at the round table, "How to make my Department Practical." by the two Branch secretaries of the state, Mrs. Minnie C. Coventry, Y. P. B., and Mrs. Lillie Billington, L. T. L., Mrs. Almena P. McDonald, superintendent of Health and Medical Temperance, and Mrs. Mary Edwards, of Publicity. We were fortunate in having with us Mrs. Rosalind Scott Dunkin, national director of Publicity, who gave a fine talk. Mrs. L. Belle Goodman brought out some new points in her drill on government, state and national. Mrs. Anna Green, president of Peoria county, urged the women to do their utmost to secure the election of dry officials.

Delightful music was furnished by local talent. The state was well represented in the attendance of four state officers, two Branch secretaries, three state superintendents and twelve county presidents. Nineteen counties sent representatives. The sentiment of all was that ours was a fine conference and that thanks were due "Mother National" for sending us such splendid and able women as speakers and helpers. The Bloomington unions did everything possible for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors.

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MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

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For details write to
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184 Ward St.,
NEWTON CENTER, 59, MASS.

Judge Welcomes W. C. T. U. Visitors to Court Room

(Continued from Page Six)

nearly every place visited, a missionary society in one community taking it up.

One of the finest Willard memorial meetings I ever attended was held in Newport, about a hundred ladies gathering in the spacious home of Mrs. Warner Hare. Mrs. Dorsey was one of the speakers. Eight new members and a very good offering were received. At Paragould, another beloved white ribboner, Mrs. Yantis, known in the days of my L. T. L. secretaryship, was found active and enthusiastic. She is blessed in having a daughter following in her footsteps. The high school and three ward schools were visited and an essay contest started in each.

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Does your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your church society need money? If so kindly note the following. We have decided as an advertising medium to place our Astra Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors on the market thru these agencies and for every gross placed in this manner your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your society can net $36.00. Astra is the highest grade line of this kind on the market today. Our goods come to you absolutely guaranteed; you try them before you pay. It will pay you to investigate our proposition. Why not allow us to submit samples and our liberal offer in detail?

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To Make the Truth Stick

Three Kinds:
Law Enforcement.
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Suitable size and texts. Use on envelopes, packages, etc. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

Helps For the Study of Social Morality Problems

(Leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Social Hygiene Legislation Manual. (Invaluable for workers and students of social problems) Price 50c.
Child Questions and Answers. (For parents) Price 10c.
The Mother as Playfellow. Price 15c.
Boys' Venereal Peril. Price 10c.
A Community Program for Prospective Work With Girls. Per copy, 3c; per 50, 75c; per 100, $1.25.
Our Ally—Mrs. Grundy. 16 pp. (For all parents.) Per copy, 5c; per 50, $1.50; per 100, $2.25.

A White Life for Two. Per copy, 3c; per 50, 40c; per 100, 75c.

The Sphere of the Policewoman.
Untarnished Womanhood.
Almost—A True Story.
Per 50, 35c; per 100, 60c.

Motion Picture Standards.
Are Parents Asleep?
Safety for the Child Lies in Knowledge.
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The Woman of Today Studies Citizenship, Law, and Parliamentary Usage

You will find these helps satisfactory.

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Price, paper, $1.50; cloth, $2.00.
Gleason's Parliamentary Digest Booklets for Beginners. Nos. 1 and 2. Price, each, 50 cents; per set of two, 85 cents.
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A Manual of Law Enforcement.
Price, per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.
Studies in Government.
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BOOKS:

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The American Government.
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Course in Citizenship and Patriotism.
Price, $2.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia" is bound for India, having among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford, who have become acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle, her small son, Eric, and Angela O'Connor, who, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, is on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, who is a total abstainer, is glad to note that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, Harford is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Through pity for her he breaks his reticence on the subject, and tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise, but does not mention any particular reason therefor. One night, while his mother is at a bridge party, tiny Eric helps himself to her whisky, left out on the table in their cabin, and quickly becomes unconscious. He is discovered and cared for, but dies during the night and is buried at sea. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and the wedding takes place. After a long railroad journey they arrive at Seraneb. During the course of the first dinner in the new home, Fortescue urges wine upon his wife.)

CHAPTER VIII.

"Frank, I will drink your health in lemonade: that is quite as good."

"No, little woman, it is not. Do as I wish. See now," he said, holding up his glass, the golden liquid with the bubbles of light racing and sparkling upwards; "I drink to you, Angela! Health! Wealth! Happiness!"

Angela smiled, and looked round helplessly.

A water bottle stood near: she poured some of its contents into a glass, and holding it up, said "The same to you, dear Frank."

He frowned. "You owe me obedience first now, your mother comes second." Then he said to Divan peremptorily, "Fill this glass."

The servant filled it.

"Now, Angela, drink: here is your first opportunity for obedience!"

She flushed, and took the glass; her hand trembled so that some of the wine was spilled.

She put it to her lips, and with a wan smile repeated his words, "Health! Wealth and Happiness!"

"Drink it all!" he ordered.

She drank it reluctantly.

"That's a good girl! now is it not nice?"

"It is very delicious."

The liquid seemed to rush tingling through her veins, a deep color dyed her face, her eyes grew brighter.

"There, now, you see I know what you require; it is doing you good. Have another glass. Here, Divan, more wine for your mistress."

Angela drank a second glass. Her conscience gave her little trouble now. "After all, this is a special occasion, and champagne is not like whisky," she said to herself.

She grew quite hilarious and talkative, the shyness towards her husband melted away. She joked with him while he drank, his glass being re-filled many times.

"Now let us go into the verandah for a smoke," he said.

She laughed. "I don't smoke, but I will come with you."

She rose from her chair, and slightly reeled.

"I am quite giddy, Frank; give me your arm."

"Ah, that's all right!"

He steered her steps through the drawing room out into the flower-filled verandah. A clear sky was overhead, brilliant stars looked through the arches.

Fortescue put Angela into a long chair. "I'm glad you don't smoke, little woman; I hate to see a woman with stained finger tips and her complexion growing muddy, and her clothes reeking of tobacco smoke and stale scent. Pah! it is nauseous!"

Angela did not respond. The night air and the scent of flowers added to the fumes of the wine brought to her a kind of inertia. She lay still while her husband talked and smoked. Getting no reply after a while, he stooped over and found her in a drowsy state, on the verge of sleep.

"Wake up! Here's a whisky peg for you," as Divan came in with glasses.

"What, Frank! more drink! how can you? No, indeed, I cannot."

"Well, I'll let you off this; whisky is not woman's drink." He poured some out for himself, then suddenly he expelled violently the liquid from his mouth.

"Here, Divan, I say," he shouted.

"Huzoor."

"What is this abominable stuff you have brought me?"

"Huzoor, it is whisky, look at the bottle." The servant returned to the room and brought out the labelled whisky bottle.

"Yes, it looks right enough, but someone has been tampering with it. Have you been drinking, Divan?"

A cloud passed over the man's face.

"I never drink sharab, Huzoor!"

"Then who has? One of your niggers, I suppose."

"Huzoor! thy servant will make inquiries!" replied the man with dignity.

"Do, and look here, whoever has done this you must sack."

Divan salaamed and retired.

During this colloquy, Angela's drowsy eyes closed in sleep. She looked very fair, extended in the armchair partly in shadow and partly in light, the moon silvering her graceful robe and flashing jewels.

The clock struck eleven.

Fortescue got up and stood by Angela loking at her delicate recumbent figur in the moonlight.

"Innocent little darling!" he mused. " shall have little trouble in moulding he to my wishes; she is of a nervous an shrinking temperament, I see: just wha I like in a woman. None of your sel willed women for me."

"Come, my enchanted angel, away t your bower!" He put his strong arm around her, and clasping her to hin almost carried her into her dressin room.

Ah, Frank Fortescue, why did not son good angel warn you in this momen Why was the future of your innocen young wife hidden from you? Was that you were too dwarfed and shrunke in soul to hear the voice of that spir which is ever seeking to find respon in man's heart, to warn, to defend, save?

Divan Singh, the black-bearded se vant, whose impressive personality h struck Angela, was a Christian, co verted from Mohammedanism as a you man, and he had persevered in t Christian faith. His wife, Maryam, w the widow of a native Christian pas when he married her. She was a markable woman, some years older th himself, with a very sweet and no character. He loved and revered h she had great influence for good o him, and with her help he had develop into a consistent disciple of Christ, a zealous for the Kingdom of God. was instant in season and out of sea in bringing the Gospel to his fello

All his spare time was spent in acts of mercy and love towards dark men and women around him.

Fortescue had found him as a kitmatgar, a man to be trusted, and though he had no sympathy with his Christianity, he let him go his own way, exacting only absolute obedience. By degrees he had raised him from being kitmatgar to the oversight of his whole establishment.

Divan Singh engaged and dismissed the servants and was responsible for the right doing of all. He paid all wages and kept his master informed of what went on in the compound.

It was not an easy life for the man. The servants, although they called him "Master," were often surly and jealous, and suspected him as a Christian. But his unfailing good temper and uniform desire to see the best in them caused them to respect him notwithstanding.

His duties over for the night, the salaams to the Sahib and Mem Sahiba paid, with a heavy heart and a sad countenance, Divan Singh repaired to his house. This house was but a single room, one of a row which comprised the servants' quarters in the compound. Small and bare, with no furniture but boxes, string bedsteads and a few shelves, it had yet an air of comfort and cleanliness, and there was some brightness in the shining brass vessels, and the few colored prints and texts which were pinned up against the white-washed wall.

Divan Singh scarcely touched the food placed before him on the ground by his wife.

"Why is my husband sorrowful?" she asked. "Is this not a day of joy when the Mem Sahiba has come to shed her beauty on her Sahib and on her servants?"

"Oh Maryam, the heart of thy husband is sore for our new Mem Sahiba."

"Tell me then, Divan, what thou meanest? Is she not beautiful and rich and as a good Sahib?"

"She is but a young woman, oh wife! and I see much pain, much trouble to come to my Sahib's house."

He covered his head and groaned deeply.

"Tell me, my husband, what is this which ails you? You talk in riddles!"

"Listen then, oh wife! The Sahib called for his best wine. 'Drink, oh beloved one,' he said to the Mem Sahiba. She answered, 'No! no!' Again he said to his servant, 'Pour out the wine for the Mem Sahiba.' The Mem clasped her hands and said, 'Please! please do not give me of this wine; I cannot drink it; I promised my mother that I would not.' 'I am your husband and you must obey,' replied the Sahib."

Divan groaned again.

"And she drank the sharab?" (wine).

"Yes, the wicked water, one, two glasses; and her eyes shone and her tongue talked! Oh Maryam, it is bad for her; she will fall by it. Thy husband sees trouble in the future."

(To be continued)

A FEW OUTSTANDING THOUGHTS AT THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION SUPERINTENDENCE MEETING HELD IN CHICAGO RECENTLY

"A little more light for the common man this year, next year, a hundred years from now, and the battle for humanity, for democracy and for brotherhood is won." —**Wm. C. Bagley, Columbia University.**

"We must try to co-operate, understanding each other's ideals, getting that kind of outlook on life which will enable us to talk together and reason together instead of fighting together." —**Frank Aydelotte, President Swarthmore College.**

"More than half of the teachers in the public schools of the United States have inadequate education and professional training." —**George D. Strayer, Professor of Educational Administration, Columbia University.**

"Nothing promotes educational progress in a general way better than legislation affecting our schools." —**John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education.**

"Educators should avoid waste which has marked the history of other new teaching devices and proceed at once to give the educational film the kind of intensive scientific study that will bring the most fruitful results. The film should furnish both intellectual stimulation and satisfaction." —**Dr. Frank N. Freeman of the School of Education, University of Chicago.**

* * * * *

The moving picture is one very effective means of getting a little closer to the above ideals. "SAFEGUARDING THE NATION" is a five-reel moving picture produced to help attain such ideals. Schools and churches are using it successfully. For further information address

Miss Elizabeth Newman,
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois

"Drunkards Will Be Patriots"

Trust the brewer to keep his eye on the main chance!

Just now he is making a suggestion that he hopes will bring back beer and wine to those friends of alcohol who value their "personal liberty" above their good health and clear brain. He wants Congress to pass a soldier bonus bill and let him provide the funds to pay the bonus by legalizing the sale of beer and wine and putting on the sale sufficient excise to cover the bonus requirements. Some important wet publications are supporting him heroically.

It is an ingenuous proposal, but will deceive no one. Its intention is so obvious that large groups of ex-service men are incensed over it and already have repudiated it. One popular New York press humorist comments on it in these words: "Under the booze sales tax system every drink you take helps 'our boys' even if it doesn't help you. If you couldn't fight for your country, drink for it now. Food won the war, drink will win the bonus. We hold no brief for either bootlegger or prohibition. But if this plan whizzes through Congress, every drink makes you a better American. And the drunkards will be the patriots!"

The American Federation of Labor has joined in the cry for beer and wine. Its Executive Council has issued a long declaration addressed to the American people, in which it says that, after a long investigation, it has decided the Volstead Act "must be modified so as to permit the manufacture and sale of beer and light wine."

There is a tremendous fight on prohibition in process of development. In many ways it is the most sinister and determined in the whole history of the temperance struggle. Money and brains will be behind it. It will take not only money and brains, but a determination equal to that of the liquor interests, to defeat it. There can be no half-hearted support now on the part of the friends of prohibition. You must be for prohibition or against it, and you must show your colors. —*Christian Herald.*

Give prohibition time, says a dry enforcement official. The better way would be to give the bootleggers "time" in jail.

—*Hutchinson* (Kans.) *Gazette.*

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

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Address all business communications to
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Evanston, Illinois.

Trio Team Testimony

BARTON COUNTY, KANSAS, is No. 4 on the Trio Team County Honor Roll, writes the president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, and our records sustain this report.

NEW YORK'S president strongly recommends to local unions that the first contribution taken from the budget money should be for a year's subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL for president, secretary and treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA is planning to give New York a merry race. It is now No. 2, and New York No. 1 in subscriptions. Pennsylvania, the hostess state for the World's Convention next November, is planning to literally sow the big state with SIGNALS.

COLORADO'S president is urging the district organizations (it has no county unions) to try for the honor of being listed on the Trio Team County Honor Roll. What Colorado attempts, she usually accomplishes.

In MINNESOTA the Trio Team plan is proving very popular an effective. Mrs. Josie Sizer, state president, writes that wherever she presents the plan, she leaves in her wake a trail of Trio Team subscriptions.

ILLINOIS made the greatest net gain in subscriptions in February, and has placed one of her counties—(Boone)—on the county honor roll.

IOWA stands near the head of the class, and has contributed to the Honor Roll the first "Trio Team Triumphant" County—Jackson.

INDIANA. A letter from the state president asking to have samples sent to all state institutes, says, "I shall hold all the above institutes and will push THE UNION SIGNAL. Indiana is putting UNION SIGNAL promoters in every county."

Of Interest to Treasurers

Treasurer's New Record Book. Makes the work easy and accurate. Price, $1.20.

Jennie Casseday of Louisville

The charmingly told story of a wonderful life. By Fannie Casseday Duncan Beautifully bound in Art Board Covers. Illustrated. A beautiful gift book. Price, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa
2. Grady County, Georgia
3. Boone County, Illinois
4. Barton County, Kansas

MAINE at its Waterville institute last month gave much attention to the Trio Team plan for THE UNION SIGNAL, and many unions reported that they had complied with the suggestion that all three officers take the paper.

GEORGIA is alert on the Trio Team plan. The state president writes: "I shall be delighted to have sample copies of THE UNION SIGNAL for distribution at institutes, for I *do* feel that if our women will subscribe for and read THE UNION SIGNAL, our work will grow and we shall gain our quota of the Million Members."

NEBRASKA'S president has sent out questions to each local and county union president, asking how many Trio Teams have subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL, and is to publish the results in the state paper.

WISCONSIN made the largest net gain in January. Its state promoter makes the following suggestions in the latest state paper:

"Wisconsin will stand a fair chance of winning the prize of the electric lamp, which is offered by the National, if the unions will take advantage of the two following means:

"First—Will the local and county presidents strive to gain the five dollar prize which is offered by the state superintendent to each for obtaining the largest number of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL?

"Second—Will the county presidents strive to secure the subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL for each of their unions, for the Trio Teams, and by so doing have their names on the roll of honor in THE UNION SIGNAL? Who will be the first on the honor roll?"

TENNESSEE'S president urges in its state paper: "The National W. C. T. U. is asking that every local union president, secretary and treasurer—the Trio Team—take THE UNION SIGNAL. If these three officers are not able financially to do it, the union should raise the money and subscribe for it for them. No worker can afford to be without it, but these three leaders should have it in order to intelligently lead the work in their community."

OKLAHOMA in its state paper says: "Be sure to adopt the Trio Team plan and help put your county on the T. T. roll. Oklahoma should have several such counties."

NORTH DAKOTA, through Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, state corresponding secretary, writes, "The Trio Teams are becoming more and more interested in THE UNION SIGNAL and we hope that soon they may all be running 'by SIGNAL Steam.'" At the mid-year executive THE UNION SIGNAL Trio Team plan was given a prominent place on the program.

Farmer Not a Loser Through Prohibition

"If it is true that the Volstead Law is ruining the farmers, why do they furnish the largest majorities for prohibition whenever the question comes to a vote?" is an inquiry frequently made these days. Those who know say that there is no foundation for the statement that the farmer has been deprived of his best customer in the passing of the breweries. The Anheuser-Busch Company, now manufacturing a dozen lines of soft drinks and food products, is but one of numerous concerns that purchase from the farmer the products previously used in making liquor. The fact that the Anheuser-Busch Company last year paid the Federal government nearly $1,000,000 in sales tax alone, shows the volume of business being done, from which the farmer naturally profits. "Dollar for dollar, the American farmer has received back in double measure the money he may have lost directly or indirectly as a result of prohibition," recently asserted Charles S. Barrett, Washington representative of the National Board of Farm Organizations, in refuting the claim of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that agriculture has suffered through prohibition.

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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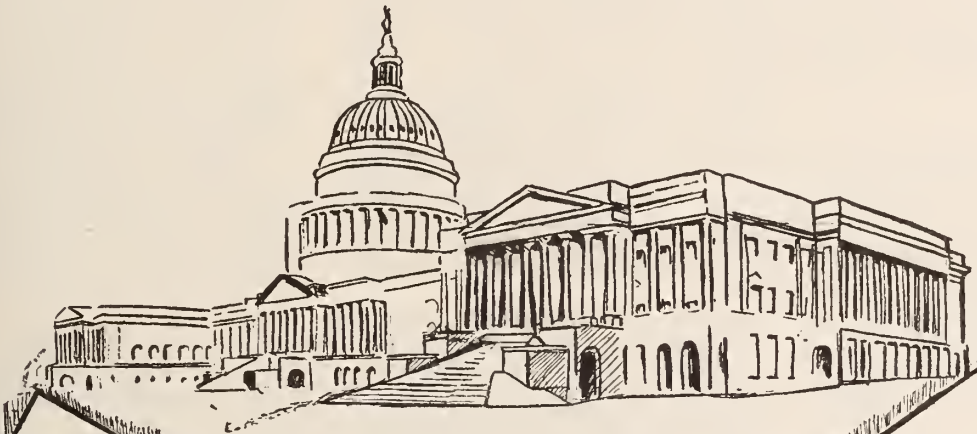


In my opinion it is difficult to overestimate the value of national prohibition to our people in Delaware. Certainly conditions are much better under national and state prohibition laws.
William D. Denney,
Governor of Delaware.

Prohibition has proven a great blessing to the people of Arizona since it became effective in January, 1915, and during that period the state has witnessed a most remarkable growth.
T. E. Campbell,
Governor of Arizona.

There is no doubtful quality in the public's attitude on the saloon. They are done with it and in my opinion, nothing could induce them to return to the conditions to which prohibition put an end.
Harry L. Davis,
Governor of Ohio.

Who Would Vote to Bring It Back?

"The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point, what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared from our memories."

—Warren G. Harding,
President of the United States.

(The above statement was quoted as having been made by Mr. Harding in a pre-election speech. The President has said he has no objection to having it known that it represents his views.)

I can see nothing but permanency for the movement which has wiped out the menace of the saloon. Prohibition has proven itself an economic benefit in many more ways than one.
Ben W. Olcott,
Governor of Oregon.

Prohibition has been successful in Utah to the extent that it has eliminated the saloon and attendant evils. It has improved business conditions, bettered the wage earner, and brought about more favorable moral conditions in general.
Charles R. Mabey,
Governor of Utah.

Prohibition is successful in New Hampshire because it has closed all the saloons and some jails; has lessened crime and poverty; has made good, industrious citizens out of loafers and drunkards; and has removed temptation from our boys and girls.
Albert O. Brown,
Governor of New Hampshire.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

RATIFICATION OF TREATIES COMPLETED—HOUSE ANTI-MORPHINE BILL OUT OF COMMITTEE—BILL FOR DEPORTATION OF ALIEN VIOLATORS OF PROHIBITION ACT APPROVED—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR SIX-YEAR PRESIDENTIAL TERM PROPOSED—CAMPS TO BECOME REFORMATORIES—ACTION ON AUSTRIAN DEBT COMPLETED—ARMY TO BE REDUCED — TREATIES RECOMMENDED TO PREVENT RUM SMUGGLING—ALIENS TO REMAIN

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Ratification of Treaties Completed

The Senate this week completed the ratification of the six treaties negotiated at the Conference for Limitation of Armament, consideration of which by the Senate began March 2.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY to the Four-Power Pact, exempting the home islands of Japan from the operation of the main treaty on Pacific insular possessions and dominions, was ratified by a unanimous vote of 73 to 0.

THE FIVE POWER TREATY, limiting naval armament, was ratified by a vote of 74 to 1, Senator France of Maryland casting the only negative vote. This treaty means America will join Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy in a ten year naval holiday and will scrap war craft to establish the fleet ratio 5-5-3—1-75—1-75. After three days of debate the pact was ratified as presented. This action of the United States Senate gave the unqualified assent of this country to the first successful effort in the history of the world to limit armament.

Swiftly following the naval treaty, the Senate with great speed ratified the treaty prohibiting the USE OF POISON GAS and RESTRICTING THE USE OF THE SUBMARINE in naval warfare. The vote was 71 to 0.

The treaty relating to principle and policy in matters concerning China, popularly known as the OPEN DOOR POLICY, was ratified 66 to 0.

THE NINE-POWER TREATY, relating to Chinese customs tariff, was ratified by a vote of 58 to 1, Senator King of Utah alone voting in the negative.

With the Four-Power Pact, ratified last week, this completes the six treaties. The United States is the first of the signatory nations to ratify the treaties. Already the Department of State has sent notes, expressing the readiness of the United States to exchange ratification of the treaties with the eight nations which participated in the Washington Conference. The notes will be delivered by American diplomatic officials in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, China, Portugal, and the Netherlands. Before the treaties can be actually enforced, ratification or approval by the foreign powers concerned must be secured.

House Anti-Morphine Bill Reported Out of Committee

H. R. 2193, known as the Miller Anti-Morphine Bill, has been reported out of Committee. The bill provides for an amendment to the present law, prohibiting the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes.

There are evidences today, we are informed by missionaries, travelers and newspaper correspondents, that the situation as relates to drugs, especially in China, is alarming. Statistics show that the deadly habit of drug-taking is on the increase, and that there are good reasons for alarm is seen in customs reports in this country, which show that within the short period of five months enough morphine and opium were shipped from the one port of Seattle to give a dose to each of the 400,000,000 men, women and children in China.

The proposed legislation by Congressman Miller of Washington should have the united and hearty support of all white ribboners. The bill is on the House calendar and, if you make known your interest to your Congressmen, the bill will be passed. *Write at once, asking support of H. R. 2193.*

Committee Approval of Bill For Deportation of Violators of Prohibition Act

Representative Johnson of Washington is sponsor for the bill which has just been favorably reported to the House to provide for deportation of aliens convicted of violating the Federal and state prohibition and narcotic laws. It is H. R. 11058.

Constitutional Amendment Proposed For Six-Year Term for President and to Abolish the Electoral College

Representative Wood of Indiana has introduced a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President and Vice President for six-year terms.

The electoral college system would be abolished and the candidate receiving the largest aggregate vote would become President, the one receiving the next highest number automatically becoming Vice President. The President would be ineligible for reelection.

The first election under the system suggested by the bill would be on the first Tuesday in October, 1925, the candidate elected to assume office a month later. The bill also proposes four-year terms for representatives, the senatorial term to remain six years.

Camps to be Converted into Reformatories

President Harding has approved a plan of the Attorney General to convert certain Army cantonments into vocational reformatory training schools for first offense persons between the ages of 18 and 30, now in Federal prisons.

The Attorney General has indicated that Camp Grant will probably be used for this purpose and has estimated that between 400 and 500 men now in prisons will be eligible for admittance to reformatory schools. Authorization to carry out this plan would have to be given by Congress.

Congress Completes Action on Austrian Debt

A joint resolution already adopted by the Senate, authorizing a twenty-five year extension for payment by Austria of the $25,000,000 for flour purchased through the United States grain corporation, has been adopted by the House. This completes congressional action on the extension of time for the Austrian debt.

House Greatly Reduces Size of Army

The House has passed the Army Appropriation Bill, carrying a total of $288,000,000 and directing that by July 1, next, the enlisted strength of the Army shall be reduced to 115,000 men and the number of officers decreased to 11,000.

Opposition to this big reduction in the strength of the Army is already presenting itself in the Senate, but friends of big reduction will continue the fight there.

Treaties Recommended to Aid in Preventing Rum Smuggling into This Country

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes advocates negotiation of treaties with Great Britain and Cuba to aid in preventing rum smuggling into this country.

Would Make Ships Pirates

Prohibition officials have also under discussion a proposal for declaring rum-running vessels to be pirates, through negotiation with foreign nations looking to the cancellation of the registry of such ships.

Many of the larger liquor ships carrying illicit cargoes of alcohol, it was said, anchor just outside the limit of customs jurisdiction and send the cargo ashore in small boats.

The war upon these craft is being successfully waged, officials asserted, but the cargo vessels are beyond the reach of the law.

Executive Order Permits Aliens to Remain

The Congress recently passed an act which provides for the admission into the United States of the aliens concerned without regard to the provisions of the general law restricting immigration.

In accordance with this act, Commissioner General Husband of the Immigration Bureau has announced that approximately 2,500 aliens, admitted into the United States under temporary permits which would expire March 23 and leave them liable to immediate deportation have been given an indefinite extension of time for their stay.

In practically all cases the aliens concerned, who represent almost every nationality and in addition have a percentage of Asiatics among their number, such as Syrians, Armenians and Turks, were landed in the United States after the legal number of individuals of their nationalities admissible to the United States had been exhausted.

The immigrants, after their release from detention at the port of arrival scattered over the United States, and the cost of reassembling them for deportation as well as the humanitarian objections to sending them back to the countries of departure, have induced the enactment of the special legislation.

Would End Disappointments

Commissioner Husband, in cooperation with the Senate Committee on Immigration, has practically completed preparation of amendments to the pending general immigration bill, designed to extend the provisions of the existing quota law. These amendments are directed to eliminate situations such as the one which occasioned the executive order.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, April 1, 1922.

ANALYST FINDS ALCOHOLIC DEATHS DIMINISHED UNDER PROHIBITION

By Henry Rood, in *New York World*, March 26

In former years under the liquor license system deaths from alcohol in New York City were between 400 and 00 per cent. more numerous than in 920 or in 1921 under Prohibition.

This statement is made on the authority of official figures compiled by he Bureau of Vital Statistics, New 'ork City Health Department. Coming from such source, it is not unlikely to prove a surprising disclosure to hat portion of the public which has aken it for granted that under existng prohibition restrictions the alcoolic death rate is much heavier than was in days when beers, wines and ard liquors were easily obtainable.

Directly contrary to such a widely ccepted opinion, however, the Health)epartment statistics apparently show hat since the Prohibition Amendment ent into effect and since agencies for xecuting the Volstead Enforcement Act ere organized—this taking a considrable part of the year 1919—there has een a decline in the alcoholic death ate in New York City of extraordinary roportions.

In order to grasp the full signifiance of official figures as set forth n the accompanying table, it is necesary to compare vital statistics as they ave been in 1920 and 1921, under Proibition, with corresponding conditions hich existed during former years of cense. It will be seen, at first glance, hat in 1916 deaths from all forms of lcoholism numbered 690. The next ear, 1917, this total dropped from 690 o 570. A principal reason for the sudden decrease may be found in the fact hat many thousands of men, especially n the latter part of 1917, were in army amps and naval stations where the d was clamped down as tight as possile, and where infraction of military or aval regulations brought immediate unishment.

In 1918 corresponding conditions prevailed, and to much greater extent, for hat year saw some millions of Americans under military and naval discipline in this country and abroad, of whom New York contributed its proportionate share, and a large share.

Therefore, if we are to consider the Health Department's figures from an unprejudiced standpoint it seems fair to fix upon the year 1916 as the last year when license prevailed for the manufacture, transportation and open sale of alcoholic beverages. And since agencies for enforcing the Volstead Act were organized by necessarily slow degrees during 1919, it seems only fair and square to consider 1920 as the first year when Prohibition really was put on trial before the supreme court of public opinion.

Health Department Alcoholism Data

Year	Alcoholism	Wood Alcohol	Alcohol Poison'g	Total
1910	621	6	8	635
1911	636	6	2	644
1912	570	4	3	577
1913	656	3	2	661
1914	660	5	—	665
1915	562	1	2	565
1916	687	2	1	690
1917	560	8	2	570
1918	252	4	1	257
1919	176	38	1	215
1920	 98	29	—	127
1921	119	14	8	141

I am not in favor of amending the Volstead Act in respect to the amount of permissible alcohol in beverages. I am not in favor of allowing light wines and beer to be sold under the Eighteenth Amendment. I believe it would defeat the purpose of the amendment. No such distinction as that between wines and beer on the one hand and spirituous liquors on the other is practicable as a police measure. Any such loophole as light wines and beer would make the amendment a laughing stock.

—Chief Justice William H. Taft.

Looking carefully at the Health Department's table, it appears that in the last year of full license (1916) deaths from alcohol, in New York City, were more than 500 per cent. greater than deaths from the same causes in 1920, the first year of Prohibition. In 1916 there were 690 such deaths; in 1920 the number had dropped to 127. The year 1921 showed a total of 141 deaths —an increase of 14.

It is interesting to note that the number of persons who died from "alcoholic poisoning" in 1921 was exactly the same as the number who died from such cause or causes in 1910, before Federal Prohibition was seriously considered as a possibility except of the remote future. In 1920 there was not a single death from "alcohol poisoning" in New York; which seems to indicate that Prohibition has nothing whatever to do with such accidental dosing of alcohol which the Health Department terms "alcoholic poisoning" to differentiate it from ordinary alcoholism.

In the seven years of "full" license, from 1910 to 1916, inclusive, there was a total of 4,437 deaths from alcoholism, wood alcohol and "alcohol poisoning" in New York City, an average of approximately 634 per year. In 1920 and 1921, when Prohibition was more or less enforced, there was a total of 268 deaths, or an average of 134 per year, as against 634 in former years—a decrease of some 500 per annum.

When Prohibition restrictions began to go into effect in 1919 there were 38 deaths from wood alcohol. Through ceaseless efforts of newspapers the public was so thoroughly warned of attendant dangers that deaths from wood alcohol decreased from 38 in 1919 to 29 in the year 1920, and showed still further decrease, to 14, in the year just closed—only 8 more in 1921 than in 1910, when all kinds of alcoholic beverages were plentiful.

Regardless of whether one is in favor of the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead Act, or opposed thereto, these figures from official records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics are worth serious consideration.

Prohibition Beneficial to Women and Children, Says San Francisco Club Woman

"Has prohibition proved of any special benefit to the women of America?" Has it had any marked beneficial effect on home life and social environment?" These were the questions recently asked of the club women of San Francisco by the Women's Prohibition Investigation Council of Sydney, Australia, according to the *San Francisco Examiner*. In answer to the communication, which was read at a special meeting of the civic department of the California Club, Mrs. Hamilton Riggins, chairman, sent over the waters the one word, "Yes".

"Seven distinct questions, all bearing upon the effect of national prohibition in America, were submitted," says the *Examiner*. "Mrs. Riggins stated that in answering them she sought the expert advice of J. C. Astredo of the juvenile court, Katherine Felton of the Associated Charities, Mrs. L. M. Culver of the women's court, and J. M. McCurrie of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

"Categorically the questions and answers are as follows:

"Has prohibition proved of any special benefit to women?

"Has it had any marked effect on home life and social environment?

"Ans.—We strongly feel that it has. Yes. Effect on home life generally beneficial.

"What effect has prohibition had upon charities and corrections?

"Ans.—A marked effect in reducing the number of dependent and indigent persons in the community.

Tells of Saloon

"In touching upon the open saloon, Miss Felton of the Associated Charities said:

"'Immediately upon closing our open saloons, the change became notable. The open saloon of the United States has always been known as the "poor man's club," and the prohibition law immediately cut off that avenue for drink. As a result men reached their homes with all their daily, weekly or monthly wage untouched. Instantly the change was noticeable. The improvement in children was marked; little cheeks rounded out; children were better dressed, luncheons more adequate to the children's necessities were available, and anxious, weakly little ones found light and happiness coming into their lives.

"'Prohibition has been a great stimulus to thrift. With the passing of the open saloon thrift began to invade the household. I want to point out that in the city of San Francisco the school children have in the banks of the city $1,500,000.

"'Poverty and crime has lessened by more than 50 per cent.

"'Watching the mark of improvement in children and homes, I feel safe to say that should the question of a return to the open saloon in our cities and towns throughout the United States be put to a vote, the citizens of the United States would defeat it by a two-thirds majority.'"

POSTER LESSON: SMALL ACCIDENTS THAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO YOU

Cora Frances Stoddard

(May be used with the poster of this title for public school or Sunday school lesson material. See page 13.)

Aim: To show the advantage of sobriety in preventing accidents and the losses due to them; that prohibition promotes workmen's safety.

The work of the world is done largely by machinery. Refer to the rapid development of the use of machinery, the cotton gin, power weaving machines, the steam engine, electrical motors, farm machinery.

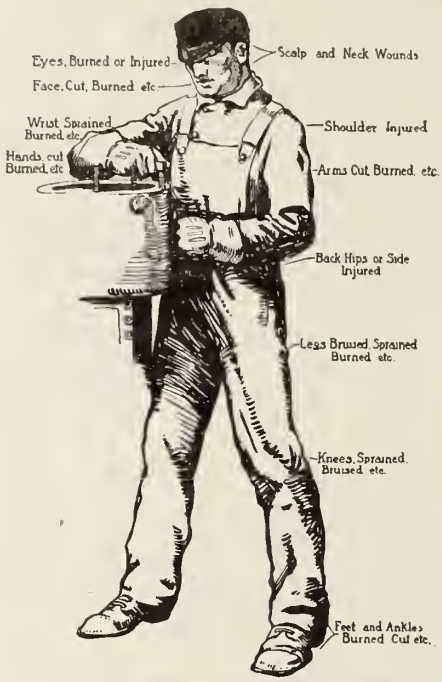
Machinery involves more danger to the worker than old-time hand work because (1) it operates faster with more power; (2) it brings large numbers of workers together who may cause injury to one another.

Show from the figure on the poster the many kinds of accidents that may occur during work.

Modern industry tries to prevent accidents by (1) safety devices; (2) teaching workers to be careful. (The National Safety Council, Chicago, has good literature for elaborating this point if desired.)

Safe men as well as safe machinery are necessary. The most carefully protected machinery or the best rules for safety will not make the worker safe from accident unless he obeys the rules, thinks what he is doing, and uses his wits to avoid accident. The careless worker may injure not only himself, but also his fellow-workers.

Alcoholic drinks increase danger from accident. The alcohol that all these drinks contain makes one who uses them liable to accident because (1) it takes the edge off mental keenness, making him more careless and likely to take dangerous chances he would not take if his mind were entirely clear; (2) it dulls alertness in recognizing a danger or its seriousness; (3) it makes one less able to decide quickly and correctly the best action to take in an emergency (illustrations of such emergencies can be drawn from experiences of engineers and chauffeurs, the emergencies of factory belts, dies, knives, of farm tractors and mowing machines); (4) alcohol makes one less able to protect himself in dangerous places.



Insured drinkers had 3 1-5 times as many small accidents as the average insured worker. Sobriety Boosts Safety.

One does not have to be drunk to have an accident caused by alcohol. The mental confusion due to so-called moderate amounts of alcohol is a more frequent cause of accident than actual drunkenness; the drunken man is neither able nor permitted to stay around dangerous machinery.

Drinkers had more accidents than the average insured worker.

No general statistics have been kept in the United States as to the comparative number of accidents among drinkers and non-drinkers. Some German workmen's benefit societies did keep careful records about accidents to their members. The poster gives the facts.

The "drinkers" were men who had so poisoned themselves with the alcohol in the liquors they drank that the insurance doctors recorded them as chronic drinkers.

These men had 3 1/5 times as many small accidents as the average workman insured in the society. That is, among 1,000 steady drinkers there were 350 accidents, to every 100 among 1,000 workmen as a whole.

(In the classroom this comparison may be illustrated by drawing on the blackboard two bars, one 3 1/2 times as long as the other. Label the longer one, "The hard drinkers' accident rate"; the shorter one, "The average workers' accident rate.")

These accidents were the less serious ones that kept the injured man away from work less than four weeks.

(In schools let pupils work out the money loss in wages to the worker if his own drink or that of a fellow-worker lays him up with an accident for three days, a week, two weeks, or a month.)

Many states have laws compelling employers to "compensate" workers injured, that is, to pay some amount that will help cover the expenses of the accident and the wages lost. Under these laws the employer had no protection against accident due to drinking by an employe. After he had tried to make working conditions safe, a drinker made careless or dull by drink might cause an accident to himself or to somebody else and the employer had to pay the cost.

This relation of alcoholic drinks to accidents was one reason why:

1. Railroads would not employ drinkers in operating trains.
2. Drinkers could not get work at all in some plants.
3. Drinkers were the "last to be hired and the first to be fired" in other plants.
4. Many employers wanted prohibition to protect their workmen against danger due to alcohol.
5. Many sober workmen wanted prohibition to help protect them from the danger of accidents caused by drinking workmen.

HOW CANDIDATES ARE NOMINATED

Deborah Knox Livingston

It has been well said that the time for a citizen to investigate the record and character of a candidate for office is before he is nominated. The nomination of candidates for public office is one of the most serious functions of the voter. It is the privilege as well as the duty of every voter to have a voice in the selection of the candidates who are to represent him in the government.

The importance of nominating only such candidates as are held in high esteem by their fellow citizens cannot be too strongly emphasized. There has been in the past too much power given the corrupt politician in dictating the party nominations, and this in large measure has been due to the apathy and indifference shown in these matters by the average voter. Until the individual voter has been made to feel his personal responsibility in nominating the candidates of his party, there is not much hope for the establishment of Christian ideals in government, by party action.

Whenever a candidate for public office seeks the support of the voters of his district, two questions should be asked concerning him: first, is he a man of integrity and unquestioned moral character; and second, has he the ability to successfully perform the duties of the office to which he aspires. Character and ability should constitute the "acid test" for every candidate who aspires to public office.

Our present party organizations came into being largely in order that certain groups might control the selection of candidates, and the nomination and election of candidates is still the central activity of all party organizations. In many instances the groups familiarly known as "the machine," have used their power either for personal gain or party preferment rather than for the best interests of the state. It is well for us to remember that political parties are simply large groups of citizens who agree concerning certain policies in government and who act together in the nomination and election of officials whose duty it is to carry out these policies.

There are two ways by which candidates are nominated; the first is known as the primary, sometimes called the direct method; the second way is by the action of party conventions. In the majority of states, the direct method of nomination candidates has been adopted, while a few states still cling to the convention method.

There is still a great deal of discussion as to the value of the primary method, and in some states where it has been tried out there has been dissatisfaction and attempts have been made to repeal the law. The outstanding value of the primary method is that each voter has the opportunity to select his own party candidate and does not leave the selection to representatives of his party, as is the case in the convention method. The supporters of the primary method argue that it is the more democratic method.

The method most commonly used by which the names of available candidates are placed before the people is the one known as a primary petition. This petition contains the names of the voters

(Continued on Page Nine)

UN BIEN VIAJE!

(A GOOD JOURNEY)

Anna Adams Gordon

Over a scenic route of rare beauty one journeys by rail southward from Mexico City to Vera Cruz. Not many hours after leaving Mexico City's high altitude, we are in tropical climate. Coffee, banana and orange groves—a pleasing panorama—prove an agreeable change from central Mexico's vast pulque plant areas. Stations along the way, crowded with motley throngs of Mexicans, provide moving pictures that contain much food for thought in connection with the relation of the forty-eight United States of America to the twenty-nine United States of Mexico.

Eighty Per Cent of Mexico's Population Illiterate

In stressing universal education as absolutely essential, the Obregon government surely is on the right track. Eighty per cent of Mexico's population are now illiterate. In conjunction with the National University of Mexico, the government issues monthly for free distribution, a pamphlet entitled "El Maestro" (The Master). The scope of this magazine is broadly international. In the leading article of the first issue, Dr. Vasconcelos, Mexico's Minister of Education, defines its purpose—"To spread useful knowledge among all the people of the Republic."

To Educate the Masses of the People More Important Than to Develop Geniuses

"Its columns," he writes, "will be open to all noble and fruitful ideas, and in no case will they be at the service of any party or any group; but at the service of the nation as a whole. The sole principle that will serve as our guide in the selection of material for our monthly is the conviction that culture is worthless, ideas are worthless, art is worthless, unless they are all inspired by the common interest in humanity, seeking to achieve the relative welfare of all human beings, assuring liberty and justice, which are indispensable if all are to develop their potentialities—in the light of the noblest conceptions. To educate the mass of the populace is much more important than to create geniuses, since in reality the genius is worth little unless it be through his capacity to regenerate the multitude."

"No Nation Can Reach Its Ideal of Culture and Civilization While It Tolerates Bull-Fights and Pulque."

"The vast majority of our fellow-men can neither read nor write," pleads Dr. Vasconcelos, "and the fault is ours who can do both. As soon as you receive this review, which the government presents to you for your personal instruction, you ought to offer to your fellow-men the learning they desire. Hasten to solicit from the National University your appointment as honorary instructor, and with it, or without it, begin to teach all who need your teachings, how to read. This review is published for the majority, but it has interest for all, and should interest all. Therefore, the cultured spirits should read it, in the light of their refinement, with spiritual generosity, understanding that a nation and a culture cannot be improvised, and that they, more than any others, are obliged to contribute with their greater penetration to popular education." With Senor Vasconcelos as Minister of Education, Mexico ought to make rapid, encouraging progress up the "hill of learning." This educational leader recently declared that no nation can reach its ideal of culture and civilization while it tolerates bull fights and pulque.

"Norther" Changes Plans

Arriving in the early evening, at the quaint old city of Vera Cruz, it was a joy to find at the station gate, smiling a cordial welcome, the directora of the Instituto Morelos, Miss Turner, and her associate, Miss Taylor. These young women from our own Southland are connected with the Presbyterian educational work of Vera Cruz. A few minutes later, in a typical Mexican hotel facing the pretty plaza, our three-day program was quickly mapped out. During the night a "norther" swooped down upon us and the first day's plans had to be set aside as a stiff gale from the gulf was too strong to be faced. The quiet day in the hotel was utilized in writing to many friends in many lands, and—yes, I'll have to confess that I frequently stepped out on the balcony to see if by any chance the gulf was quieting down.

Little Mexicans Sing Temperance Marching Songs

The following day, the wind having abated, the conference arranged by our Presbyterian friends at the Institute was well attended by an invited group of Mexican and "foreign" women—most cultured and charming. A musical program by some of the younger children of the Institute gave me a delightful surprise. Fancy hearing these little Mexicans sing in Spanish with great enthusiasm, my old familiar "Marching Songs"—"The Temperance Train," "Make a Temperance Chain" and "The Bobolink's Temperance Song." Vera Cruz women will do their splendid part in the temperance activities of Mexico.

Life at the Imperial Hotel in Vera Cruz is simplified for English and American guests by a menu in English, as well as in Spanish. A few of the edible attractions which I sampled, were "Swollen omelet," "Boiled eggs (any tenderness)," "Chicken roasted or stewed, (undiminished)", "Ham or bacon on eggs!" A rather startling dish which perhaps I ought to have tried, was "Brains with black butter."

The third day in Vera Cruz was my good-by to Old Mexico, for I was to sail that evening on the "Monterey" of the Ward Line for Nassau, New Providence, the Bahamas. With storm warnings displayed on the ancient lighthouse, the voyage from Vera Cruz to Nassau in a small steamer could not be one of happy anticipation. The "Monterey" coming in from New York docked at noon in Vera Cruz. For three hours the ship was closed to passengers while, according to health regulations, it was subjected to a thorough fumigation.

"Viva Los Estados Unidos" the Chorus of the Children

Just before taking the steamer came one of the choicest experiences of my Mexico adventure. Through a sympathetic interpreter, I talked to three hundred adorable little Mexicans in the Vera Cruz Orphanage. Attentive, enthusiastic, responsive, it was a delight to speak to these boys and girls. When I expressed my pleasure at visiting Mexico and exclaimed: "Viva Mexico!" they were quick to chorus, "Viva Los Estados Unidos!" At the close of my talk when I told them that I was sailing that night on the "Monterey" they immediately called out, "Un bien viaje, Senorita!" They admirably sang the Mexican national anthem and a group of girls gracefully presented a patriotic drill. I was loathe to leave the little folks and go out into the darkness of a night at sea. Did the children divine it, I wonder? As I left the building where these little people are comfortably housed and well cared for, they gathered in the large patio to cheer me on my way. It really was a musical bedlam of good-by and bon voyage! Over and over again they called out their good wishes, and followed me to the door where friends were waiting to take me to the steamer.

From Vera Cruz to the Bahamas

That night as I rocked in the cradle of the deep, child faces seemed to people my little cabin, child hands waved to me, child voices called out "Un bien viaje, Senorita." Earnestly I prayed for the children of Mexico, the children of America, and the children of all the world. God grant we may help make for them through life, a good, a safe journey!

HOW CAN WOMEN PROMOTE SENTIMENT FOR LAW OBSERVANCE

LEADING WOMEN OF AMERICA, IN ANSWER TO REQUEST FROM THE UNION SIGNAL, EX PRESS THEIR CONVICTIONS IN REGARD TO OBSERVANCE OF AND RESPECT FOR LAW, AND THE PART WOMEN SHOULD TAKE IN PROMOTING SENTIMENT THEREFOR

Preserve the Law by Obeying the Law

Gene Stratton-Porter

The vital point at the present minute is that the parents shall themselves preserve the law. So long as the children grow up in the homes of today, seeing their fathers and mothers breaking the laws of God and the laws of man, it is quite useless to undertake to instil in their young hearts a love of law and order.

When I was a youngster, children were taught the Ten Commandments, which were supposed to embody the chief elements of the law of God; and they were not taught a parrot-like repetition but that these were laws which they must (and did) obey. If you go into the public schools of today, and ask all the pupils of ten years of age to repeat the Ten Commandments, which represent the law of God, you will do well if you find even one who can do so. As for the laws of man, children see their parents break them in regard to temperance, to motoring, to tax paying, and in endless small forms of gambling. Unthoughtedly, children are given money to work gambling machines, which teaches them that there are methods in the world by which money may be had for nothing. And so it goes on through a list long enough to make a big book, if every form of petty law breaking coming today under the immediate observation of children were entered into.

"The Spirit and the Letter"

Women can promote sentiment for the observance of law by themselves obeying the law. If they kept the spirit and letter of the law of God, to which almost all of them subscribe in the abstract, that would be a wonderful start on the road to reformation; and if they did the same thing concerning the laws of their nation, their state, their county and their city, that would be almost equally wonderful.

The only possible way in which mothers, fathers, ministers, teachers—anyone in authority you will—can instil in the minds of the young reverence for law, is for the elders themselves to obey the laws rigidly.

Paramount Duty of Christian Women

Helen B. Montgomery, President
The Northern Baptist Convention

I believe that there is no duty which lies more pressingly upon the Christian women of the country than that of upholding the Prohibition Amendment.

The disregard of this, one of the fundamental laws of the nation, is undermining the general reverence for law. We must make our own sentiments known everywhere and we must stand up for the law and its observance in every way in which patriots can stand. I think we may promote sentiment by seeing that frequent items are printed in our local papers. Perhaps the majority of the temperance women of the nation live in small country communities. The newspapers of these communities have in the aggregate a very wholesome influence. If we "drys" can get inserted in the columns of these papers brief articles in regard to the scientific teachings of temperance, the deleterious effects of wine and beer upon the health of the community, short items of encouragement regarding the enforcement of the law, and other material, such as can be readily obtained through THE UNION SIGNAL, we shall do a tremendous service.

Work For Dry Candidates

I have another suggestion; that is, that temperance women should strive to get into the pages of their denominational weeklies strong temperance articles. I have found these weeklies quite willing to print what we send them; but the greatest way of all in which we can effect the enforcement of the prohibition law is to bring our influence strongly to bear on the selection of members of the House and Senate. We must watch the primaries. We must attend the primaries. We must question the candidates and make them fully declare themselves, and then we must work for the election of dry candidates as we never worked before in our lives, at the coming election.

No Time to Sleep

The trouble with our Christian forces is that they tend to lie down and go to sleep between engagements, and this is no time to be found dozing at our post. Probably, consequences more momentous than any we have formerly known hang upon the choice of our next Congress. We ought to hold prayer meetings in all the churches and see that sermons are preached, that editorials are written, that petitions are circulated, and that the record of each candidate is scrutinized, and that the women of the community are rallied solidly behind the selection and election of dry candidates.

Respect For Law Best Learne in the Home

Marietta Holley

In giving an opinion as to how wome can help best in the observance of la and order, which is so lacking at th time, I desire to say that while I ful appreciate how much may be done t the banded strength of womanhood i teaching ethics and influencing publ opinion for righteousness—still I thin the greatest and surest way to accomplis this is through the education of the chil in the home.

If parents in a pleasant home woul make just and reasonable laws gover ing their household, and insist on the observance, children would grow up wit a well founded respect for law and feeling that it is "up to them" to nc violate it.

But at present it seems that too man parents have in some way lost all co trol over their children. And when child grows up in a careless, unattra tive home, with no law, only the child' love of "having a good time," what ca one expect when the child has grow older?

Work On, Pray On

Being naturally an optimist, I am sur the world in some ways is growing be ter as well as wiser but, though ther are many pleasant and harmoniou homes where the children are happy an dutiful, still in too many household the reverse is true. And it is a depress ing sight to see young girls who need and should have, a mother's close care walking the streets at any hour, wearin dresses their grandmothers might wel call indecent, exchanging slangy, so-calle conversation with self-important youn boys reeking with hair oil and cheap pro fanity. By looking upon such a scen the thoughtful observer cannot hel wondering what sort of a father an mother those young people had—and wha kind of a home they left.

Much, I suppose, of the evil times upo which the country seems to have fallen the almost complete contempt and de finance of law shown especially in regard to the liquor traffic, must be laid to the terrible upheaval and aftermath of the world war.

And those who deplore the present state of things can only work on to the best of their ability, praying to the Great Helper that when the country has recovered from the shock and horror and financial losses of war, a better and saner time may prevail, and the hope of the great leader, whose birthday we have just celebrated, that true government. temperance, law and order "may not perish from the earth" be realized.

We believe that when coal in the mine and not in the grate will warm you; when flour in the barrel and not in the loaf will feed you; when wool on the sheep's back and not woven into cloth will clothe you, then public sentiment that is lying around loose and not gathered up through the electric battery of the ballot-box, or sent tingling along the wires of law, will change the ways of men.

—Frances E. Willard.

MAYORS NOTE MANIFOLD BENEFITS FROM PROHIBITION

NINETEEN OUT OF TWENTY-ONE EXECUTIVES QUESTIONED, TESTIFY TO VALUE OF DRY LAW

Of twenty-one answers received from mayors of our large cities, to a letter asking as to the effect of prohibition on their respective communities, nineteen contained strong commendation of the dry law, and only two were unfavorable. These statements will be published from week to week. Ask your local papers to reprint them, thus giving them wider publicity.

Crime and Delinquency More Than Cut in Two

March 17, 1922.

With pleasure I give my views on prohibition as operated in this city and state.

A bone-dry prohibition law became effective in Utah some years before the enactment of the Volstead Act. After the measure had been in effect a year, prohibition was made a part of our state constitution by an almost unanimous vote.

I doubt if five per cent of the people of the state would want to go back now to the old days of the liquor traffic and open saloons.

While, unfortunately, we have some bootlegging here, as elsewhere (and perhaps will continue to have it for a while inasmuch as the liquor traffic is an institution of thousands of years' standing and cannot be stopped in a year's time), still it works wonders in every avenue of our community life.

From statistics compiled in our police department, drunkenness has been reduced perhaps 80 per cent. Crime and juvenile delinquency have been more than cut in two as a result of prohibition. I believe, also, that there are fewer divorces now than before, although, unfortunately, we have too many divorces in our community, as they have elsewhere.

Prohibition has helped in the matter of employment. The charity organizations of our community, except during the abnormal times now prevailing, have been called upon to render less service to the needy since prohibition than before. Big industries of our section report that better service on the part of their employes is rendered now than in the liquor days, both in the quality of the work produced and the quantity thereof. Men who heretofore were indifferent to their work are now more thrifty and saving. The health of the community is much improved, and the quantity of happiness has been wonderfully increased.

C. CLARENCE NESLEN,
Mayor of Salt Lake City, Utah.

No Fair-Minded Person Can Question Good Accomplished

March 22, 1922.

Prohibition of the liquor traffic has been of benefit to the city of Wilmington, Delaware.

It has reduced drunkenness and the offenses that accompany that evil. It has reduced crime. The records of our police courts show a marked decrease in violations of the law; the records of the workhouse also indicate a decided falling off in population.

It has had a favorable effect on juvenile delinquency and on domestic relations.

With regard to the unemployment situation and the cases handled by charity organizations and those agencies that look after the poor, it is difficult to make an accurate statement because of the industrial depression. I think on the whole, however, the situation would have been much harder to handle if we had not had prohibition.

Several of the large employers assure me that there is marked improvement in efficiency and in regularity of work since the passage of the prohibition amendment.

Prohibition has promoted thrift as indicated by increased savings in the banks.

The effect of prohibition on the health, happiness and prosperity of the community has, on the whole, been distinctly beneficial. Of course bootlegging is rampant, and furnishes a large percentage of the cases now brought to court. Nevertheless, I do not think any fair minded person can question the good already accomplished in the short time since we have banned liquor.

LE ROY HARVEY,
Mayor of Wilmington, Delaware.

Health, Happiness and Prosperity Greatly Enhanced

March 9, 1922.

The mayor desires me to say for him that the general effects of prohibition in the city of Los Angeles and throughout Southern California are good. There have been some problems and difficulties in connection with the enforcement of the law, due, probably, to several facts, as follows:

First: California is known as one of the largest wine making states in the Union.

Second: It has a thousand miles of seacoast and is in close proximity to Mexico and Canada, where liquor is easily obtainable. It is almost impossible, therefore, to entirely suppress the smuggling of liquor and drugs.

Third: California has a large percentage of pleasure seeking people,—men and women who have wealth and leisure, and, therefore, the inclination to buy and consume liquor. These things have added to the usual difficulty experienced in enforcing temperance laws. The conditions, however, have decidedly improved in the last two or three months. The encouraging thing about the situation is that hundreds of men and women who have been indifferent as to law enforcement are now taking a firm stand and demanding that the vigorous and vociferous minority shall observe the law, or suffer the consequences.

The city of Los Angeles has benefited materially because of the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

There has been a large decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness since the closing of the saloons. Owing to the prevalence of bootlegging and the large increase of population the statistics do not show a reduction in crime.

Juvenile delinquency and domestic relations have both improved under prohibition.

The unemployment situation in Los Angeles is quite satisfactory. Charity organizations report less destitution, better homes, more children in school, better living conditions, clothing and health, due to the closing of the saloon.

There has been a marked improvement in efficiency and ability to work, on the part of employes.

Savings banks and like institutions have an increased number of new accounts, largely among the working class.

The mayor believes that the health, happiness and prosperity of Southern California have been greatly enhanced by the abolition of the liquor traffic.

Further, the mayor desires me to assure you of his best wishes for the success of the wonderful work done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

H. H. Kinney,
Secretary to GEORGE E. CRYER, Mayor of Los Angeles, California.

Prohibition an Undoubted Benefit Declares Oklahoma Official

March 17, 1922.

Prohibition has unquestionably been of benefit to our city. It has reduced drunkenness, and crime traceable directly to drunkenness and drinking.

It has had a favorable effect on juvenile delinquency, as well as on domestic relations and without liquor we have many more happy homes than we had before it was abolished.

I do not believe we would have as many unemployed now as we had before prohibition, only at this time we are passing through the greatest period of unemployment that has ever come under my observation. However, this is not traceable, in any manner, to the liquor question.

I think the law has been of great advantage to various industries, in promoting greater efficiency and more steady work on the part of employes.

Prohibition has without doubt had a great deal to do with promoting the thrift movement as indicated by increased savings in our banks.

I think prohibition has greatly increased the health, happiness and prosperity of our community. Of course, we have the bootlegger and poison liquor to contend with and cope with, but I believe the public will soon be educated to a point where our better citizenship and our courts will co-operate with the law enforcing arms, at which time the law conditions will be greatly improved.

J. C. WALTON,
Mayor of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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Evanston, Illinois, April 6, 1922

The League of the Golden Pen

Do you belong to the League of the Golden Pen? If you are a member of the W. C. T. U., of course you do. The requirements for membership are simple—a promise to use the pen in the writing of letters to make someone happier, to further some good cause or work. There is an occasion just now for using the "pen of gold" in writing letters of appreciation to the editors of some of our popular periodicals which are giving space to articles or editorials in favor of national prohibition. We have in mind the *Saturday Evening Post, Collier's Weekly, The American Magazine, Ladies' Home Journal, Current Opinion,* which in their late issues have presented fairly the present situation. Why not send them a word of appreciation and commendation, and express the hope that they may continue to give their readers the truth, on this vital question.

We're Moving!!

For the last few weeks the workers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters have been living in an environment of steamfitters, calciminers, painters, electricians and other distractions not calculated to promote the serenity of mind favorable to the highest efficiency. The new National W. C. T. U. Headquarters building is now sufficiently near completion to permit the national general officers, the editorial and the circulation department workers to move into their new offices, and they are quickly adjusting themselves to the new order of things. If this week you find any misspelled words, punctuation marks gone astray, or lines topsy-turvy, please, gentle reader, pardon us, for we are in the throes of "getting settled".

WHY A MILLION MEMBERS?

There are a score of answers to the question, "Why is the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in a campaign for a Million Members?" But the one big outstanding reason that at present overshadows all others is this: To mobilize a Million Women to work with us for the observance, enforcement and retention of the Volstead Code and the Eighteenth Amendment.

The A. A. P. A.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, organized in all the large cities, announces a definite campaign for the following definite purposes:

First: To get the Volstead Act out of the law and keep it out.

Second: To oppose the passage of similar tyrannical laws, and to endeavor to have the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment (so long as it remains in force) left to the people of the several states under the concurrent clause.

Third: To work patiently, lawfully, fairly and patriotically for the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment, and in the hope that the Constitution of the United States will hereafter be preserved from mutilation by an organized fanatical minority.

1. To this end the association is calling for members—a million of them, at one dollar a year, each member promising to work for the repeal of the Volstead Act.

2. Each member is asked to favor, and vote for, under normal conditions, those legislative and Congressional candidates who openly stand for the repeal of the Volstead Law and who favor states rights as to prohibition.

3. The Association has taken as its slogan, "Help us to Repeal the Volstead Law."

4. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment says: "Newspaper advertising is now a permanent feature of our work and we expect ultimately to reach every part of the country with our advertising matter." "Through the press we will bring to the attention of the people the **hideous failure** and enormous cost in lives and money of prohibition as now enforced."

5. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment sends out this appeal:

"Join the Association. Get your friends and associates to do likewise. Wear the Association's emblem where it can be seen. Tell everybody just what it stands for. Send to us for literature and distribute it among those who are in sympathy. Send in the names of friends to whom we may write, mentioning your name and enclosing our literature. Write letters for publication, addressed to the editor of your daily paper, urging present obedience to the Volstead Law, and at the same time demanding its repeal. Write him again when he prints an article containing misleading prohibition propaganda.

"We have no hesitancy in saying that with reasonable co-operation on the part of present members, it will be comparatively easy to enroll our first million members. After the first million members, other millions should be still easier to secure. We feel that Congressmen, editors and politicians will be the first to recognize an awakening of public opinion and to change their attitudes correspondingly."

The W. C. T. U.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with a membership of nearly half a million God-fearing, home-loving women, is in a definite campaign, with the following definite purposes:

First: To elect a Congress that will permit no weakening of the Volstead Act

Second: To elect state legislators who will vote for the retention or the enactment of enforcement laws in harmony with the Volstead Code.

Third: To work patiently, lawfully, fairly, patriotically and prayerfully for the observance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, in the confidence that it will forever remain a part of the Constitution.

1. To this end the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in a campaign to win a Million Members, each to sign the total abstinence pledge and promise to employ all proper means to secure the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

2. The W. C. T. U. is asking the women of the nation to favor at election time those Congressional candidates who will promise to vote and work for the retention of the Volstead Law and the Eighteenth Amendment, and for their enforcement.

3. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has taken as its slogan for this campaign, "Help us to Hold the Volstead Law."

4. Through every possible legitimate channel of publicity the W. C. T. U. will give to the public information as to the vast benefits of prohibition, testified to by governors, mayors, health directors, business men, and other well-known authorities, and will bring to the attention of the people a realization of the disasters that would follow the return of the traffic in wine and beer.

5. The National W. C. T. U. issues this call:

"Join the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Get your friends and associates to do likewise. Wear the emblem of the W. C. T. U.—the bow of white ribbon—where it can be seen. Tell everybody what it stands for. Send to us for literature. Write letters for publication addressed to the editor of your daily paper, urging present obedience to the Volstead Law, and at the same time pleading for its retention. Write him again when he prints articles containing false or misleading statements. Thank him when he takes the right point of view on prohibition. We have no hesitancy in saying that with reasonable co-operation on the part of present members, it will be comparatively easy to enroll our first MILLION MEMBERS. After the first million members are gained other millions should be still easier to secure. We feel that Congressmen, editors and politicians will be the first to recognize the strength of public opinion for national prohibition and to align themselves accordingly."

During this election year the Woman's Christian Temperance Union membership drive and all our department activities must aid specifically the mighty campaign for the retention of the Volstead Code!

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

WOMEN VOTERS' DECALOGUE

1. Be intelligent on all points relating to your citizenship duties and privileges, burning the midnight electricity, if need be, to inform yourself on the vitally important issues before the voters.

2. Be not content to let anyone, not even your "beloved husband," do your civic thinking for you, but in your own mind and heart ponder the questions to be decided at the next-election, and settle them according to your best judgment and the dictates of your conscience.

3. Be not satisfied with mere theoretical knowledge gained from books, magazines and newspapers but seek diligently to learn how to play the "game of politics," so that you may squarely and fairly checkmate the men who endeavor to control politics for their own selfish ends.

4. Take no rest until you have aroused all your women friends to a lively interest in candidates and primaries, ballots and elections, erstwhile masculine affairs, and have caused them to realize that these may be as fascinating as are bridge or tennis or golf.

5. Engrave upon the tablets of your memory and the memories of your women friends, neighbors and acquaintances the dates when you must register, or when the primaries will be held.

6. Make it your special business to look carefully into the records of the candidates who solicit your vote, to become acquainted with their past and their present records, and their probable future intentions and actions in matters political.

7. Having gained this knowledge concerning candidates, proclaim it from the housetop, that is to say, in the women's club, the ladies' aid, the W. C. T. U. and the missionary society.

8. Go not alone to the primaries, but extend a cordial invitation to your women friends to accompany you; call for them in your automobile, if you possess one, but see that they neglect not this important act—voting at the primaries.

9. Aim to be in your community an information bureau on all questions relating to citizenship, especially candidates, primaries and elections. Between now and election day spend much time in "golden gossip" with your friends and family on these topics, that all in your circle may be prepared to vote intelligently and conscientiously on the pending issues, and for or against the men and women candidates who may have it in their power to decide these questions in Congress or the legislature.

10. Forget not at the family altar, in private devotions, and at the church midweek service to ask for wisdom and guidance to exercise aright your franchise, to the end that you and others like-minded may by your ballots bring nearer the day when "all men's weal shall be each man's care."

How Candidates Are Nominated

(Continued from Page Four)

who have united on a certain candidate for a special office. In some states the naming of candidates for party nomination is by petition only. The number of signatures required upon the petition depends upon the office to which the candidate is to be elected and upon the population of the community. After the petition has been circulated and the required number of names secured, there is held a primary election, at which the name is presented and the nomination confirmed. This method holds in nominating all candidates from the humblest office to that of presidential electors.

It is at the primary that delegates are elected to the county or city conventions and at these conventions delegates are elected to the state convention. The state convention is most important, for it is at the state convention that delegates are chosen for the national convention, where the nominations for President and Vice-President are made. National conventions of the several parties are held every four years, and at the national conventions the policies of the party are defined in what is called the party platform.

We see, therefore, the great importance of the primary, and the urgent need for each voter taking an intelligent part in its proceedings.

In the past there have been, and doubtless there still are, many irregularities, if not absolute dishonesty, at the primary elections, but now in most of the states the primaries have been placed under the control of the law and it is generally conceded that the primary elections are honestly conducted, at least as much so as any other election.

We must stress the importance of the woman voter taking an active part in the primary. If we desire to see reforms accomplished and worthy candidates nominated who will insure good government, we must begin the work in the primary.

No greater political responsibility devolves upon the woman citizen than that involved in the primary election. It is there that the aspirations of immoral or undesirable candidates may be defeated and their names weeded from the list. It is there that the woman citizen may most easily and emphatically notify her party that in order to secure her support at the general election, the party ticket must represent in its entirety the highest standards of morality and efficiency. By so doing she may aid magnificently in ushering in that era of good government which the staunchest patriot will admit is still to be desired.

Congratulations to Japan!

As noted on last week's cover page, a cablegram from Japan was received by Miss Anna Adams Gordon, to the effect that a bill prohibiting the sale or giving away of liquor to minors has passed the parliament, and becomes effective April first. This bill, we are informed, has passed the lower house of the National Diet of Japan ten times and has several times been approved by a committee of the House of Peers, but has always heretofore been finally voted down in the upper house. The final passage of the measure is a triumph for the temperance forces in the Sunrise kingdom. It is an interesting thing to note that the new law goes into effect the first day of the birthday month of Madam Yajima, who will be ninety years old on April 24.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Aaronic Benediction

Used by the W. C. T. U. at Meetings

The Lord bless thee, and keep thee. The Lord make His face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace. Num. 6:24, 25, 26.

You hear a call to service. An appeal is made for workers among the children of disadvantage and want. You say you have no time to spare. Perhaps if you had much time to spare the Master could not use it. I mean that if you had superfluities you might treat them as superfluities, and they would be impotent for service. "I can easily spare half an hour. I shall be delighted to offer that." No, it's the half hour we can't easily spare for which our Master is hungry. You say you have been "teaching all the week," and it would be "hard lines" to teach on Sunday. And just because it would be "hard lines," and just because it would cost you something, and just because the offering would be blood-money, it would tell tremendously in the treasury of the Lord.

—Rev. J. H. Jowett.

Beg Pardon!

Through a misunderstanding, the illustrations on the cover page of the March 16 issue of THE UNION SIGNAL were credited to *The Survey*. We are now informed that while they appeared in *The Survey* the pictures were originally drawn for the Junior Red Cross to interpret "The Red Cross Juniors' March Around the World." The primary credit should, therefore, have been given to the *Junior Red Cross News* which holds the copyright in the name of the American Red Cross.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

April 14—Young People's Branch Day (Birthday of Frances J. Barnes.)
May 8-14—Membership Week.

Virginia News and Narrative

Faith T. Parrott

The very day the state legislature closed, the prohibition amendments, after heartfelt support and unceasing watching lest the enemy insert harmful clauses, were taken out of the conference and signed by Governor Trinkle. These amendments, championed by Senator Mapp and Delegate Park Deans, influential men in their sections, are causing much rejoicing among temperance people. Through them it will become easier to enforce the law. The search and seizure measures are greatly simplified, allowing officers without a warrant to enter freight and passenger stations, storage rooms, boats and automobiles where there seems reason to suspect violations. But this does not apply to private dwellings and Pullman cars.

The manufacture of stills, or the possession of one, becomes an offense; suspension of jail sentence is forbidden, except under unusual conditions. Change of venue is allowed. Many other helpful measures of enforcement were passed, including the one that places in the hands of the state's attorney general an appropriation of $75,000.00.

The governor, lieutenant governor, and others caused this to be known as the sympathetic administration, from which the people will expect much.

One of the papers calls attention to the fact that the day is gone when temperance forces can get all they want, but the new amendments are the best prohibition laws ever enacted in the state of Virginia. Three cheers for the patient, untiring workers who won the victory!

Much interest was felt in the W. C. T. U. institute in Charlottesville and genuine welcome awaited Mrs. Frances P. Parks, national corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, national director of the Child Welfare department, and Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, state president and national assistant recording secretary, who presided. The meeting of the state executive committee was held the day following. Charlottesville is the seat of Virginia's noted university.

To Help Win Your New Members

Distribute These Leaflets In Church and Among Women's Socletles
(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

What Shall I Render?
Recruiting for Membership.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Help Those Women.
Ten Reasons Why I Will Join the W. C. T. U.
The Door of Opportunity.
Church Women and the New Day.
Declaration of Principles.
What It Has Accomplished.
Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

Why You Should Join the Half Million Women of the W. C. T. U.
Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.
Our Extension Program.
Is It Right?
As Thrilling as Romance.
The Jubilee and What It Means.
Advantages of Organization.
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

For the Membership Drive April 24-May 14

YOU NEED THE THREE NEW MEMBERSHIP LEAFLETS
ILLUSTRATED IN COLORS
ATTRACTIVE AND COMPELLING

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.
Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Suggestions For May Health Meeting

P. S. Bourdeau-Sisco, Superintendent

TOPIC—Nutrition.
HELPS—Leaflets:
"Scripture Reading—Food."
"The Adequate Diet."
"Seven Meatless Dinners."
"Fruit—Its Value."
"The House that Johnnie Lives In,"
Numbers 1 and 2.
HEALTH SONGS—
"Ode to Health."
"Water, Pure Water."
"The Health Builders."
AIDS—
Mottoes—
"Would you guard your health in truth,
Guard your stomach well in youth."
Posters—
"Physical Decalog."
"Nutrition."
Spot Map—Of the organization of the Health department in your territory.

In harmony with the plan for the year, the annual health meeting will be held in the month of May, and the topic is nutrition. The goal is a health meeting in each local union in the United States Begin now to plan for it. Plan for big things, and work for big things, and big things will occur.

The program given is suggestive The meeting may well be opened with one of the health songs. Practice these songs beforehand. The leaflet, "The Adequate Diet," could be read by some one person, or assigned to several. It would be very interesting if samples of the food prepared for one of "The Meatless Dinners" were on exhibition for demonstrating some of the principles in the leaflet. "Fruit—Its Value" has proved to be excellent material for presentation and discussion at these health meetings. And though "The House that Johnnie Lives In" is prepared for the L. T. L., yet it is also of real value for adults. Be sure to have some good reader present it. All this literature should be ordered from the National W. C. T. U. in ample time for the May meeting.

Interest will be added to the occasion by having someone letter the suggested health motto, or some other appropriate one, and by having it hung in a conspicuous place. The poster should also occupy a prominent place at the meeting. Charts and diagrams can also be made and used effectively for health. A spot map, too, showing the extent of the Health department organization in your territory, will be illuminating. Literature put in convenient packages can often be sold. Or can be given away in some cases.

And finally, the meeting can be made the occasion of a call for new members, in the same way as any other meeting of the organization; and thus the department co-operates in the Million Member drive. Let all our state Health superintendents work together, and run up a large number of annual health meetings for 1922.

Jennie Casseday of Louisville

The charmingly told story of a wonderful life. By Fannie Casseday Duncan. Beautifully bound in Art Board Covers. Illustrated. A beautiful gift book. Price $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

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The Effect of Tobacco.
Construction or Destruction.
Diagrammatic Scheme of Brain Center.
The Smoker's Heart.
Price, each 15 cents; Explanatory Manual, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Uncle Sam, Traffic Cop

By Jonathan Hayseeds, C. E., W. G. in *Christian Endeavor World*

Legging it down Broadway, Jerushy suddenly gripped my arm like a cider-press. Honest to goodness, the crowds an' jam of automobiles was scareful. Jerushy ain't used to that kind of jam. It looked like Broadway was dammed up with tin Lizzies an' trucks, as tight as the ice gorge in our crick. Two weak human bein's get across that? Yes, mebbe, by airplane.

* * * * *

All to wunst, with a quick squeeze that black-an'-blued my left bicep, Jerushy squeaked into my tinpanum, "Look, J. H." (that's her shorthand for "Jonathan Hayseeds"); "who'd ever believe a white glove could bust up that gorge like dynamite?"

* * * * *

The white-mustached cop cackled a dry laugh, like hickory-nuts rollin' across the garret floor. "They wa'n't always that prompt, ma'm," he said. "I mind whin this Broadway traffic squad was first sprung on New Yorruk. The drivers thought it was the biggest joke ever. They kidded us like we was a piece of cheese, an' thought it awfully funny an' cute to pretend not to see the white glove. An' pedestrians on the sidewalk—some of the best people in New Yorruk, ma'm—gave us cops the ha-ha. No one had much respect for the white-gloved dude, an' the best papers said it could never be done here; this wa'n't no Podunk: New Yorruk couldn't be bossed that schoolma'm way."

"Kind of proud of bein' unruly an' too big to be spanked, eh?" I chippered to the old cop.

"Ixactly, sor. Niver did it occur to him drivers nor their imployers that we was worrukin' for their good, that their business could be done cheaper an' better with good order presarved at the crossin's. An' they threatened prosecutions an' political pulls."

* * * * *

"Which is a memo for the diary of Uncle Sam, Traffic Cop," says I aloud to my private self.

"Meanin' which, sor?" ast the cop between whiles of helpin' a blind lead-pencil pedler across, an' jerkin' up an autochief who was trying to sneak past.

"Meanin' the Eighteenth Amendment," brazens I, expectin' to get what the boys call the "raspberry." Jerushy tugged at my sleeve, panicky like, trying to hurry me out of the war zone, though she's worn the white ribbon nigh onto forty year.

But I'm cheerman of the enforcement committee down to the Corners, an' I spunked up an' looked the old chap in the eye like Daniel starin' the lions out of countenance. He looked like his name might have been Dennis O'Flannigan, from Tipperary. "Yep," sez I; "this an' Uncle Sam's traffic job is like two peas in a pod. They're both for better business an' a safer country; but at the start them as will be benefited most don't understand, an' they're kickin' agin the pricks wusser'n contankerous oxen. They've got to be educated jest as your traffic squad educated New York. Why, today a lot of 'em would like to make a laugh of Uncle Sam's white glove, an' even spit on it. They don't want the John Barleycorn traffic on the cross street stopped to let the main thoroughfares have an inning. Why, the brewer's big wagons have been hoggin' the street-crossin's for a hundred or two years, an' legitimate business ain't never had a fair show yet."

"Its roight yez are, me b'y," says the old cop, with a fine Tipperary twinkle in his eye, as soon as I stopped, out of breath. "Don't Oi know? Wouldn't most of my throubles be inded if this Volstead act was inforced? An' them as don't loike Uncle Sam's traffic squad, let 'em go to Beelzebub, or Chicawgo. It was a dry army that cleaned up the Argonne, and dented Hindenburg's line. An' a dry people at home that supported 'em; I know; my b'ys was there. An' it's me as is fernenst the traffic hog all the time. As betwixt the traffic hog, sor, an' the traffic cop it's goin' to be the same with Uncle Sam as it was with Broadway; it's hot air against a granite wall. Uncle Sam is just a bigger Broadway squad, and the white glove will win again as it did before, either that, or there won't be any traffic worth regulatin'; for, where there ain't respect for the majesty of the law, there won't be nothin' doin' worth makin' into history."

Noted Writer Gives Unanswerable Argument in Favor of Total Abstinence

Edward W. Bok, for over a score of years editor of *The Ladies Home Journal*, in his autobiography, tells why he made total abstinence the rule of his life, as follows:

Then, as I looked around and came to know more of people and things, I found the always unanswerable argument in favor of a young man's abstinence; that is, that the most successful men in America today are those who never lift a wine-glass to their lips. Becoming interested in this fact I had the curiosity to personally inquire into it, and of twenty-eight of the leading business men in the country whose names I selected at random, twenty-two never touch a drop of wine of any sort. I made up my mind that there was some reason for this. If liquor brought safe pleasures, why did these men abstain from it? If as some say, it is a stimulant to a busy man, why did not these men, directing the largest business interests in this country, resort to it? And when I saw that these were the men whose opinions in great business matters were accepted by the leading concerns of the world, I concluded that their judgment in the use of liquor would satisfy me. If their judgment in business matters could command the respect and attention of the leaders of trade on both sides of the sea, their decision as to the use of liquor was not apt to be wrong.

And as opportunities came to me to go around in homes and at public places, I find that I do not occupy a solitary position. The tendency to abstain from liquors is growing more and more among young men of today. The brightest young men I know, young men who are filling positions of power and promise, never touch a drop of beer, wine, or intoxicants of any sort. And the young man who today makes up his mind that he will be on the safe side and adhere to strict abstinence will find that he is not alone. He has now the very best element in business and social life in the largest cities of our land with him.

It will win him surer favor than aught else in eyes which he will some time think are the sweetest he has ever looked into.

Y. P. B. News Notes

Special Correspondence

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national general secretary of the Young People's Branch, is one of the most versatile, adaptable and acceptable speakers that Colorado has ever had. The week opened with the Sixth district convention where she made a fine impression. On that occasion the members of the Le-Roy Y. P. B., a large country branch, had the rare privilege of hearing the message of their national leader and coming in touch with her. The other places visited were Fort Morgan, Denver, Boulder, Fort Collins and Greeley. At each a delightful afternoon function, as well as addresses in schools and to gatherings of young people, gave impetus to the work. Educators were very appreciative in their attitude. One invited Mrs. Perkins to speak on social morality to a special group of girls; another set aside a long period for an address in a business college, followed by questions on the cigaret by the instructor, who warned his pupils that "the cigaret reduces efficiency twenty-five percent and that young people cannot afford to enter the business world with such a handicap." Mrs. Maude B. Perkins is most cordially invited to come again and often to Colorado.

It is fortunate for the Y. P. B. work in North Dakota that Mrs. Necia E. Buck, state organizer, is also Y. P. B. secretary for the state. Mrs. Buck understands and loves young people and is always on the lookout for opportunities to gather them into the Y. P. B. Since the state convention, Mrs. Buck has succeeded in organizing three lively branches as follows: Preston Y. P. B. with ten boys and three girls, Mrs. Rose Kyle, superintendent; Calvin, with nineteen girls and eleven boys, Mrs. John Porter, superintendent; and Pingree, with twenty-four members and Prof. F. W. Jungck as general secretary. All of these young people are eager and interested and are sure to make their influence felt in the future history of North Dakota.

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Mention style Number 300C along with name, address and size and your dress will be delivered postage free. Pay postman only $14.95 on arrival.

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EUROPE

Rev. Dr. L. D. Bass, Kilmarnock, Va., and Miss Eleanor Bass, music teacher, Greenville, N. C., are to take a party through Europe, starting in June, visiting ten countries, the battlefields, the Passion Play. Those who covet the opportunity offered for travel, at moderate expense, in a congenial group of cultured people are cordially invited to join this party, conducted by an experienced guide.

Enforcement Institute and Jubilee Banquet Features of North Dakota's Mid-Year Meeting

Barbara H. Wylie, State Corresponding Secretary

Of special interest was the enforcement institute in connection with the mid-year meeting of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. executive committee, held in the First Baptist Church, Fargo. The state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, presided, and Rev. R. W. Hobbs, D. D., pastor of the church, offered prayer. A splendid array of legal talent had consented to help and, under the general topic, "Duties and Obligations of Officers and Citizens in the Enforcement of Law," Attorney A. G. Divet outlined the duties of the Federal prohibition director and the attorney general of the state, stressing also the direct responsibility of the citizen to see that the law is obeyed. Judge M. J. Englert's subject was "The U. S. District Attorney and the States' Attorneys," and Judge Charles A. Pollock explained the duties of the U. S. marshal and the county sheriffs. These addresses were illuminating and the questions which followed showed the interest of the audience. Choice musical numbers were furnished by Miss Vera Redgrove, Mrs. Walter R. Reed, Mrs. George F. Dippell and Mr. Byron Hanson.

Next day, another session was held, the general topic being, "Methods of Procedure in Law Enforcement." Judge B. F. Spalding spoke on injunction and abatement, Rev. F. L. Watkins on the enforcement of the Anti-Cigaret, Anti-Snuff and Anti-Gambling laws, and Mr. Arthur A. Stone, Federal prohibition director, on prohibitive taxes. These helpful addresses were followed by a prolonged series of questions and much valuable information was given.

Jubilee Membership Banquet

Very enjoyable was the gathering of white-ribboners on this occasion. Mrs. Anderson, as toast mistress, was happy in her introductory remarks. As a member of the state trio team, she spoke of the duties of president in the intensive membership drive, calling upon the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, and the treasurer, Mrs. W. E. Black, to tell of the duties of corresponding secretaries and treasurers, respectively. Mrs. Fred M. Wanner, state vice-president, spoke on "Three Times Three," concluding her remarks with a solo, "Go on, go on," much to the delight of her hearers. Mrs. Frank Beasley, recording secretary, told us "How to Reach the Women of the Rural Districts"; Mrs. Necia E. Buck, state organizer, answered the question, "Why a Million Members?" and was followed by Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, president of the Fargo Scandinavian union and also a field worker, who spoke on the same subject. Miss Mary M. Carey's subject, "One Working Woman in Every Twenty-five," forcibly presented the work of Women in Industry. Mrs. Emma H. Clark emphasized THE UNION SIGNAL trio team plan and Miss Gordon's song, "Signal Steam for the Trio Team," was heartily sung by all present.

Miss Ina R. Johnson, assistant Y. P. B. secretary, told of the benefits to be derived from the Daily Vacation Bible School. As conductor of a large school last summer, Miss Johnson introduced L. T. L. methods, securing 144 signatures against cigaret and tobacco smoking. The state superintendents present spoke three minutes each on, "My Department as a Member-winner." Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Child Welfare, Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, The Bible in the Public Schools, Mrs. Lulu W. Zimmerman, Social Morality, Mrs. Mary M. Shaver, Publicity, and Mrs. Mable J. Moyer, Sabbath Observance. Two distinguished gentlemen were introduced, Rev. F. L. Watkins, state superintendent of the Enforcement League and always a staunch friend of the W. C. T. U., and Dr. A. O. Fonkalsrud, superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, at which institution the crippled children, under the supervision of Mrs. Charles E. Jones, are being provided for so generously.

Two young lady reporters, Misses Finkle and Bacher, representing Fargo's two dailies, were introduced. To them the local and state unions are indebted for much valuable publicity.

Plans Adopted at the Executive Meeting

Reports for the past six months were encouraging. More unions had paid dues than at this time last year. Mrs. Buck reported the organization of sixteen local unions, sixteen L. T. L.'s, and three Y. P. B.'s. Plans were made for district conventions and it was decided to hold enforcement institutes in connection with these, as far as possible.

The membership drive was considered and because of conditions peculiar to North Dakota, it was decided to postpone the time for the intensive membership drive to May 10-31.

It was decided to send to Governor R. A. Nestos, a letter of grateful appreciation for the lofty sentiments expressed in his address at the State University on Founders' Day, in which he denounced the materialistic and un-Christian teaching too prevalent in many of our schools and higher institutions of learning.

The committee voted to endorse the action of the State Enforcement League and the North Dakota District of the Norwegian Lutheran Churches in condemning the attempt to repeal the Sunday theater law, through petitions now being circulated.

Word comes from the Virgin Islands that while American rule has improved health and education it has knocked the booze business clear out. Well, a community can't have 'em all at the same time.—*Goldfield* (Nev.) *Tribune.*

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Florida's First State Conference Full of Enthusiasm and Inspiration

Julia H. Webb, State Superintendent, Sunday School Department

Gainesville was honored in entertaining the first state conference ever held in Florida, and she showed her appreciation of this honor by the splendid manner in which she received and entertained her guests. The evening before the conference the Gainesville union gave a most delightful reception at the White House Hotel in honor of the national representatives, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, national corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, national director of Child Welfare, and the state officers. A fine musical program was rendered, after which the guests were invited to partake of dainty refreshments. In the dining room a white and gold motif was carried out in the decorations.

Needed: Prayer, Purpose, Plans and Push

The conference opened the following morning at the Baptist church with Florida's state president, Miss Minnie B. Neal, in the chair. After the singing of "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" a devotional service was conducted by Rev. Mable Quam Stevens, state superintendent of the Open Forum department, who read the story of "Deborah as Judge of Israel", making very impressive comments and stating that woman's work today is the same as Deborah's in her day. The two national guests were presented by the state president, Miss Neal, in her usual bright and attractive manner. She expressed her great love for the letter P, not only in names, but also in methods of work, speaking of the great need of prayer, purpose, plans and push in all of our undertakings. Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Perkins replied that they had been many times compared to peas in a pod and to almost all kinds of peas, even to green peas, but there was one thing very evident and that was that they were "dry" peas. State plans were presented, first, by Mrs. Nellie Doig, state treasurer, who spoke on "When are Dues Due?" Mrs. E. J. Baird, treasurer of the Gainesville union, spoke on the topic, "Holding Members," (a continued story) and illustrated the needs with four p's as follows: First, be prompt and punctual, second, be pleasant, third, be patient; and fourth, be prayerful.

All joined in singing "Ring, Jubilee Bells" after which another very important part of the program was taken up—the membership crusade.

Mrs. Susie Smith Bell, state corresponding secretary, being absent, her paper, "The Trio Team," was read by Mrs. Flower. The second topic, "Three Hours Work by Each Member," was presented by Mrs. Andrews of the High Springs union. She spoke of the use of the telephones, social calls, letters and invitations in our work and gave as her keywords, plan, push, and work. The third message, "All Christians Members," was very fully and capably handled by Mrs. Ida Flowers, state vice-president. She showed why the members of all missionary societies, all pupils in the Sunday schools, and all women in civic organizations, educational workers, social workers, child welfare workers, reform workers, and Americanization workers should be in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Mattie P. Frost, president of the Jacksonville union, very ably presented the subject, "Winning by Literature," showing that literature helps to knowledge, which is power. Mrs. Stevens spoke on "Why Take THE UNION SIGNAL?" after which all united in singing "Signal Steam for the Trio Team," by Anna Adams Gordon. Mrs. Parks told a very interesting story of this song, which is only one of many given us by our wonderful national president and leader, Miss Gordon.

"In Quest of the Million" or "The Why and Wherefore of all this Crusade for Members" was extensively and interestingly handled by Mrs. Parks. "Women and Money", or the campaign for new members in Gainesville, was given by Mrs. Miller.

Methods of Winning Members

"Department Methods Practically Applied to Winning Members" was introduced by Dr. Grace Parker, who conclusively showed that Child Welfare is a very great work and should bring the greatest of results. Rev. Mable Stevens showed how the Open Forum department should successfully interest the public, in general, in becoming members of the W. C. T. U. Miss Julia Webb, state superintendent of the Sunday School department, placed the spiritual welfare of the child first, stating that the great victory of today was due largely to the faithful teachings in the Sunday school. The district presidents, Mrs. Baird of Alachua district and Mrs. Weihe of Marion district, advocated the changing about of posters in the districts, the reading of THE UNION SIGNAL and Child Welfare work. Miss Katherine Boyles, superintendent of Exhibits and Red Letter Days, told of the work of her department in the winning of new members. Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins summed up all of these most excellent topics by applying house making methods to the W. C. T. U. In raising a very large tent, each man pulled on one certain rope and that brought up the tent. A citizenship round table was very interestingly and helpfully held by Mrs. Mable Perkins Dean, recording secretary. Mrs. J. E. Sheffield, president of the Lake City union, gave an excellent address on "Enforcement of Laws" and a paper was read from A. L. Allen, prohibition director of Florida, on "Florida's Law Enforcement Program."

Reasons For Enlarging Membership

Dr. Anderson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Gainesville, gave a forceful address on our present and future warfare. He stated that no act of law could make wrong right, adding that there is no law that protects and blesses more than does the 18th Amendment. He said that the world war memorialized our young men, but that the battle which resulted in the 18th Amendment memorialized the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Perkins, speaking upon "The Mother's Problems" and "Mother's Meetings" showed that while this is new work to all other organizations it is not new to the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Perkins delivered splendid addresses. Mrs. Parks compared the W. C. T. U. to a million dollar manufacturing company established to create sentiment to outlaw the liquor traffic. She stated that there were thirty-one organizations manufacturing sentiment of a different nature and showed in a very forceful and conclusive manner why this is a critical time for state and nation. She closed by giving eighteen excellent reasons why we should continue in our million dollar manufacturing company and secure new stockholders. Mrs. Perkins showed how very necessary is the work of the Child Welfare department, for our nation's future depends wholly upon what we make of our children today.

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That "Straw Vote" on Wine and Beer

(An Actual Occurrence)

The business woman was just about to enter the elevator when two or three men passed her talking loudly about "No one wants prohibition anyway. The referendum one of our papers has been taking proves *that*." The car was filled and she waited for the next. The elevator starter was standing near. He also had heard the conversation and a look of disgust overspread his face. Catching the eye of the business woman he exploded: "This rum question makes me plumb tired! What's the matter with those folks, anyway? Ain't prohibition in the Constitution, I'd like to know?"

"I suppose you have seen what the paper is doing, haven't you?" asked the woman. "You know every day it announces the results of referendums it claims to have taken in buildings, this among them, and that they show the majority have voted for wine and beer. It even prints the figures."

"Yes, I know it, but where do they get *that* noise? 'Wets win in this building!' Did they come to your office?"

"I don't think so and none of the folks I've asked saw them."

"I'm in charge of all these elevators, and *I* didn't see any one, either. S'pose they took it secretly among those they knew were wet, if they took it at all, and your office was too dry to suit 'em. What do they want liquor back for, I'd like to know? I wish they'd ask *me* whether prohibition was a success."

"What would you say?" asked the woman with interest.

"I could say plenty, all right. I'd tell them of the drunks who used to come in here and I had to throw 'em out. Weren't all down-and-outs, either. Why, the guys that operate in business, right here in the loop, were some of 'em so pickled they couldn't think straight half the time, let alone do any work. I'd have to coax 'em out, quiet-like, so folks couldn't spot 'em. *Booze*—what's it done for folks, I'd like to know?"

His hearer suggested that women, anyway, would stand firm for a dry country, but to her surprise this brought another outbreak:

"Huh, the women? Didn't that paper say some women's clubs are all for the booze? What for? I don't believe they are!"

"Neither do I, and there are the women in the homes, the mothers who, like your wife, get the children ready for school, cook the meals, and take care of the house. They won't let the prohibition law be changed, and there are many of them, you know."

"Sure they *could* do it, only *they don't get together*. That's why the crooks and rummies get by—the good people don't stand together. I'll tell you that if they *don't* though, the booze is sure going to get us again. Why, you know, if they'd just vote in the dry men and women, all the other questions would settle themselves, 'cause a dry man will be able to vote right on other things. I don't mean he wouldn't make mistakes now and then, but the country would be safe under him. But you just look out for these fellows that take a drink once in a while. You've got to keep *them* out, 'cause you can't trust 'em to vote right, or do the right thing. Say, how many women are there in that temperance thing you've told me about?"

"The W. C. T. U.? About five hundred thousand in this country, I believe, but they are trying to double the membership this next year or so."

"Well, I hope they go to it—and hustle, too! They oughtn't to stop for another thing. Let 'em tie up this booze and settle it good and hard once for all. Of course, you don't need to say *I* said so, 'cause I'm only the elevator starter. But I hear what everybody says.—This way—going up—"

And the business woman stepped into the elevator, wishing with all her soul that every member of the W. C. T. U. could have heard the earnest speech of this man, an inspiration to work for and win more members, and elect to office dry men and women, that the world may be made "safe for democracy" and for the children of the future.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia" is bound for India, having among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford, who have become acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle, her small son, Eric, and Angela O'Connor, who, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, is on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, who is a total abstainer, is glad to note that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, Harford is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Through pity for her he breaks his reticence on the subject, and tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise, but does not mention any particular reason therefor. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and the wedding takes place. After a long railroad journey they arrive at Seraneb. During the course of the first dinner in the new home, Fortescue urges wine upon his wife, and under its influence she becomes first talkative and then drowsy, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment, who pours out his fears to his wife.)

CHAPTER IX.

"Cheer up, my Divan, all the sahib-log drink the sharab. She will be the same as the rest."

"No, no! my beautiful Mem will be lost! lost! a drunkard! I see into the future. My Bible says no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom." He shuddered.

"Hush! my husband. The Good God is merciful; let us ask Him to keep the beautiful Mem Sahiba from loving the drink."

The two humble native Christians knelt, and prayed for the fair girl wife, in the adjacent bungalow. Then Divan rose up, and Maryam said "My husband, do not give the Mem Sahiba wine or whisky."

"But, woe is me, I must obey my Sahib!"

"Well, then do not thou fill her glass unless the Sahib orders thee."

"True, oh wife! I will not; this hand shall not give my Mem the bottle of its own will. I will go now and see Shib Das, the khansama. Thou knowest his love of sharab. I may perhaps guard him from the serpent's venom, though over my Sahib's wife I am powerless."

He went along the line of houses and entered a dim interior, where, by the light of a flickering wick in a saucer of oil, a man and a woman and several children crouched together on the floor.

"Thy dinner was good, oh Shib Das! The Mem Sahib was glad at the good food!"

Shib Das grunted, his wife laughed. "Oh Master, see the clever khansama! His lord's whisky has made a beast of him!"

"Whisky! drunk again, oh Shib Das! What of your prophet, oh son of Mahomet? You break his law!"

The man grunted again; the woman laughed harshly.

"He is no worse than you Christian-dog. The Sahib and the Mem Sahiba are Christians, they drink the sharab. Dost thou, oh owl and son of an owl, set thyself up to teach? Thou art not wise."

"I am wise enough to tell thee that my husband is in danger of losing his situation. The Sahib said to me, 'Find out who has meddled with my whisky.' Thou hast done this thing, oh Shib Das! Woe, woe, Shib Das, to thy wicked drinking. Thou wilt lose thy soul, thou son of evil!"

"He is no more evil than the Sahibs," shouted his wife, turning on Divan Singh. "Thy Christians are the drunkards: it is they who teach the poor children of Mahomet to drink sharab and disobey their Prophet. You are a Christian—tell me why your Jesus men and women drink wicked water?"

Divan Singh sighed. "It is not my Jesus who teaches His children to drink. No, no! He says, 'No drunkards shall enter into heaven,' but it is Shaitan (Satan) who deceives and mocks the poor Christians, and makes them disobey Jesus."

"Well, we, thy servants, are as good as the Sahibs," returned Sunnia, the wife.

"Nay, say not so; every soul must speak to God for himself. I tell thee, Sunnia, that thou shalt promise to keep thy husband sober and he shall then stay in the service of the Sahib." He turned to the khansama with a heavy heart.

"Shib Das, I can cause thee to go, but tell the truth and thou shalt keep thy situation."

Shib Das grunted, but his wife flung herself down, and shrieked "Forgive, forgive, oh Master-jee! Thy servant will tell thee the truth. Shib Das took that whisky: I saw him do it."

"And tell me then, Sunnia, what put he into the bottle?"

"I know not! I know not! Speak, oh my husband!"

"Speak, and fear not, oh Shib Das! I will ask the Sahib to forgive thy fault. Thou dost not want to lose thy twenty rupees each month?"

"Nay, nay, tell him!" implored the wife.

"That spirit which thou burnest under thy silver kettle I took and poured into the Lord Sahib's whisky," said Shib Das, sullenly.

"Spirits of wine, sayest thou? No wonder the Sahib spat it violently on the floor! But now thou hast confessed, I will see the Sahib and ask His Highness to pardon thee. Shib Das, wilt thou give up this bad drink? It biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder! Look at thy children in rags and dirt, because thy rupees go to the drink shop."

"Master-jee, help me! help me! the sharab beckons to me, it goes down sweetly. Thy servant cannot say nay to it!"

"Poor slave, I will ask my God to help thee! Sunnia, come to me when thy husband wants drink, I will get thee medicine for him, and go not thou, Shib Das, to the bazaar for vegetables; Sibbo shall buy them. Thou will not then be tempted to spend the Sahib's money in drink. Thy wife shall take thy wages to buy thy food for herself and the children."

This arrangement suited the wife Sunnia, but her husband frowned and objected. There is no part of his work which a khansama likes so well, as the daily marketing in the bazaar, armed with his Sahib's money. He is then a person of importance, and can enter into the public questions of the hour. As nearly every operation of the Indian is performed in public, there is always an audience. Dressing, washing, shaving, eating, smoking, all are transacted out-of-doors. The mechanic does all his work crouching on the ground outside his hut, carpentering, tinning, stick turning. The tradesman also lives in the public gaze, squatting on the ground in the midst of his wares. The tailor with his sewing machine, the silversmith with his smelting coals, the bunia with his grains and the draper with his cloths, none rise from their crouching position to attend to customers, everything is within reach. Public questions are discussed, the talk of the bazaar is the sole excitement of an Indian community. Woe betide the delinquents who owe money, are unjust to their servants or cheat the merchants! All is known and commented on. Religion enters into every dealing; the fakir is generally somewhere about, and the Hindu temple and Mosque are always near the bazaar. Into this seething life, Shib Das went daily, and spent his master's money in drink, the coarse kind of rum sold cheaply to the natives. But now this avenue of amusement and indulgence was closed, and he was sobered by the shock.

(To be continued)

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Attention, Everybody!

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

During the three weeks' intensive membership campaign, April 24 to May 14, THE UNION SIGNAL is eager to do its part in helping you interest others to become members of the W. C. T. U. When you are fully informed and awake to the needs of the hour, you will not hesitate to ask others to join our great organization. You will be prepared to meet the opponents of prohibition with facts so convincing as to silence all their arguments. Therefore, we make the following THREE WEEKS offer:

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True Friends

Herein please find $1.50 to renew our subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL. We think it has accomplished more good than any other paper printed. We have been taking it for quite a good many years, for it utters the sentiments which my wife and I firmly believe, and we expect to take it so long as we live. We thank God that the W. C. T. U. was ever organized and we feel that He has been leading it and will ever lead it to victory all the way. May God bless you all is the prayer of your ever well wishing friends,

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Law,
McAlester, Okla.

What One Woman Did

This is W. C. T. U. day in Oklahoma City and I want to go to the meeting but the weather prevents, so I am going to do the next best thing, and that is, send you one new subscriber and ask you to add it to the list of names that is sent in from Oklahoma for the first of March subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL.

M. R. R.
Guthrie, Okla.

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa
2. Grady County, Georgia
3. Boone County, Illinois
4. Barton County, Kansas
5. Harper County, Kansas
6. LaPorte County, Indiana
7. Norfolk County, Mass.

A Warning to the American People

The Scriptural teaching, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," is emphasized by the following, which was unanimously adopted by the Judicial Section (composed only of Judges) of the American Bar Association at its Annual Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 31, 1921.

"The Judicial Section of the American Bar Association, venturing to speak for all the Judges, wishes to express this warning to the American people:

"Reverence for law and enforcement of law depend mainly upon the ideals and customs of those who occupy the vantage-ground of life in business and society.

"The people of the United States, by solemn constitutional and statutory enactment, have undertaken to suppress the age-long evil of the liquor traffic.

"When, for the gratification of their appetites, or the promotion of their interests, lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers, and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law, or any other law, they are alding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide; they are sowing dragon's teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest."

(The above may be had by writing to American Tract Society, 101 Park Ave., New York. 10 copies free. 100 copies, 30c. 1,000 copies, $3.)

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Signal Steam for the Trio Team

Law Enforcement Quiz

(Answers in this issue.)

1. What has prohibition done for women and children?
2. For the sake of the workingman should prohibition be nullified or enforced? Why?
3. From the viewpoint of law enforcement discuss the importance of the primaries and the elections.
4. How does Gene Stratton-Porter believe women may best promote sentiment for law observance?
5. "The paramount duty of Christian women," What is it?
6. What bearing has education upon observance of law, according to Marietta Holley?
7. What arguments in favor of law enforcement may be gathered from the statements of governors and mayors?
8. Compare the efforts of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment with those of the W. C. T. U.
9. Give the fourth, sixth and tenth "commandments" of the Women Voters' Decalogue. Show how their observance will aid in law enforcement.
10. What warning is issued by the judicial section of the American Bar Association in regard to observance and enforcement of law?

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly — Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

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Vol. XLVIII — EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, APRIL 13, 1922 — No. 15

Herbert Hoover says—"If we could grapple with the whole child situation for one generation, our public health, our economic efficiency, the moral character, sanity and stability of our people would advance three generations in one—Every child delinquent in body, education or character is a charge upon the community."

FOR THE SAKE OF THE FUTURE, HOLD AND ENFORCE THE PROHIBITORY LAW

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HOUSE BILL PROVIDES FOR DEPORTATION OF ALIEN VIOLATORS OF PROHIBITION AND NARCOTIC LAWS—UNUSUAL NUMBER OF SEATS IN SENATE TO BE FILLED IN NOVEMBER—AMERICA SPENDING MILLION DOLLARS DAILY FOR VETERANS—POSTERS CARRY EASTER MESSAGE—PROVISIONS OF BONUS BILL

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Alien Violators of Prohibition and Narcotic Laws Will Be Deported Under House Bill

By a vote of 222 to 73, the House this week passed and sent to the Senate House bill H. R. 11118, authorizing, if the Secretary of Labor so orders by his warrant, after hearing, the deportation of aliens in the United States who may be convicted for violation of the Federal liquor and narcotic acts; and for violation and conviction after serving sentence of those convicted under state laws for violation of liquor and narcotic acts.

There are approximately 8,000,000 aliens in the United States. It is estimated that about 30,000 of them are violating either the narcotic law or the prohibition law.

In many places the majority of the liquor law violators are aliens.

The United States has provided for years for the deportation of alien criminals violating laws involving moral turpitude. Up to the present, the laws relating to the prohibition of narcotics and the liquor traffic have not been construed as involving moral turpitude.

We do not permit aliens who have violated the laws of their own countries to enter the United States, and if these aliens violate the laws of this country before being naturalized should they not be put in the same class? The only way to do this is by deportation.

The United States is the melting pot of the world. It can assimilate all law-abiding people who come to its shores. The persistent law violator carries no credentials which give him any claim to citizenship. The opportunities which this nation offers to new-comers is based upon orderly government. Every personal and property right we have is conditioned upon law and its enforcement. Have those who will not obey the laws which guarantee these blessings a right to ask for citizenship or to remain in a country made great and prosperous by constitutional and statutory enactment and their enforcement?

More Than Usual Number of Seats in Senate to be Filled Next November

Owing to death and resignation the number of contests for the Senate elections next November will be, as it stands today, 35, just three more than one-third of the Senate which is elected every two years.

Senators Crow and Pepper of Pennsylvania are serving under gubernatorial appointments, filling the places of the late Senators Knox and Penrose. Senator Rawson of Iowa is serving by appointment also, filling the vacancy made by the resignation of Judge Kenyon. Senator Gooding of Idaho was appointed to succeed former Senator Nugent, who resigned more than a year ago to accept a Federal appointment. Senator du Pont of Delaware is also serving under appointment, succeding former Senator Walcott.

Senators whose successors are to be elected are:

Crow and Pepper, Pennsylvania; Calder, New York; du Pont, Delaware; France, Maryland; Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Hale, Maine; Johnson, California; Kellogg, Minnesota; La Follette, Wisconsin; Lodge, Massachusetts; McCumber, North Dakota; McLean, Connecticut; New, Indiana; Page, Vermont; Poindexter, Washington; Sutherland, West Virginia; Townsend, Michigan; Gooding, Idaho; Rawson, Iowa; Ashurst, Arizona; Culberson, Texas; Gerry, Rhode Island; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Jones, New Mexico; Kendrick, Wyoming; King, Utah; McKellar, Tennessee; Myers, Montana; Pittsman, Nevada; Pomerene, Ohio; Reed, Missouri; Swanson, Virginia; Trammell, Florida; Williams, Mississippi.

The early dates for primaries when senators will be nominated are in Indiana, May 2; Pennsylvania, May 16; Florida, June 6; Maine, June 20.

America Spending a Million Dollars a Day For Veterans, More Than Any Other Nation

The United States government, through the Veterans' Bureau, is pouring out its funds at the rate of $1,000,000 for every day in the year and is doing more for former service men than any other country in the world.

The government just now is paying out $700 a year per man in cash for the purchase of medical treatment and other benefits for former service men and their dependents who are in need of assistance.

A total of 649,588 persons are on the rolls of the Veterans' Bureau as beneficiaries. This year the Bureau will spend $438,122,400 to buy direct and indirect aid for former service men and their relatives. Next year the Bureau plans to spend $455,232,702, according to the budget estimate now before Congress.

Only one other item of government expenditure for next year exceeds that proposed for the Veterans' Bureau. This is interest on the public debt, which will total more than $900,000,000. For the Navy department the government plans to spend only $370,000,000 next year, or $85,000,000 less than for the Veterans' Bureau. The giant pension list of the United States next year will total $252,350,000 in addition to the cash to be paid out by the Veterans' Bureau.

Since its establishment—at first under the title of the War Risk Insurance Bureau—the Veterans' Bureau has paid out a total of $1,259,930,730 on account of former service men and their dependents. This is the total expenditure up to January 1. A small army of clerks and accountants is kept busy daily in the Bureau, keeping track of the vast disbursements and the millions of checks mailed.

How the money was disbursed is shown in the following table prepared by Director Forbes: Vocational training, $212,724,533; insurance, $283,286,606; compensation, $300,141,767; allowances, $282,049,110 marine and seamen's insurance, $35,084,378; medical and hospital service, $99,566,243, and administrative, $47,078,092. The total is $1,259,930,730.

There are now on the rolls of the veteran's bureau a total of 649,588 persons who are receiving cash or for whom money is being paid out for service and other benefits on account of service during the great war.

These persons are classified as follows: Receiving vocational training, 107,478; compensation, 361,113; insurance, 150,107, and hospital treatment, 30,890.

In addition to its other benefits, the veterans' bureau is operating for ex-service men a gigantic insurance business with no administrative cost to those insured. Insurance in force totals more than $3,500,000,000. Up to February 28, the bureau had disbursed more than $300,000,000 in insurance benefits.

A New Promise of Peace at This Easter Time

Thousands of these posters are carrying their Easter season message from the National Council for Reduction of Armaments:

"Everywhere the earth is seeking to renew its life in the path of the great war's devastation. Men themselves are again taking hope and daring to feel the promise and joy in life. Not my life nor your life, but all life—its hope, its promise, its opportunity for the realization of the longing in the souls of men, is sacred. War is the great blasphemy against life."

This is the thought that the Council hopes the Easter season will leave uppermost in the minds of all men and women, according to Frederick J. Libby, its executive secretary, in a recent Washington interview.

Provisions of Bonus Bill

As passed by the House the Bonus Bill would provide for immediate cash payment to veterans whose adjusted service pay would not exceed $50 and would give to other veterans the option of these four plans:

Adjusted service certificates, with provisions authorizing loans by banks in the first three years after next October 1 and by the government thereafter; the certificates to run for twenty years and to have a face value at maturity of the amount of the adjusted service credit at the rate of $1 a day for domestic service and $1.25 a day for foreign service, increased by 25 per cent. plus interest at the rate of 4½ per cent compounded annually.

Vocational training aid after January 1, 1923, at the rate of $1.75 a day, the total payments not to exceed, however, 140 per cent of the adjusted service credit.

Farm and home aid, under which veterans purchase or improve farms or homes would be paid after July 1, 1923, a sum equal to their adjusted service credit, increased by 25 per cent.

Land settlement, under which land would be reclaimed under the supervision of a special board and farm units established for sale to the veterans at a price fixed by the board less the amount of the adjusted service credit due the purchasers.

Department of Justice Requested to Take Over Activities of Social Hygiene Board

The United States Interdepartment Social Hygiene Board, at a recent meeting, unanimously voted to request the Department of Justice to take over the activities now being carried on by the Board.

Representatives of six national organizations of women attended the meeting and urged the continuance of the constructive, preventative work such as has been done by the Board since its creation.

Dr. Valeria H. Parker is the executive secretary of the Board.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., April 8, 1922.

Constantinople Inaugurates Drive For Prohibition

A drive for prohibition is being made in Constantinople by a Turkish committee organized to fight the use of alcohol, it is reported. Pictures showing results of intemperance are exhibited in the movies. A determined attempt to limit the drinking places in the city is to be made, and newspaper owners will be asked to reject liquor advertising.

Quiet on the Streets Due to Absence of Intoxicated Persons

The *New York Herald* refers to one noticeable result of prohibition in New York City, namely, the quiet in the principal streets and the absence of intoxicated persons. This paper says: "Since prohibition the saloons, of which there were some 6,000 in New York, have almost disappeared as far as the general public knows. The business of selling liquor in hotels and cafes has dropped almost to zero, and casual drinking, of which there was a great amount in the city prior to prohibition, is virtually unknown. Even in New York City, now, the taking of a drink is, to the participants, an event of at least some importance."

Platform of Gifford Pinchot Includes Prohibition

The platform of Gifford Pinchot in his candidacy for the governorship of Pennsylvania gives in brief and direct terms his aims. As quoted by the Philadelphia *North American*, if elected governor of the state, Mr. Pinchot pledges himself to use the full power of his office to "drive all saloons out of the state and to prevent and punish bootlegging."

Ten Breweries Closed in Philadelphia

According to a press dispatch, ten breweries in the city of Philadelphia are finding that it does not pay to disobey the law. They have been closed by prohibition authorities pending payment of fines and penalties of thousands of dollars. The charge made against the proprietors is that beer containing more alcohol than the law allows has been manufactured.

Bishop Manning of New York Urges Support of Dry Law

Bishop William T. Manning, head of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, recently clearly stated his position with regard to the enforcement of prohibition. "I have never been in theory a prohibitionist," said the bishop, according to the *New York Herald*. "I do not agree with the extremists who say that to drink wine or beer is a sin in itself. From actual observation in the army, however, I believe that prohibition will be of great practical and moral benefit to the life of our country. From information coming to me from many sources I believe that prohibition is working great moral and practical benefit in the homes and conditions of life among the working people of our country as a whole.

"But the question now is not whether we believe or not in prohibition, but whether we believe in keeping the law of the land. Upon this question there is no room for two opinions. If we disapprove the prohibition laws we have the right to say so, and to work for their repeal. But none of us has the right to evade or disobey the law as it stands, and we cannot do this without working grave harm to our national life..... I call upon all our clergy and upon all our people, whatever their religion, to stand with their whole strength for the sacred principle of respect for law, upon which the life of our country depends."

Shaw Defends the Total Abstainer

Under the above heading the *Boston Herald* prints a most interesting statement from G. B. Shaw, who writes in response to a request from the editor of the *Westminister Gazette* on Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's recent statement that the total abstainer, and more particularly the life-long abstainer is, in the nature of things, imperfectly equipped for high literature, and his challenge to the Wesleyan president to enumerate a list of half a dozen great poets and another list of half a dozen critics who have been total abstainers. The noted author says:

"'Q' forgets Shelley and me, but his proposition that alcohol affects the extension of manhood is flatly contrary to obvious facts. Six drops of any alcoholic liquid will depreciate a man's critical acumen by 10 per cent. That is what people take alcohol for, it dulls their self-criticism and also their criticism of their surroundings, making them happy and silly. If it had the opposite effect the world would go dry at once. The world does not appeal from Philip sober to Philip drunk when it wants a sound judgment, which it seldom does.

"Shakespeare, who knew what he was talking about, said that the effect of drink on man was to steal away his brains. If 'Q' really said that it added another inch of gray matter, then I want to know how much 'Q' had had when he said it."

Former Federal Prohibition Commissioner Kramer Sounds Alarm

John R. Kramer, former Federal prohibition commissioner, who recently toured the state of Missouri under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in one of his lectures declared, as quoted by the *Springfield* (Mo.) *Leader*, "that the enforcement of prohibition is only a matter of a few years, for within a short period the coming generation will take charge of the affairs of the nation, and that generation will have little knowledge of the appetite for liquor, due to the fact that the manner in which it is now sold attracts no one but the man who has an unusually strong appetite for the same."

Mr. Kramer sounded an alarm to the supporters of prohibition and pointed out the following mistakes made by them:

"1. Slacking up of efforts of the supporters of prohibition after the passage of the law.

"2. Leaving the enforcement to the Federal government.

"3. Lack of interest of local officers in the law's enforcement.

"4. Feeling by the prohibition supporters that they have won, and a 'cocksure' feeling as to the ground that has been gained."

Portland Chamber Stands Pat On Volstead Act

Relief from the Volstead act will not be sought by the Portland (Oregon) Chamber of Commerce, following the decision of the board of directors of the organization, announced a few days ago, says the *Oregon Journal* (daily). "Recently the San Francisco chamber issued a referendum to its members and the Bay City business men went on record almost unanimously in favor of light wines and beer. San Francisco then asked for Portland's opinion. In replying, the directors said that Oregon had chosen prohibition two years before the national law became effective, and that this was evidence enough that the state desired continuance of the dry laws, independent of what relief might be accorded through national enactments."

Bishop Garland Makes Patriotic Appeal

The Law Enforcement League, recently organized in the city of Philadelphia, has been heartily endorsed by Bishop Garland, of the Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, in a letter published by the Philadelphia *North American*. We quote in part:

"I cannot understand how Christians can be sponsors for acts of disobedience to the law of our country as written in our Constitution. Especially should this be true of members of our church, who from the earliest days of infancy are taught to pray for those in authority over us, who are brought up to be law-abiding citizens.

"I am in hearty sympathy with the Eighteenth Amendment, but even if I were not, I would feel it my bounden duty to support the Constitution of my country and to deprecate every effort to promote a spirit of lawlessness and disobedience.

"I sincerely hope you may be able to get all the women of our church to become members of the Law Enforcement League. I feel sure that all our women will be glad to lend their support to a league which desires to enforce the laws of our country, to give protection to our homes, to eliminate much crime and immorality and to free our country from lawlessness."

How Long Beach Feels About Prohibition

"We believe the growth, prosperity and welfare of our city have been materially benefited by the abolition and banishment of the liquor traffic," declares the city council of Long Beach, California, in response to the request of the Chicago "city fathers" that it pass a resolution in favor of a modification of the Volstead law to permit the return of wine and beer. The Long Beach council goes on to say, that it is its opinion "that if city, state and national legislative bodies were as strongly in sympathy with the impartial enforcement of the federal prohibition act and placed themselves on record to that effect, much of the illegal propaganda would cease." The council further resolved that "the federal prohibition act has our hearty support and a copy of these resolutions shall be forwarded to our Representatives in Washington, to our honorable governor, to the *American Issue*, to the National and state W. C. T. U.'s, to the National Prohibition Headquarters and to the *California Voice*."

HOW A W. C. T. U. AMERICANIZATION WORKER SPENDS HER DAYS

Mrs. Almyra L. Porter

In the Woods Run district, Pittsburgh, Pa., to which this article refers, live Russian, Jewish, Slavic, Polish, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Italian and Colored people. The housing is a great problem. There are tenements where a whole family live in one room. Some have three or four rooms, with from four to six children and perhaps from four to six boarders. In Petoskey Street, there is a row of twenty-four houses, each with four rooms. Carter Alley runs parallel with Petoskey Street and has the same number of houses and rooms. Their back yards open into a court where the washings have to be hung and yet this is the only place where the children can play. An old-time hydrant is the only water supply for most of the houses opening in that court. The majority of the women may be seen barefooted even in winter. They provide much of the fuel for the family by gathering wood which has been thrown away at the mills, carrying bundles of it on their backs.—Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director Americanization Department.

The mother in the home has not been given the same opportunities to become a real American that her more fortunate husband enjoys. She has the care of the house and the children, and unless someone comes to her home, she has very little chance to know how her American neighbors live. The husband can go to night school, and in the mills and shops he can learn English.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, has a worker who goes into the homes teaching the mothers not only to read and write, but also how to be a good neighbor. If you should go with her some morning, she might take you to a Jewish home. The father is a tailor and there are two daughters. The family live in two rooms. The mother will be eager to take her lesson for she wants to be able to do all things just like an American, to be able to read and write as it will help in the business. In the next home is a Slavic family, father and mother, five children and a nephew whose mother is dead. The father is eating his breakfast, after which he will clear the table and wash the dishes. (This is the only home where the man does such work.) The mother is washing and the teacher will find a chair, or bench, and sit down and wait until the mother brings the baby, and her books for the lesson. In a Polish home are father, mother and seven children living in three rooms. The teacher is welcome not only to teach English, but the woman wants to know how to sew; ready-made clothes are so expensive for the children. Sometimes one must become a mechanic as occasionally a sewing machine needs repairing. The next home consists of a father, mother and a baby. The mother is quite young, her husband has been drinking and has beaten her until both her eyes are blackened. She does not want to read or write today and comes and sits down to tell the teacher her troubles. She appreciates a friend who will sympathize with her. A Russian Jewish family, father, mother and three boys, live in two rooms. The father is a shoe-maker and the mother is eager to learn to read and write. She has succeeded so well that now she can write checks when they buy an order of goods from a wholesale house. She is very proud that she can do it. Previously, she had to get someone else who knew English to do this for her and she did not like to have her neighbors know how much money they had in the bank. A Hungarian family, father, mother and three children, occupy three rooms and have four boarders. These people are getting ready to go back to Poland. The mother does not want to leave America. She wants her children to go to school and get an education and be Americans.

Today the mother may want the teacher to go with her to see about renting a house. Perhaps she has a sick child and would like to have the Settlement House send a nurse to her home. The husband is sick and must go to the hospital, and the mother wants the teacher to see about getting free milk at the milk station for the baby. Another will want to know about getting her "Annie" in the Fresh Air Home in the country, another will ask help in getting her child into the kindergarten and another will want to be shown how to use patterns for making dresses.

There is a settlement house in the neighborhood with a library and the children are urged to go there and get books. The mothers have the privilege of a bath twice a week; some mothers go and take all the children, the older ones bathing first and then caring for the younger children. Of all the homes the teacher visits, only one has a bath tub.

The great problem before America today is the foreigner within our gates. We cannot all serve as foreign missionaries, but we can lend a helping hand at our very doors. Let us be good neighbors and try to teach them the way of salvation and get them to accept Jesus Christ as their Saviour.

The W. C. T. U. Mission For Mexicans in Carlsbad, New Mexico

Theo. Whiting

An unusually fine piece of Americanization work is being carried on by the W. C. T. U. of Carlsbad, a little town in the southeastern corner of New Mexico.

For three years they have been steadily gaining ground until now they have reached a place where they can extend their influence by installing a Sunday service for the children and adults and a weekly sewing class for the women. The Mexicans are asking for these and also for a night school for adults.

With great devotion a few women have met the children each Saturday afternoon during the three years, and taught them sewing, manual training, English, and Christian American ideals through song and story.

I was happy to visit them at their Christmas celebration and a week later at a regular meeting.

The old adobe church with its windows partly boarded up, the roof and walls needing repairs, looked most dilapidated, but inside all cracks and blemishes were hidden by the festive ornamentations.

It was a bit surprising to find the Christmas tree surrounded with Mexican decorations. The usual dark red and green were replaced by the paler red and green, which are the colors of Old Mexico. A hundred Mexican flags floated from the ceiling, and the half dozen American Stars and Stripes scattered around the room, attracted far less attention than did the framed portraits of leading Mexican men and women. No disrespect for America was meant. A very helpful, kindly man had surprised the teachers with the decorations and he had used what he had at hand.

The bright faced, dark skinned, shining eyed boys and girls were seated upon tiers of benches of their own making, placed at either side of the tree. As they sang most lustily, "Be k-i-n-d, kind" and recited the ten commandments and beatitudes, or marched in a drill, we visitors could see that they had been well trained and that the hours spent at the mission were bright spots in their lives. The entire program of songs, recitations, and exercises was very creditably given.

The Mexican who had done the decorating was present as were many other men and women—pleased to watch their children perform. Mrs. Chaves, a Christian Mexican woman, acted as interpreter for these older people and assisted Mrs. Prickett, the superintendent, and her helpers.

At the regular meeting the next Saturday, about forty were present. The

Mission conducted by W. C. T. U. of Carlsbad, New Mexico

obedience, the interest. the eagerness, t active participation, the painstaki workmanship all showed that the forts of the past had had definite resul

Mrs. Dishman, the state superintende of Medal Contests, enlisted contestar for a boys' and a girls' contest in whi the recitations will be in Spanish.

The churches of Carlsbad agree that the Saturday and Sunday services can conducted by the W. C. T. U., all denor nations can unite and Christ's cause advanced even better than for one chur to carry the responsibility.

Mrs. Stockwell, who has been very s

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

DELAWARE'S GOVERNOR SCORES THE CHICAGO COUNCIL'S BEER AND WINE RESOLUTION

REPLIES TO THE WILMINGTON CITY COUNCIL

When the city council of Chicago adopted a resolution demanding the return of beer and light wines, and instructed the city clerk to send copies to the councils of all cities in the country having a population of 25,000 or more, it was not at all prepared for the cold reception its proposal was to meet. Among those who expressed their disapproval in no unmistakable terms was Governor W. D. Denney of Delaware, who in a message to the city council of Wilmington said in part:

"The Eighteenth Amendment was duly ratified by thirty-six states, the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states, which fact was duly proclaimed January 16, 1919. One year after said date the amendment under its terms became effective. My recollection is that since then the number of states have been increased to forty-six, leaving only two that have not ratified.

"The amendment thus becoming a part of the fundamental law of the land, Congress undertook to enforce the article by legislation which it deemed appropriate—the enactment of the Federal enforcement statute. The state of Delaware, having concurrent power with the Congress, likewise enacted legislation which in the judgment of the general assembly was deemed appropriate to give force and effect to the amendment within the state.

"It is this enforcement legislation which I assume the Chicago city council desires to have modified to the extent at least of allowing 'wholesome beer and light wine' to be manufactured, sold and distributed. And the council moreover desires the governor of the state, if the opportunity arises, to join in furthering this desire.

"It may be trite to say so, yet it would appear necessary to state a simple elementary truth of which I fear many people are ignorant, or, knowing it, impervious to. It is this: THAT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES IS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

"No Federal statutes, no treaties and no legislative enactments in the states can either nullify or impair it. All Federal and state officials are sworn to obey it and every citizen is not only legally but morally bound to respect it.

"Now, the Constitution prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation of 'intoxicating liquors.' Beer and wine have always been regarded as intoxicating liquor. Courts everywhere throughout the land have repeatedly so decided. Statutes—Federal and state—cannot by legislative definition, make them otherwise. So that when the Chicago council advocates a proposal that the state should legalize the manufacture, sale and distribution of beer and wines, it in substance advocates a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

"The council may, if it sees fit, champion such a proposal. I shall not. This I shall not do for at least two reasons. First, I am among those who, endeavoring to accord to the Constitution of our country the fullest measure of devotion, believe that the amendment in question should be honestly fortified by effective legislation.

"I am opposed to any scheme that would emasculate it by hostile enactment. Of course, the Congress and the legislators in the states have the power, if they choose to exercise it, to embark upon a program that means a deliberate purpose to refuse to support the Constitution by effective laws. Having sworn to defend and support it, however, I do not think self-respecting legislators would pursue such a faithless course.

"Second. If the legislature of any state should be so emboldened as to embark upon such a venture of practical nullification, it would attempt the impossible, for its enactment would immediately fail, because of its unconstitutionality.

"Inasmuch as the council has assumed to suggest to me what I ought to do in the premises, I may perhaps be permitted to reciprocate by assuming to make a suggestion to the council.

"My suggestion is: That instead of passing such resolutions, the best interests of the state would be better subserved if the council should, in resolutions, declare that the Constitution and laws ought to be honestly and conscientiously obeyed by all citizens everywhere, and if the same are not being obeyed, call upon all the people to rally to their defense."

The Labor Interests Misrepresented It

To any one who is accustomed to think things through, the statement of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, as given out by the Associated Press, concerning the modification of the Volstead act so as to permit the sale of light wines and beer, is nothing short of amazing in its hint of compromise with the anarchistic element in the nation, and amazing, yes, most amazing, in the appeal with which it concludes. But, perhaps the most absurd position taken by the executive council of the A. F. L. is that, since we have an "army of bootleggers," "thousands of "moonshiners," "increase in crime and insanity," "increase in unemployment," "increase in taxes" and a few more things, the one and only remedy for them is to allow the bootleggers and the moonshiners to operate legally. Just modify the laws so that they can legally sell light wines and beer and then we will have no trouble at all. Nobody will think of wanting to sell rye or corn or anything at all but the legal drinks. Can any sane, thinking man believe this for one moment? Use the same reasoning for other laws that we have. I read an editorial in the *Chronicle* only a few days ago, in which it was claimed that one hundred million dollars' worth of automobiles were stolen yearly. The article stated that "Many laws with heavy penalties attached have been enacted. Many arrests have been made, but it is difficult to secure convictions, and no perceptible slackening of the lawlessness is apparent." Let the executive council prescribe. Would it be this? "Call upon all citizens to help in having a law passed which will *permit the legal stealing of Fords and Chevrolets"?* Why not? Surely, this vast army of law-breakers must not be tolerated and our taxes will be increased or have been increased immensely in the effort to apprehend and convict these law-breakers; therefore legalize the theft of Fords and Chevrolets and we will have no further trouble. The law would be so much easier to enforce. The big cars can be so much more easily identified and so on and so on.

But it is not the easiest thing in the world to fool the average laboring man. This is not the first time the leaders of the Federation have tried to influence the rank and file against the prohibitory law and, to the eternal credit of many a labor union in dear old Georgia be it said, they refused to pass resolutions "suggested" by these leaders and stood true and firm "For God and Home and Native Land." We do not believe that in Georgia or elsewhere American Labor is going to endorse the movement of the executive council to license light wines and beer.

MRS. MARVIN WILLIAMS.
Vice-Pres. Georgia W. C. T. U.,
in *The Augusta Chronicle.*

Benefits of Prohibition Tremendous, Says Miss Hopley

"There is no pretense that prohibition has settled all of life's problems, but the benefit from it has been tremendous," says Miss Georgia Hopley, first woman United States prohibition agent, according to the Racine (Wis.) *Call.* "From everywhere come reports of improved conditions—civic, domestic, social, physical, mental, moral, financial and spiritual," she continued. "School superintendents are unanimous in their opinion that continuation of enforcement means better rising Americans. They report pupils healthier and happier, more punctual and thrifty, with fewer echoes of trouble at home. Social workers state their experience with families shows that the difficulties formerly met with, occasioned by intemperance and alcoholism, have almost entirely disappeared."

Discussing the enforcement of the dry amendment, she says: "The only way to have respect for the law is to see that people obey the law. It is not what one wants or does not want, individually, but what is on the statute books, for enforcement is the question which should be uppermost. The disrespecter of law is the disrespecter of government. While sober facts show a remarkable indication on the part of the people at large to respect the Eighteenth amendment, the rebellion against it in other quarters and the evil effect are obvious.

"I am just now answering through the press a statement made by a representative on the floor of congress that 'for the past few years conditions under prohibition have been nothing but straight hell,' by quoting the highest authority of the nation, President Harding, who stated recently:

" 'In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, families better fed and clothed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not only from our politics but from our memories.' "

BIG-CITY EXECUTIVES BOOSTERS OF PROHIBITION

DECLARE IT TO BE OF PRONOUNCED BENEFIT TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

Galveston's Mayor Emphatic in Approval of Dry Law

"GOOD! GOOD! GOOD!" is the way the mayor of Galveston, Texas, Hon. Charles A. Kenan, replies to the question asked him in a letter from THE UNION SIGNAL, as to his opinion regarding the effect of prohibition on the health, the happiness and the prosperity of Texas' big city. He unqualifiedly states that the dry law has been a big factor in reducing the drunkenness and the class of offenses that accompany that evil, and that it has also caused a decrease in crime. To the query as to its beneficial effect on juvenile delinquency and on domestic relations, he registers a positive affirmative. He believes that the law has been of advantage in the big industries in promoting greater efficiency and more steady work on the part of employes. He also affirms that he believes prohibition has promoted thrift, as indicated by increased savings in the banks.

Prohibition a Money-Saver, Says Lincoln's Mayor

Personally, I believe in prohibition and cast my vote to make Lincoln dry many years before the movement became nation-wide. I believe that prohibition of the public sale of liquor has been a good thing for a great many people. It has reduced the number of arrests greatly in this city but I can't say it has reduced crime to any great extent. I believe that a great deal of money that formerly went for liquor has been put into the savings bank and into buying homes, I do not believe that we will feel the real effect of prohibition until this generation has passed on, but the younger generation now growing up will not be subject to the temptation that this generation has had.

FRANK C. ZEHRUNG,
Mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Baltimore Notes Decrease in Drunkenness and Crime

Replying to your letter of March 1 to the mayor of Baltimore, which has been referred to me, I beg to say that prohibition has been a benefit to the city of Baltimore by lessening the number of arrests for drunkenness and assault, and especially diminishing crimes of impulse caused by drink.

When the law first went into effect, the decrease in the number of inmates in the lodging houses became so marked that many were closed To a certain extent, these lodging houses are again being used, probably largely due to business depression.

The law has been of advantage in the big industries in promoting efficiency and more steady work on the part of employes. The effects generally on the community have been beneficial, but drinking among a certain class has probably increased. Many men drink now who prior to the law did not indulge, simply because it is more difficult to obtain intoxicants, and it is considered clever by some to be able to out-general the law.

NATHANIEL G. GRASTY,
Secretary Board of Supervisors of City Charities.

Nashville Finds Dry Law an Advantage From All Points of View

The mayor of Nashville, Tennessee, Hon. Felix Z. Wilson, gives decided approval to the dry law as it has affected the city over which he presides as chief executive. His replies to questions asked him by THE UNION SIGNAL read as follows:

1. Has prohibition of the liquor traffic been of benefit to your city?
Yes.

2. Has it reduced drunkenness and the class of offenses that accompany that evil? Has it reduced crime?
Yes.

3. Has it had any effect on juvenile delinquency? On domestic relations?
Yes.

4. Has it affected the unemployment situation and have the charity organizations and those agencies that look after the poor noted any difference in the number of people who needed help?
Would be much worse under old conditions.

5. Has the law been of advantage in the big industries in promoting greater efficiency and more steady work on the part of employes?
Yes.

6. Has prohibition promoted the thrift movement as indicated by increased savings in your banks?
I would think so.

7. What in your opinion has been the effect of prohibition on the health, happiness and prosperity of your community?
Good.

Population of Workhouse Decreases in Louisville

Mr. N. A. Palmer, replying for Hon. Houston Quin, mayor of Louisville, Kentucky, to a letter inquiring as to the effect of prohibition on that city, gives the following significant facts and figures:

"Your first question, 'Has prohibition of the liquor traffic been of benefit to your city?' can be answered very definitely in the affirmative. This fact will be of interest to you in this connection. In 1908, when there were 903 saloons, the president of the Board of Public Safety of our city made the statement, which was published in one of our dailies, that they had been investigating and found that there were 400 places in the city where they were selling liquor without license, and gave notice that unless the sale of liquor in them was stopped they would be compelled to pay the regular license fee; and at this time without any licensed saloons there cannot be found more than half as many illicit places as there were according to this official statement at the time when there were nine hundred and three licensed saloons.

"I submit to you that while this is not ideal, we have made tremendous progress in that direction. The following figures comparing the last year with saloons and the first year without saloons is also significant:

"The last year before national prohibition, arrests for drunkenness in the city of Louisville, were 6,809; the first year after national prohibition, arrests for drunkenness were 1,061. The last year before national prohibition, commitments to the workhouse for drunkenness were 2,022; the first year after national prohibiton, commitments for drunkenness, 376.

"It would be impossible without careful inquiry to answer the remaining questions except in generalities, but I do not hesitate to say that there could not have been other than very decided improvement in each of the other lines when a change had come that brought about the comparative figures furnished."

Des Moines Mayor Characterizes Prohibition as Highly Valuable to Health and Welfare of Community

The opinion of Hon. H. H. Barton, mayor of Des Moines, Iowa, as to the effect of prohibition on his city is stated in the following strong words:

"It has been of incalculable value to the health and welfare of the community."

Of prohibition as a thrift promoter, he says: "Savings materially increased." In regard to the general effect on civic life: "Juvenile delinquency has decreased. The number of cases of intoxication is probably smaller; number of cases of alcohol poisoning larger." Of the unemployment situation, the mayor says: "Unemployment conditions are undeniably worse with the open saloon." As to the greater efficiency of employes in big industries, he replies: "Cannot say from personal experience. Have an idea it has promoted efficiency, however."

Better Home Conditions Inevitable Result of Prohibition, Says Bridgeport

Prohibition of the liquor traffic has been a benefit to the city of Bridgeport. It has reduced drunkenness and many of the resultant evils thereof. Unemployment in Bridgeport, as in every other industrial center, is unusually prevalent at the present time, and it is, therefore difficult to determine just what the effect of prohibition might be on the particular phase of our city life. It is inevitable that with less drunkenness the home life of many as well as the efficiency for the daily work will be improved.

N. FAHEY,
Secretary to Fred Atwater, Mayor
Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Fort Worth Executive O. K.'s Prohibition

Answering the question, "Has prohibition promoted thrift as indicated by increased savings in your banks?" H. E. R. Cockrell, mayor of Fort Worth, Texas, says, "My opinion is, it has." As to the beneficial effect of prohibition in his city, he replies with a definite "Yes". And concerning the beneficial effect on juvenile delinquency, answers, "I am of the opinion that it has had such an effect." He expresses the belief that under prohibition "there are fewer needing help," and that it has caused a decrease in drunkenness and offenses growing out of drunkenness and alcoholism.

Mobilize a Million Members

I.

Figure On This:

One-third Million Total Gain in Jubilee Members Our Goal this Third Year

1. We had 1-3 Million Members at beginning of campaign, March, 1920.

2. We want 2-3 Million Members by November, 1922.

3. We'll work toward 3-3 our Million Members by November, 1924.

The THIRD YEAR of the JUBILEE CAMPAIGN

Three Trumpet Notes for Victory

I WISH

I CAN

I WILL

We all wish for a larger membership.

We can find women all about us who ought to share with us the blessings of "belonging".

Will we each do our best to get three new members during the campaign?

Will we pledge every member in our union to give three hours to the pleasant task of winning members?

II.

Workers Wanted!

Trio-Teams Everywhere!

1. Have 3 national, state, local trio-teams, to direct and report. (But county and district teams are not ruled out.)

2. Pledge of 3 hours' work in getting new members during the year by every member. Each union furnishes own pledge card for this.

3. The 3 departments which offer best local membership plan to be stressed in programs and publicity.

III. Methods To Use

Third Intensive Membership Campaign for 3 days each Week of 3 Weeks.

April 24–May 14

1. Have 3 canvassers for each day in small unions; multiples of 3 in large unions.

2. Interest 3 groups especially: (a) Women in the churches. (b) Young women. (c) Women in business.

3. Get 3 special supplies prepared for intensive campaign. (a) Secure them from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters on 50-50 basis. (b) Handle from state headquarters. (c) Have a member of state trio-team in charge of supplies.

National W. C. T. U. Headquarters will be the clearing house for the 1921-1922 campaign but each state is to put on its own program.

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Evanston, Illinois, April 13, 1922

Approaching Primaries!

Indiana—May 2
Pennsylvania—May 16
North Carolina—June 3
Iowa—June 5
Florida—June 6
Maine—June 20
North Dakota—June 28

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, National W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary, on her return from a tour of the southern states, reports unusual interest and enthusiasm in the membership and law enforcement campaigns.

REMEMBER THE DATES
OF THE
INTENSIVE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE
APRIL 24—MAY 14
WORK FOR A DOUBLED MEMBERSHIP!

He Was Convinced!

"Yesterday at a meeting," writes Mrs. Josie Sizer, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., "my hostess brought in a man who, while favoring prohibition, felt that the law never can be enforced. I was glad to be able to tell him that the law is being enforced, and to show him statistics to prove it. He wanted to know where I got the facts, and I told him from THE UNION SIGNAL. I showed him the paper, calling special attention to the legislative page. He was interested at once, and subscribed."

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Of Course Abraham Lincoln Never Said It!

The effort of the opponents of prohibition to convince the people that Abraham Lincoln were he living would line up with them in their campaign against the Eighteenth Amendment is pathetic. In a circular sent out by the Association throughout the country they give the following statement as purporting to have been used by Abraham Lincoln:

"Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason, in that it attempts to control men's appetites by legislation and makes a crime of things that are not crimes. A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our government was founded. I have always been found laboring to protect the weaker from the stronger, and I never can give my consent to such a law as you propose to enact."

Investigation as to the authenticity of this statement was made years ago by Rev. Duncan C. Milner of Chicago. He sent copies of it to John Hay and J. C. Nicolay, Lincoln's great biographers who collected and edited his complete works. They replied that they had never found anything to warrant the statement and referred to Mr. Lincoln's great temperance speech in 1842 as giving his real sentiments. Officials of the liquor societies were asked where the quotation was to be found but none of them could tell of any edition of Lincoln's speeches where it appeared. At last, however, the false statement seems to have been traced to its source. The Rev. Duncan C. Milner, in an open letter dated March 26, 1922, published in the *Chicago Tribune*, tells its history, as follows:

"It made its first public appearance in an anti-saloon campaign in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1887. A circular was issued addressed to the Negroes and appealing to them in the name of their emancipator. The handbills were headed in large letters, 'For Liberty: Abraham Lincoln's Proclamation.' Underneath was a picture of a Negro kissing Lincoln's hand, which was striking off his shackles, and then the professed quotation. A few days ago Dr. Sam Small, the noted evangelist and lecturer, told me that he was in the Atlanta campaign in 1887, that the man who invented this false message confessed the fact to him. Mr. Small says he is ready to make his affidavit to this statement. This might settle the question."

This disclosure of the origin of the false statement, used so widely by the liquor interests, ought to be given extended publicity.

Are You Really Patriotic?

It was at a club meeting. The W. C. T. U. member was anxious to enlist the club folk in a concerted movement for a mass meeting of the women of the town to further law observance, so she skillfully led the conversation of a group, among whom she was seated, to the question of prohibition. She began: "Do you believe in the Eighteenth Amendment?"

"Why, of course we do!" was the astonished exclamation, in full chorus.

"What do you think of its enforcement?" she asked, and again the reply was prompt:

"Why, it's got to be enforced. *Of course* it must be enforced."

"But," said the W. C. T. U. member, feeling her way toward the hoped-for meeting, "don't you believe that in order to have the amendment enforced as it should be, you and I must be careful to observe minor regulations? If we expect others to observe that law, we shall have to respect the other laws."

Waiting for an equally hearty response to this most logical conclusion, she was amazed when a woman beside her—a prominent woman, a splendid woman, too—one who would have been insulted had anyone suggested that she was otherwise than a patriotic American—drew herself up, and said most emphatically, and as a matter of course:

"Well, I know one thing. I never obey a single law or regulation, unless it suits my comfort and convenience to do so!"

"An extreme case," you say, then you add, "Surely, no self-respecting woman in America would confess herself among the anarchists, where such a statement would inevitably place her."

In our work for law enforcement and law observance, and particularly for reverence for law, as the foundation upon which the others must be built, we may well submit our own lives to a rigid self-examination on this very point in order that, if we deliberately ignore minor rulings, we may not think ourselves superior to those persons brought into courts for law-breaking. Surely, in the sight of God, Who sees into our hearts and knows the many opportunities we have been given, we shall be held to a strict accounting.

The great need for continued work with children, young people, and older folks, too, in order to create a due regard for law, was seen by Lincoln when he voiced his famous lines concerning reverence for law. This point is earnestly stressed by our educators and welfare workers as they plan for the years when those now growing to manhood and womanhood must bear the burdens of the world. Always, thoughtful leaders have taught that law must be obeyed for the good of all. The only deliverance from what may seem at times its galling bonds lies in our being *im*pelled, instead of *com*pelled, to obedience because we love God and our fellow-man.

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to THE UNION SIGNAL, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add five cents to pay cost of exchange on checks or drafts on local banks. Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE A MENACE, SAYS THE PRESIDENT

President Harding, in an address at Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., as quoted by the press declared that in his experience of a year in the White House there had come to him no other such unwelcome impression as the "manifest religious intolerance which exists among many of our citizens and I hold it to be a menace to the very liberties we boast and cherish." He declared his belief in the part which religious reverence has played in American achievement. "My prayer for this republic tonight," he said, "is to reconsecrate us in religious devotion and make us abidingly a God-fearing and God-loving people."

In referring to the disregard for law, the President said: "Without giving too much weight to alarmist expressions, there is a very apparent tendency to a lighter and a more frivolous view of the citizen's relations to both the church and the state. We can hardly hope for a restoration of the old ideals in religion and in moral conduct, so long as this tendency to disregard the law shall continue. It is absolutely essential to the maintenance of a secure society and to the attainment of a proper moral plane, that the law should be recognized as sacred and supreme. It should have at its back and enlisted in its support every element of the community that realizes the desirability of sound, secure and stable institutions. Disregard of one statute inevitably must breed a lack of respect for the law in general. This tendency is obvious, and ought to give the deepest concern to people who have seen, in this world, the fearful results that may flow from the breakdown of respect for the social fundamentals."

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising evermore."

Women's Organizations Co-operate in Near East Relief

The Women's Emergency Committee, headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is endeavoring to raise a special fund for the relief of the children of the Near East. This committee was formed by fifty of the prominent women of America, representing the leading national women's organizations, to meet the financial crisis in the Near East, which necessitated a twenty-five percent cut in all appropriations and practically condemns to death 25,000 helpless children who are now dependent on American charity. The National W. C. T. U. is represented on this committee by Miss Anna Adams Gordon, its president. It is the object of the committee not so much to solicit large contributions from a few, though the call is for every woman to give her utmost, but to ask all women to give something. Coupon books, each representing the life of one of the 25,000 children who now face death, are being sent out over the country.

All contributions should be sent to Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, National W. C. T. U. treasurer.

Buy Your Stickers Early!!

Help to scatter broadcast the World's W. C. T. U. Convention stickers. Buy them in quantities and use on letters, post-cards, suitcases, packages, school children's note books or to fasten parcels. The Pennsylvania white ribboners are offering them at a most reasonable price, $3.00 per 1,000; 50 cents per 100. Send remittance with order to Mrs. James B. Scott, 593 South Forty-sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Congressmen Know All About Frances E. Willard

In one of the leading illustrated articles in the April issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, "The Most Powerful Lobby in Washington," complimentary mention is made of Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost and Dr. Valeria Parker, as representatives of the W. C. T. U. Their pictures appear among those of women who are exercising a wholesome influence on Congress.

"Statuary Hall itself is, for the most part, a museum of memorials to ideas and tendencies which the country rapidly is outgrowing," remarks Charles A. Selden, in the same article. "The one modern note, because it is the woman note, in the collection upstairs is in the figure of Frances E. Willard, placed there by Illinois, the only favorite daughter in a circle of favored sons. She is wedged in between John Corrie, M. D., of Florida, and Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri. Who remembers Corrie? Or is it Gorrie? The stone cutter was careless in chiseling the first letter of the name. He was selected by Florida as her representative in this hall of fame because he had invented an ice machine. He is not in the books of American biography. And who, except the historian, remembers Benton? He is not so far back but that twenty years of his life overlapped the time of Miss Willard. But there is no man in Senate or House today who does not know all about her. The thing which she fought for, and which her successors won, is today still a great issue in Congress between those who would destroy it and those who know that the fight to keep it alive is not yet over."

Germany Restricts Alcohol As Medicine

Physicians employed by the new sickness insurance society of Wurtemberg, Germany, are not allowed much latitude in prescribing alcoholic liquors, according to an item in an educational periodical published by the Deutsche Verein gegen der Alkoholismus (Oct.-Nov., 1921). Alcoholic drinks, such as red wine, Malaga, German sparkling wine, are to be ordered only in very urgent cases and then after the physician has assured himself of the scientific reasons for the prescription. They are never to be given as a general tonic.

Medicated wines can be replaced by other corresponding medicines. The addition of southern wines to mixtures and the employment of alcoholic iron extracts are forbidden.

The Aaronic Benediction

Used by the W. C. T. U. at Meetings

The Lord bless thee, and keep thee. The Lord make His face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace. Num. 6:24, 25, 26.

Risen!

When in the starry gloom
They sought the Lord Christ's tomb,
Two angels stood in sight,
All dressed in dazzling white,
Who unto the women said,
"Why seek ye the living among the dead?"

O ye of this latter day,
Who journey the selfsame way
Through morning's twilight gloom
Back to the shadowy tomb;
To you, as to them, was it said,
"Why seek ye the living among the dead?"

The Lord is risen indeed,
He is here for your love, for your need—
Not in the grave, or the sky,
But here where men live and die
And true the word that was said,
"Why seek ye the living among the dead?"

Wherever are tears and sighs,
Wherever are children's eyes,
Where man calls man his brother,
And loves as himself another,
Christ lives! The angels said,
"Why seek ye the living among the dead?"

—*Richard Watson Gilder.*

Hear the parable of Easter; the parable of the healing waters, the awakening sun, the risen Christ. In dry valleys desolate stretches of sage brush need only the touch of the waters stored in the mountains to become gardens and fruitful orchards. The cold fields, bare and sodden, burst into bloom under the fingers of the sun. The heart of man, long numbed with pain and sin, trembles into life with the coming of Christ. We have water enough and sun enough and gospel enough to transfigure the earth. We need to become channels of blessing.

—*Helen Barrett Montgomery.*

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RED LETTER DAYS

April 14—Young People's Branch Day (Birthday of Frances J. Barnes.)
May 8-14—Membership Week.

Kansas Holds Rousing Executive Committee Meeting

Special Correspondence

The official board meeting for the eastern section of Kansas, held recently in Topeka, proved both profitable and enjoyable.

After earnest discussion, it was recommended that enough money be borrowed from the Patriotic Fund to purchase the film, "Safeguarding the Nation." The use of this motion picture is to be offered to every county in the state at a charge which, while very low, will in a short time bring in returns sufficient to replace the amount expended, after which the film will be a source of income.

Stimulation of the public conscience on the subject of law enforcement, through a Star in the Window campaign, was another important matter considered, and the following plans to promote the distribution of the cards were adopted: Choose a special Sunday on which to ask every minister to speak for a few minutes on the subject of law enforcement, following his remarks with an announcement that a supply of the star window cards will be found in the vestibule in charge of a member of the W. C. T. U., one of the stars to be fastened on the front of the pulpit. Invite everyone to take as many as they will distribute to their neighbors. If practicable, ask for an offering for W. C. T. U. work. Secure the interest of newspaper men, and two or three days before the Sunday selected for action by the ministers, have the star reproduced in the papers, if possible, in connection with a stirring article explaining the plan and purpose of the campaign. On Monday, have members of the unions distribute stars to be placed in the windows of business houses.

The use of the Swedish Bethel church had been courteously offered, and the board met in this very pretty and convenient building. Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, our state W. C. T. U. president, presided and gave as the keynote of the gathering the word "Service". Cordial greetings were brought by the president of the hostess county, Mrs. Clara Baker.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, national director of Child Welfare, and Mrs. Laura Parks Miller, national director of Women in Industry, were present at the meeting, and gave great inspiration and assistance. Their poster exhibits demonstrated to the women the variety and value of the helps which may be obtained from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House.

The symposium—five minute papers by county presidents—revealed considerable and varied talent. Mrs. L. L. Leffler, of Bourbon county, won the prize, a beautiful W. C. T. U. pin, in the first group—subject, "Our 1922 Goal." Mrs. Mattie Grimmett of Lyons, whose paper was given in the form of a parable, carried off the honors in the second group—"How Can the W. C. T. U. Improve the Morals of the County?" The third group had for its theme, "Law Enforcement." Mrs. Leah Thomas, of Osage, was the winner. Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, state superintendent of Americanization, was awarded the silver pin in the symposium on department work conducted in the afternoon.

A resolution requesting the "elimination from moving picture films of portrayals of women smoking, irrespective of class distinction, it being suggested that on the screen it is not possible to determine whether the woman represented smoking is a denizen of the underworld or a member of respectable society," was adopted and ordered sent to Mr. Will H. Hays.

Judge Wark, prohibition enforcement officer for Kansas, gave an enthusiastic talk on "Respect for Law" and Justice John Marshall, of the Kansas Supreme Court, made a stirring address in which he said with emphasis, "The prohibitory law is being enforced," and declared that it would continue to be enforced.

More than 200 persons were present at the evening banquet. Most excellent addresses were given by the two national directors, Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Miller, by Dr. Kulp, pastor of the First M. E. church, Judge Wark, Justice John Marshall, Mrs. W. A. Johnston, and Mr. Griffith, assistant attorney general, who represented Attorney General Hopkins and Mr. Fred Crabbe of the Anti-Salo League, both of whom had been call out of town on official business. M Mitchner, as toastmistress, presided ve graciously.

At the last meeting of the offic board, Mrs. Sparks, president of Wy dotte county, told of the great hea conference to be held in Kansas Ci Kansas, in April, at which the W. C. U. has been offered space for an hibit. Twenty-five dollars was app priated to help make as attractive a play as possible.

Get Ready! Be Prepared!

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Membership Buttons — "I Won One"

Each member will need at least three buttons. Her new members will need three buttons. Have them handy!

Per dozen, 35 cents; 25 buttons for 60 cents, 50 for $1.00, 100 for $1.50.

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Guard Their Future.

Price, each 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

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Evanston, Illinois

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Distribute These Leaflets In Church and Among Women's Societies
(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

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Recruiting for Membership.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Help Those Women.
Ten Reasons Why I Will Join the W. C T. U.
The Door of Opportunity.
Church Women and the New Day.
Declaration of Principles.
What It Has Accomplished.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cent

Why You Should Join the Half Millio Women of the W. C. T. U.

Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, cents

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.
Our Extension Program.
Is It Right?
As Thrilling as Romance.
The Jubilee and What It Means.
Advantages of Organization.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cen

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHIN HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

We record here the names of frie and comrades who have recently pas to the higher life:

Mrs. Emma Stanton Chapman, r twelve years president of the Wa n county (Ohio) W. C. T. U., succee g her mother, who held that office f m the time the county was first organi d. An efficient and tireless worker w se loss will be felt.

Mrs. Deborah Crenshaw Leeds, of W st Chester, Pa., at age of seventy-four ye s; a life member of the National W. C. U. and organizer of the Dillingworth ( ) union. She was vitally interested in p e, social purity and other reforms. ve children survive her.

Mrs. Marie Mills of Thorp, Washin on. A pioneer worker in the county, she n tinued faithful in the work as lon as her health permitted, and never los an opportunity to influence others for od. She will be greatly missed by her f ow white ribboners.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

OUR RALLY CRIES: 5,000 NEW MEMBERS, 500 NEW BRANCHES AND 500,000 SIGNATURES TO THE POLYGLOT PETITION

Maude B. Perkins, National Y. P. B. Secretary

"If you want to live in the kind of a town
That's the kind of a town you like,
You don't have to slip your clothes in a grip,
And go on a long, long hike,
For you'll find what you left behind,
As there's nothing really new—
It's a knock at yourself if you knock your town,
For it isn't your town, it's you.

"Real towns are not made by man afraid
Lest somebody else gets ahead;
If everybody works and nobody shirks,
You can raise a town from the dead.
And if when you make your personal stake
Your neighbor makes one, too,
Your town will be what you want to see,
For it isn't your town, it's you."

This little rhyme, given by Dr. Emma F. A. Drake, president of the Idaho (South) W. C. T. U., has made a deep impression on my mind and I wish its message might become a conviction to every member of our Young People's Branch. Never before have we so much needed loyal, patriotic young people. I am convinced that "the noblest word in the catalogue of virtue is loyalty"—loyalty to American ideals, American standards and American laws. It has been suggested that the punishment for liquor law violators should be to have their right to vote (under laws they despise) taken away from them, and I believe it would be a fair punishment.

Citizenship should be measured by our allegiance to law. We talk about Christian citizenship. Citizenship is a department of religion. No man can be a good Christian who is a poor citizen. It is a basic principle. Why not apply this standard to our Y. P. B. work and at this crucial time in our history line up every young man and woman of Y. P. B. age to enroll as members that we may meet the opposition of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment? They are enlisting (with dollar dues) as many as possible in an effort to show the strength of the sentiment in the United States against prohibition. Why not during our April campaign month seek to enroll (with fifty cent dues) many of America's young citizens to show the strength of sentiment in favor of prohibition, and then go even further than that and secure 500,000 signatures to the Polyglot Petition in favor of World Prohibition.

Oh, young people of America, if in some way I could inspire you to believe in yourselves! Someone has said that we are using only twenty per cent of our opportunities, our talents, our education. Know yourself and then with a determination to make the world better, go out to use one hundred per cent of all that you possess to make your town, your state, and your nation the finest in all the world.

President Harding has well summed up some of the conditions we find today. He is reported to have said that much of our present day trouble is the result of "moral laxity, shifting standards, and a weakening of the sterner fibres."

In this crisis in our history I would call upon America's young womanhood and young manhood to rally. It is only too true that nations have begun to decay because of moral decadence. "The measure of an individual is the depth of his convictions, the height of his ideals and the breadth of his human interests and sympathies." American womanhood must hold true. One of the most interesting personalities in the sixteenth international Congress against Alcoholism was a young German girl taking her degree of Ph. D. from the University of Koln, with her thesis on the subject, "Prohibition." The purpose of her life is to make Germany dry. Let us remember Frances Willard Wang, at her prohibition task in China, and hundreds of others like her unselfishly giving of themselves for the betterment of this world. Oh, my dear young people, lose yourself and find joy in service. We know the manufacture and sale of liquor are wrong so let us work to defeat wrong. We know prohibition is right, so let us work to make right prevail.

Her Best Memorial

Anna Adams Gordon

In unstinted measure Frances J. Barnes gave to the temperance cause the devotion of a warm heart, an alert brain, and a charming, cultured personality. The annual observance of her birthday is a richly merited tribute to this gracious woman, who, for many years, skillfully and successfully promoted the young people's work in our own land and around the world.

Through articles which have appeared in our official paper, the thrilling story of Mrs. Barnes' early work in Chicago and her unique and remarkable influence in New York City, is well known. Always she was a strong staff to Frances E. Willard, especially in the formative and difficult early years. Ready to spend and be spent in the service of the W. C. T. U. and of our young people, she was like a beloved younger sister to our great leader. Her marked spiritual power, her fine sense of humor, her platform ability and her intellectual power, were all consecrated to the advancement of total abstinence and prohibition.

She came to the world at Easter time. The rich unfolding of countless young lives into a dedicated purpose to serve the cause that lacks assistance against the wrong that needs resistance, is Frances J. Barnes' best memorial.

The Polyglot Petition and the Primaries

P lan to present the Polyglot Petition to the Christian Endeavor Societies and the Epworth Leagues and ask all their members to sign it.

O pen the conversation by naming the many nationalities represented by the signatures to the historic document.

L ead up gradually to the present situation, showing that all the civilized nations are interested in learning how to deal with the liquor traffic.

Y oke up the world-interest in prohibition with the issue before us at the primaries and the next election.

G uide the thought of the persons whose signatures you are soliciting to a consideration of what it would mean to our foreign missionaries if Christian America did not battle for the retention of prohibition.

L eave no argument unspoken to persuade them not only to sign the Polyglot Petition but to do their duty at the primaries in nominating for Congress men who will vote in support of the Volstead Law.

O vercome any objections they may offer by telling them of the benefits of prohibition.

T actfully suggest their responsibility as Christians to work whole-heartedly to promote law enforcement and to hold the national prohibition law.

500,000 Signatures to the Polyglot Petition—Everybody Sign!

April Plans

The National W. C. T. U. has designated April as Y. P. B. month, and April 14, the birthday of Frances J. Barnes, as Y. P. B. Red Letter Day. Remember our national goal—5,000 new members and 500 new branches. For the first meeting in April plan a program to which members of all young people's societies are invited, secure the best speaker possible, who will explain the purpose and present the pledge. Arrange an attractive program; distribute the pledge, and collect dues. Do not forget to push the Polyglot Petition!

Let each member secure one new member. If special emphasis is paid to pledge signing and pledge keeping, we recommend a pledge signing campaign, closing the contest with a membership banquet. Remember, only dues-paid members count.

Each branch seek to organize one new branch. Where possible we recommend that the entire month be given to an itinerary for the state secretary.

Unions holding a quarterly meeting for the young people may select programs for that meeting from the suggested outline, and for new branches we recommend that the general secretary select those best adapted to their problems.

Sunday School Lesson Helps For April 23

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Quarterly Temperance Lessons for 1922 (List of lessons, with lesson text, Golden Text, Topic, Program Points, etc.).

Program for Temperance Sunday (Outline Program with Responsive Exercise, Outline, Blackboard Talk, Recitation, etc.).

Blackboard Exercise (Illustrated. Line of Thought, "Three Enemies." Useful for Superintendents, Teachers, and for distribution).

The Sunday School and Anti-Tobacco Work.

Temperance Talk—"Steps to Destruction" (For Primary and Junior Workers).

Temperance Talk No. 2 (For Primary and Junior Workers).

Song Sheet—"Law Enforcement" with music.

A Study of the Pledge.

The Pledge—What Is It?

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Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

PROGRAMS, PLAYLETS, ETC.

The Trial of Prince Nicotine. Pamphlet, 24 pp. For a number of boys. Price, ten cents each.

The Little White Stranger. Playlet, 6 pp. Price, 5 cents each.

The Trial of Tobacco and His Ally, King Alcohol. For several boys. Price, per copy, 3 cents; per dozen 10 cents.

RECITATIONS

The Parable of Tobacco.

The Deadly Cigaret.

Price, per 100, 25 cents.

PLEDGE CARDS

Anti-Cigaret Pledge.

Anti-Tobacco Pledge.

Price each, per 100, 30 cents.

ENVELOPE LEAFLETS

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Quarterly Temperance Lesson: Topic, Text, Outline, etc.

Quaker Philosophy.

Listen, Boys.

Luther Burbank on Alcohol and Tobacco.

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Three Enemies.

A Cigaret Arithmetic Lesson.

A Child's Plea.

Why?

Marion Lawrence on Pledge Signing.

Caught In the Snare.

Watch.

Sword and Shield.

The Puny Youth.

Clean Hands.

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Price, 10 cents per 100.

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A Boy's Essay.

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Herbert's Dying Wish.

Poisoned Blood.

Tell the Boys.

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The Price He Paid.

Grandma's Helper.

Smoking Cigarets.

Lost Over the Falls.

Bent Nails.

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Boys Not Betrayed.

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Supplemental Temperance Lessons, For Primary Department: 8 pages. Price, 3 cents, each.

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Jennie Casseday, the Lady of the Blossoms

Not a eulogy, nor indeed a biography, but a thrilling, inspiring tale of a frail little invalid who brought the big bustling world to her bedside and persuaded it to help her in a beautiful ministry for others. Such is the story of the life of Jennie Casseday, written by her sister, Mrs. Fannie Casseday Duncan. One follows with keenest interest the annals of her care-free, sheltered girlhood, her happy young womanhood, the sad accident that shut her in from the world, the adjusting of her young life to perpetual invalidism and suffering, and the triumphant forgetting of self and pain and worry in planning and working for others. It is told of her, "Jennie kept a day book in which she wrote each night the blessings of the day as they had been experienced by her. The first page was headed with this quotation: 'Count your blessings one by one.' Under it she had written, 'I cannot. They rush upon me like waters from a gargoyle.'"

Frances Willard said of her, "She preached from her little white bed sermons more eloquent than bishops do in great cathedrals—this Queen of human flowers."

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Former Member of New Jersey Legislature Points Out Methods of Gaining Definite Results

When, despite unfavorable weather conditions, seventy-eight guests recently presented themselves at the M. E. church in Haddonfield, New Jersey, to attend a W. C. T. U. luncheon, they successfully demonstrated that where a great cause is concerned it would take more than a little rain to dampen their ardor. A delicious repast was served, and white ribbon songs, sung between courses, enlivened the occasion. Miss Esther H. Elfreth, state president, graciously yielded her place on the program to Mrs. Van Ness, former member of the New Jersey legislature. Mrs. Van Ness pointed out that if we would accomplish definite results, we must carry our convictions to the polls, and estimated that at the last election in her state about four-fifths of the people failed to cast their ballots. The wet interests worked unceasingly and spent money lavishly to get out every possible wet vote. Two more dry votes in each precinct in Essex county would have returned Mrs. Van Ness to the legislature. Nor is it enough, she insisted, for women to vote intelligently. They must be alert to send letters and telegrams to their representatives in the state legislature and Congress whenever legislation directly affecting them is pending. Mrs. Van Ness declared that it is the political apathy of Christian people that makes possible the commercialization of the Lord's Day, the lax enforcement of prohibition, and the difficulty in enacting and enforcing laws against child labor and night work for women. In the evening Mrs. Van Ness addressed an audience in the Presbyterian church. A beautiful program, which included organ and vocal solos, the reading by Miss Elfreth of Lincoln's Political Creed, and Scripture reading by Mrs. Harry B. Levis, president of the local W. C. T. U., was carried out.

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Another Call From the Jungles of Panama

Rebecca Naomi Rhodes, National Superintendent of Social Welfare

Again I have an appeal from the Panama Canal Zone, this time from Chaplain Claude S. Harkey, U. S. A., stationed at Corozal, and having general oversight of all welfare work for soldiers on the Pacific side of the Isthmus. He writes as follows:

"I have this week made request, through the superintendent of the local union, for 1,000 comfort bags. I am most grateful to your organization for this service to the men and feel that such courtesies on your part are well worth while.

"I rejoice greatly in the unparalleled success God has given the prohibition cause, and feel that the nation is under lasting obligation to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"With many thanks, and best wishes for continued success, I am

"Yours in His service,

"Claude S. Harkey, Chaplain, U. S. Army."

A letter from Mrs. Ida M. Parsons, of Balboa, Canal Zone, to whom Chaplain Harkey applied for the bags, supplies this additional information: "There are three companies of soldiers who are soon to go into the jungle. They will be there until June, and the chaplain would be very glad to receive the bags in time to distribute them before the men depart. As a result of the drastic reduction of the force of Canal employes, our local W. C. T. U. membership has during the last year been so depleted that we have scarcely a quorum left, and it is useless to think of getting new members at present, as, owing to the prevailing feeling of uncertainty, no one is ready to consider the taking up of new work or new duties. It is, therefore, quite impossible for us to undertake the task of supplying the comfort bags, but I told Chaplain Harkey I would be glad to communicate with you regarding the matter and see if the need could be met."

We need these bags for our own home forts, too. Thousands and thousands can be used. Will not everyone who reads this, resolve to make and fill at least one bag, and send it to her state superintendent, who, when she gets a sufficient number—about twenty-five or thirty at a time—should forward them immediately to Claude S. Harkey, Chaplain U. S. Army, Corozal, Panama Canal Zone.

Chaplain Chester, from whom a letter was printed in THE UNION SIGNAL last December, is in another part of the Zone. Those who have planned to send comfort bags to him should continue to do so as he has received only a comparatively small number of the 600 he desired. However, since both chaplains have indicated their need, it might be well for the state superintendent to divide the number she receives, sending some to each point. Chaplain Chester's address is J. E. Chester, Chaplain U. S. Army, Fort Randolph, Panama Canal Zone.

I would be so glad if every local union in the whole United States would definitely plan to make one sunshine bag, one army khaki comfort bag, and one sailor's blue denim bag, sending them, when completed, to the state superintendent. Each state would then have on hand a supply to meet the calls that come to us from time to time. The comfort and sunshine bags are, perhaps, our best medium for disseminating Christian truths and principles.

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The Other Flowers

Agnes E. Volentine

"But you must join—we need you so!" protested Mrs. Moreland, W. C. T. U. president. "I'm so anxious to have our union start Child Welfare work, for which there is much need in the city, you know, and there is no one in sight to take charge of that department. With your experience in settlement work, and your ability, you are the very one for such service."

Mrs. Corley, the old friend on whom Mrs. Moreland was calling, shook her head. "I know it is good work," she agreed, "but as I said before, I simply don't have time for it."

"Of course all of us with homes to care for are busy," conceded her visitor. "Surely, however, you have a little spare time!"

"None at all in the day-time—every minute is full. If I read, or make calls, I must do it in the evening. No, I really can't take upon myself this added burden."

Mrs. Moreland at last gave up hope. "Of course you know best what you can do, Mrs. Corley," she said slowly. "I felt so sure, though, that you who know so well the dark side of child-life would do it. But, well—"

"I'm sorry; and I hope you can find some one else."

"It is no use to try now. We will have to let the work go, that's all."

Though Mrs. Moreland's tone was cordial, it so plainly showed disappointment, that her hostess stirred uneasily and when her visitor began soon afterward to draw on her gloves, she made a special effort to end the call more happily.

"Come out into the back yard and see my flowers," she urged, leading the way. "You have not been here since I've had them growing. You know I lived in the city so long that after I married and moved out here in the suburbs where I could raise posies, I've been crazy to have lots of them."

"Well, you surely have your desire now!" cried Mrs. Moreland, looking down the gay-bordered walk, with artistically arranged beds on each side.

"Yes, and I am going to put flowers all along the front walk next. You see I have a few narcissus plants started on each side of the steps, with climbing roses at the west end of the porch. And next winter I am going to have more windows put in my den, with shelves all across full of potted plants.

"It's lots of work, of course," she admitted, "and I do it all myself as we can't afford to hire help. But I'm so carried away with my flowers, I don't mind."

In her enthusiasm, Mrs. Corley had not noticed that her friend was listening with an expression that was half amused, half pained.

"Flowers are certainly lovely things to work with," she finally said; "and they set off a place beautifully. But so many—" She paused thoughtfully. "How about the other flowers?" she asked softly.

"The other flowers?"

"Yes, the poor little human flowers, that are untended, trampled and crushed!"

And with a murmured word of parting, Mrs. Moreland left her friend alone to digest the words.

* * * * *

"The other flowers!" The phrase kept sounding in Mrs. Corley's mind through the rest of that day; and even returned to disturb her night slumbers. And when, the next morning, she went out to her usually beloved task, she seemed to have lost her zest for growing things.

"I'm afraid those poor little 'other flowers' do need attention more," she told herself. There came to her the memory of wan factory children, old before their time; of homes that were not homes, dark, dirty, desolate; of tired, ignorant mothers forced to bear babies only to bury them; of moral conditions, not only in the slums but elsewhere, that carried the young to ruin as by an avalanche.

"And I am more responsible than some—I know! And I understand what should be done. But," she faltered, "can I give up—this?" looking out over the blossoming plants.

She dropped her hoe and sat down on the cool grass to think.

"We cannot do all the things in the world we would like to do," she philosophized. "Ruskin said, writing of books, that if we read this, we cannot read that; so, in everything, we must make our choice. And here is a 'conflict,' as we used to say when arranging our college courses—I must choose between the two. I need these flowers—the other flowers need me. It would be more unselfish to consider the latter. What if it is a sacrifice? Those who help any good cause, promote any noble work, usually do it at the expense of their personal pleasure. Still it is right to have beauty about us."

A few moments more of rapid thought brought her to a decision: "I will choose the 'other flowers,'" she thought, "but with a reservation. I will keep a few plants, enough to feast my eyes upon and give me what outdoor exercise I need, but never enough to crowd out this more important task."

She began to plan how she would tell one of her neighbors, who had regretted moving too late to plant flower-seeds, that she could take up about half the plants—clumps of grass, set in the vacant spaces, would soon spread. She would keep for herself the borders and a small bed on each side, with narcissi and climbing roses. That would really do nicely.

Then, after this, she would choose principally the more permanent plants rather than the annual—which would require less work; while she would have only a few potted plants in the winter.

"And Jeffrey will be glad!" she remembered, brightening at the thought what her husband would say. "He h no time to help, and is always fussi because I spend so much time flowers."

She looked out again over her love blooming plants, with the shaded la beyond, and thought how different wou be her Child Welfare work in the ci sordid, discouraging, with stifling he "But," she reminded herself, "the other flowers, untended and crushed earth—those poor little human flow are more in need."

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The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia" is bound for India, having among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford, who have become acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle, her small son, Eric, and Angela O'Connor, who, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, is on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, who is a total abstainer, is glad to note that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, Harford is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Through pity for her he breaks his reticence on the subject, and tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise, but does not mention any particular reason therefor. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and the wedding takes place. After a long railroad journey they arrive at Seraneb. During the course of the first dinner in the new home, Fortescue urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment.)

CHAPTER X.

Fortescue's duties called him away in the early morning. Punctilious in business, he was a model of an Indian official in all that pertained to his appointment. He left Angela sleeping at seven o'clock.

About eight she awakened with a headache, and with a sense of oppression. Her mind played round the experiences of last evening.

"I seem to have forgotten everything after the verandah. I suppose I went to sleep in that long chair. Perhaps it was the wine! No, I was tired with my journey, that was it! However, I won't have any more of that champagne, because I promised Mr. Harford; today I shall ask Frank to give it up."

Her heart sank at the thought, for she realized dimly that Frank was not easily persuaded.

"Choti Haziri, Mem Sahiba," said the silver-decked Ayah in her ear.

"Yes, where is the Sahib?"

"Gone long time ago."

"Oh, how lazy I am; I must hurry up, there is so much to do."

She rose hastily, and donned a white linen dress and panama hat.

"I shall go into the garden, Ayah. Perhaps the fresh air will do my head good."

"Sun very hot, Mem Sahiba."

"Ah, it is India! Give me a sunshade."

She was soon out strolling around the compound, peeping into servants' houses, picking flowers, full of interest in all the new sights and sounds of Indian life, yet all the while aware of an undercurrent of thought accusing and excusing for the last night's yielding to her husband's wishes.

"Mother will soon be here, and she will make the matter easy for me."

Thus she comforted herself, and tried to push her good angel aside. Ah, good angels, how frequently your word in reason is spurned, your contention with evil neutralized by our weakness and disobedience! Your good counsels, tender, holy memories, were lightly spurned by the young wife that day!

A high dog-cart drove up, and Fortescue alighted. He saw Angela, and called out hastily, "Angela, come here."

She ran to him, and he kissed and clasped her.

"I have to be off by the twelve train; a telegram for me has just arrived."

"Oh, Frank, going away?"

"Yes, dear, but for one night only. Cheer up, I shall soon be back."

"How far away do you go?"

"To Rupazrim, only forty miles off."

"Why, that is where Mr. Harford is; do call on him, Frank.

"Harford! who is he?"

"Don't you remember I introduced him to you on the 'Persia'?"

"Oh, yes, that chap? I remember now."

"Such a nice fellow and so good-looking," said Angela.

Fortescue looked at her narrowly, then hurrying off he gave orders for his bag to be packed.

"Just forty minutes before I go, little woman; let us have breakfast."

He told her many things during the meal about the people in the station.

"You will have a crowd of visitors today, so be prepared."

"Oh, Frank, with *you* away! I am so shy of strangers."

"Nonsense, child, you must get used to seeing fresh faces in India. This being a show city it is a great place for globe-trotters."

He kissed her and jumped into his cart.

"Au revoir, my Angela!" he cried.

She kissed her hand to him, and then called out, "Don't forget Mr. Harford."

Then to herself, "There now I have not said what I intended to Frank." While she was ruminating on this thought, a carriage drove up.

"Here are the visitors, and I am in this frock; never mind, I can't help it."

Angela looked very young and girlish standing in her beautiful drawing-room. Visitors came rapidly, soon the room seemed full of people; she felt confused by so many, but could do no more than talk to one lady at a time. She was relieved to see that they knew each other, and chatted comfortably together. As for their names she was much too nervous to read the cards handed to her.

"Are you fond of dancing?" "Do you sing?" "Do you act?" "Do you play bridge?" were the questions most frequently asked her.

Angela soon looked hot and excited, and felt relieved as the last carriage swept round the drive.

"How am I to know them all again?" and "I shall have to return these calls."

The thought of herself returning these civilities appalled her.

"I must go out now and forget it all," and she ordered her carriage and drove out.

Angela was filled with curiosity to see the "weird multitudinous East." So she told the coachman to drive to the native city. Her horses whirled her through what seemed to her to be lanes and alleys, so narrow are Indian streets. The stream of slender, brown people in their bright-hued clothing, tempered by dust-color, flew from under her horses' heels salaaming to the Burri Mem Sahiba, except a few who scowled and grumbled under their breath; but on to the wide dusty road she was carried, where the same kind of stream, though thinner, surged along in the dust.

Animals seemed as numerous as men. Camels stalked along with their haughty noses in the air, donkeys with packs on their backs, the poor, thin, bony creatures trotting despondently along in companies. Great grey, noble-looking bullocks with humps, drew huge unwieldy carts. Monkeys flew along the avenues of stunted trees, gibbering at the crowd below. All the sights delighted Angela.

"I have so often read of it, it is delightful to see it all," she said to herself.

She drove home from the sight of that crowded Indian city to her spacious bungalow, tired, and feeling somewhat solitary. In a vague kind of way, she promised herself to lead a useful life, to learn Hindustani, and make her servants into Christians, perhaps even go outside and help the missionaries.

Angela had lived a very secluded life hitherto. Her mother had purposely watched over every book she had read, every person she had known. And now in her new liberty of married woman she was but an eager child drinking in impressions at every pore.

"When Mother comes!" was a sentence always on her lips or in her mind. Her husband took still the second place. She was sincerely anxious to "be a good wife," as she phrased it, and she meant to put her heart into the home duties which her mother told her came first in a woman's life.

Angela had in her the foundation of a worthy character; she was a sweet minded woman, ready to respond to the best. A woman who might be a great success as wife and mother, or a great failure.

Circumstances are potent with all, but there are too many who cannot govern themselves and are the sport of every wind that blows. The ivy kind of woman may have a good time, if she secures a stalwart oak; but such oaks are not very plentiful.

(To be continued)

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Trio Team Testimony and Other Good Words For the Union Signal

Connecticut's treasurer, in telling how to organize a Trio Team, says: "Each captain (president, secretary and treasurer) should have THE UNION SIGNAL as her greatest aid. If she is not a subscriber, let the union furnish it to these three captains and send for it at once."

New Hampshire's state president says: "I am more and more convinced that without THE UNION SIGNAL and our state paper we are ill-prepared for our work and our unions are weak or strong in just the proportion that these papers are read. Surely every officer of our local unions should take THE UNION SIGNAL.'"

Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., in the state paper, delivers the following fine little homily on the value of the SIGNAL to the workers:

"We still have with us the joke against prohibition. In one column in a daily paper, I read seven so-called jokes, all calculated to influence the reader against enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. One or two were quite subtle and I thought of the effect upon the young people who would read them. With a feeling of depression, I put by the paper. Shortly afterwards I took up my UNION SIGNAL and, to my joy, found an answer to every one of these jokes. In that one issue of our national organ there were facts enough to convert any half-hearted adherent of our cause.

"Why, oh why, do we not have THE UNION SIGNAL in more homes of white-ribboners We have to meet the falsehoods and fallacies of the anti-prohibitionists. Let us be prepared to answer them effectively!

"A member of our organization said to me, 'I heard a man say, "What a curse prohibition has been to the country. See the empty distilleries, breweries and saloons; thousands of dollars' worth of property lying idle and going to decay." O, I wish I could have answered him.' 'Why, my dear woman,' I replied, 'his statement is false; you can read the truth of this whole matter in THE UNION SIGNAL.' Turning away she said, 'But I do not take THE UNION SIGNAL.' If we are to win the hard battle before us, we must give our people the truth; the truth will free us from the weight of all these jokes and sneers and falsehoods."

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Alabama's president, in the last state paper, asks the following pertinent questions: "Was March First, UNION SIGNAL Day, celebrated in your union? Did you send a list of subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL? Will you present the matter to your union, calling for subscriptions at every meeting? Appoint someone whose duty it shall be to attend to this work. Include in your budget for the year the price of a subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL for each of three of your officers. Do this without fail and as early as possible! Watch the growth and interest in your union after your officers become readers of our national organ!"

The Vermont state paper reports, "'We are urging every local union to take THE UNION SIGNAL for its president, secretary and treasurer as a means of information and inspiration, and to help mobilize the women to oppose the thirty associations opposed to prohibition."

Montana's state corresponding secretary gives as its slogan: "A UNION SIGNAL for each member of the Trio Team and each Member Win Three."

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

The W. C. T. U. Mission in Carlsbad, New Mexico

(Continued from Page Four)

cessful in teaching the little girls, is to take charge of a mothers' class on Friday afternoons. She hopes to help them with their sewing, their cooking, their problems of the home and children--above all teach them English, and Christian American ideals.

Mrs. Hemminway, the president of the Woman's Club, has been of great assistance and the W. C. T. U. has invited the club to take charge of the night school for adults to be held in the same building.

The faithfulness and devotion of these earnest women who have so perseveringly carried on the work, and the spirit of interest and co-operation manifested by the various churches and organizations cannot be too highly commended. What Carlsbad has done, other towns can do if there are the faithful few.

QUIZ ON "OUR FUTURE CITIZENSHIP"

1. Quote and discuss the statement of Herbert Hoover (see cover page), from the standpoint of prohibition.
2. Why does Mr. Kramer believe that the enforcement of prohibition is a matter of only a few years?
3. How is W. C. T. U. Americanization work in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania helping the future citizens?
4. What is the W. C. T. U. of Carlsbad, New Mexico, doing for the coming generation?
5. Show that Delaware's governo speaks for the best interests of the youth of the nation.
6. What does Miss Georgia Hopley have to say of the effects of prohibition on the home life?
7. In a four-minute talk summarize the effects of prohibition on the communit as noted by the mayors of various large cities.
8. Why is the life and work of Frances E. Willard so widely known?
9. Discuss the need of the country for loyal, patriotic young people?
10. Is your county on the Trio Team Honor Roll?

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Teaching Temperance Truths to Little People of Argentina (See page 8)

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

AMERICANIZATION OF ALIENS THROUGH EDUCATION—OVERCROWDED DOCKETS TO BE RELIEVED BY ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGES—ALLIED DEBT REFUNDING COMMISSION CONFIRMED—REDUCTION IN NAVY BELOW 86,000 OPPOSED BY SECRETARY HUGHES AND PRESIDENT HARDING—PERMANENT TARIFF BILL BEFORE THE SENATE—VACANCIES IN HOUSE CAUSED BY DEATHS

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Americanization of Aliens Through Education

Hearings have been held this week on the Johnson Bill—H. R. 10860—to provide a new rule of naturalization to include separate naturalization for married women and to amend and codify the citizenship laws, with which is coupled a plan for the annual registration of aliens in the United States.

Secretary of Labor Davis, who heartily advocates the registration plan, refers to it as one to "save the alien from himself." It is not watching the alien, he declares, but helping him.

The country now has many welfare organizations, composed of public spirited citizens, who give their time and means toward the Americanization of the foreign-born new-comer. The proposed legislation will co-ordinate this worthy effort, enlarge it, give it a national scope and place it under the logical supervision—that of the government itself. In the plan it is proposed to utilize the public schools in the evenings or in "over time" to give all aliens simple teaching in language, the history of the country, and the nature and use of American institutions. Motion picture machines would be drawn upon for instruction in the geography of the country and its variety of industries. We are told that the foreign language newspapers have all signified their willingness to help along this method of education by publishing in parallel columns instruction in the foreign tongue and in English.

To cover the cost of instructive work aimed at the making of citizens, it is proposed that the registering alien should pay a nominal fee precisely as citizens pay a poll tax.

The Secretary of Labor was himself an immigrant, as was his father before him, and, knowing the immigrant's turn of mind, Mr. Davis is convinced that the alien, far from resenting this system as an interference, will welcome it as an effort to help him.

It is estimated that there are now from 5,000 to 30,000 aliens in this country under the shadow of deportation. Americanization through education would have made impossible these undesirable aliens in our midst today.

The W. C. T. U. has endorsed the principle of registration, as found in H. R. 10860. Write your House members of your interest in this proposed legislation.

Overcrowded Dockets to be Relieved by Additional District Judges

On April 7 the Senate, by a vote of 44 to 21, passed a bill providing for twenty-three additional Federal judges. The committee reported in favor of nineteen, but amendments were agreed to providing for an extra judge each for New Jersey, Florida, New Mexico, and Missouri.

Under the bill, as it goes to conference of the two Houses, the number of judges in district courts is allotted as follows: Massachusetts two, New York three, Pennsylvania two, Texas, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Georgia, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, New Jersey, Florida, one each, and California and Missouri two each.

An amendment, requiring all Federal judges to devote their entire time to their judicial duties and prohibiting them from "engaging in any other employment" for compensation, was adopted. If the House conferees agree to the four additional judgeships created by the Senate, the bill will go to the President.

Allied Debt Refunding Commission Confirmed

The Allied Debt Refunding Commission was formally completed after several hours' discussion, when the nominations of Senator Smoot of Utah and Representative Burton of Ohio, by a vote of 47 to 25, were confirmed by the Senate.

Other members of the Commission are Secretary of State Hughes, Secretary of Treasury Mellon, and Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Reduction in Navy Below 86,000 Opposed by Secretary Hughes and President Harding

Early in the week Secretary of State Hughes, in a letter to Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, set forth his views that the enlisted personnel provided for in the Navy Bill would reduce the American Navy below the 5-5-3 ratio fixed by the Armament Conference and suggested that such a reduction would prove "most injurious" to the nation's interests.

Yesterday, in a letter to Representative Longworth of Ohio, President Harding opposed a "reduction to the point where the limitation of enlisted men and apprentices is below 86,000." "Ultimately," the President said, "perhaps the lower figures proposed may be reached and I hope it may be possible, through later international concert, but the trend toward peace and security ought to be more thoroughly established before going beyond the limitation to which we were gladly committed at the international conference."

Permanent Tariff Bill Before the Senate

Chairman McCumber of the Finance Committee this week reported to the Senate the Permanent Tariff Bill, and gave notice that he would call it up April 20. Conservative leaders expressed the belief that sixty days would be required to pass it.

Treasury experts have estimated roughly that the bill will raise from $200,000,000 to $350,000,000 of revenue annually. The measure that passed the House was estimated to raise $300,000,000. The Underwood law yielded between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000.

The bill was rewritten by the Senate Finance Committee with foreign valuation the underlying principle. The House bill as passed provided for American valuation.

In the old days, when to be a Republican meant being a protectionist and Democrat a free trader, the country could generally depend on having reported revenue bill on strict party lines very soon after its chosen servants had assembled.

The situation on Capitol Hill, as relates to the Tariff Bill, emphasizes the fact that the tariff has lost much of its political party significance and is now a matter of economics.

Vacancies in House Caused by Death

Two vacancies have occurred in the House of Representatives in the past three weeks by death. Representative Lucian Parrish of Texas lost his life in an automobile accident and Representative Samuel Brinson of North Carolina died at his home this week. Both were highly respected men.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1922.

Anti-Alcohol Movement in Austria

"An energetic campaign against alcohol has been organized in Austria both by the union of total abstainers and by medical-political circles, to which the government has had to give its consent *volens volens*," we are told by *The American Medical Association Journal* of April .

"The chief cause for the sudden ght is to be found in the alarming increase of national expenditure for alcoolic drinks. A sum equaling the total xpenditure of this country for administration has been spent for wine and beer lone. It is characteristic that it is the vorking classes chiefly who are responible for this squandering of more or less ard earned income.

"It is indeed a most serious blunder nd a crime on the part of their olliticians that the working classes have ot been led to use their improved nancial position for the attainment of higher standard of life, in the shape of ducation and moral qualities, but have een allowed to drink. And as the maority of these liquids come from abroad, he money is altogether lost to the country. By co-operation of the organizations nterested, the following lines are to be ollowed, until the country can be made ompletely dry; increase of the duties n imported alcohol to such an extent hat the majority of the people cannot fford to buy, gradual reduction in the umber of licenses of public houses and vine and beer stalls, restriction of the roduction of gin, whisky and liquor in he country, and transformation of vineards into plough land.

"The second line of attack aims at the nstruction of adolescents and youths by neans of anti-alcohol lectures and exhibitions, and at influencing schoolchildren, as well as promoting these tendencies by giving premiums in factories, in agricultural circles and among women. Medical men will be encouraged to inform the population of the dangers to their offspring produced by alcohol. A sum of 50,000,000 kronen has been granted by the government for this purpose. Besides, the political parties have pledged themselves to exert an active and effective pressure on their followers along the same lines. The social-democratic party especially is quite alive to the danger arising out of present conditions."

Alcoholism a Subject For Consideration in European Universities

Weekly meetings to study the problem of alcoholism are held at Queens University, Belfast, Ireland, according to reports received by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. Similar groups meet at the University of Basel, Switzerland, the University of Brussels, Belgium, the University of Tubingen, Germany, and at universities in several other European countries.

Tuberculosis in Alcoholics Fatal

The report of the central committee for the instruction and institutional care of tubercuious patients and cancer eases in Berlin calls special attention to one feature of the work of 1919, the high death-rate of the alcoholic patients. The body enervated by alcoholism, the report explains, is unable, because of under nourishment, to resist any kind of disease attack and easily succumbs to it.

Added to this, the influence of alcoholism on the financial circumstances of addicts becomes so unfavorable that they are unable to provide themselves with the expensive remedies and care neeessary for their recovery. Tuberculosis appears frequently as the fatal disease of our alcoholics, even among those who abandon their alcohol, when it is, alas, too late.

French Medical Men Condemn Alcohol as a Medicine

(Special correspondence from Switzerland to the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church.)

The French medical men's abstinence society, in its last assembly, passed the following resolution:

"French medical abstainers, considering the special responsibility of the medical faculty as regards alcoholism, earnestly invite the medical men of all countries:

To realize this responsibilty;

To respect on all occasions, and especially in their prescriptions, the habits and convictions of abstainers just as much as the integrity of individuals not yet affected by alcohol;

To avoid in their medical and alimentary preseriptions all preparations and beverages containing alcohol, since it has been proved that the medical use of distilled or fermented liquors is in no ease formally indicated, and that they ean always be advantageously replaced by other medical substanees;

To give, on the one hand, thanks to observations made during their hospital practice or among their patients; on the other hand, thanks to methodical and impartial experiments upon the effects of a teetotal regime both upon sick people and those in good health, their collaboration to a disinterested inquiry into the therapeutic value of alcohol and to the efforts made in all circles to combat the alcoholic scourge."

Young Germans Against Alcoholism

Press dispatehes tell of a German youths' movement (Deutschen Jugendmeinschaften) developing among university students of Austria and Germany, which seems to be a general revolt against ancient authorities, traditions and customs. Among the ideas and habits attacked are militarism, monarchy, class distinction and alcoholism. The movement is idealistic-patriotic for the development of a better self and the aid of the nation in the day of trial. It takes different forms in different localities, but the general spirit seems the same.

WONDERFUL ADVANCE REPORTED AT INDIA W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Helen I. Root

The sixteenth national convention of the India W. C. T. U. was held in Madras, January 26-31. In spite of keen disappointment that Miss Anna Gordon's many responsibilities elsewhere kept her from coming, as had been hoped, the meeting from start to finish was full of interest and enthusiasm. As limited by the constitution, the convention can never be larger in numbers but the immense distances traveled make an attendance of fifty very impressive.

There are now eight fully organized divisions of W. C. T. U. work in the India Empire—Assam, Bengal, Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras, Punjab, Rajputana and United Provinces, two of these, Assam and Rajputana, having been organized since the last convention by our World's W. C. T. U. organizer, Miss Mary Campbell. Each division was well represented by some of its general officers and delegates, and all but one were also represented on the gold-starred map prepared at Miss Campbell's suggestion to indicate every place where the W. C. T. U., the Y. P. B., the L. T. L., and the Blue Ribbon Army are found

Very touching and beautiful tributes were paid to the Countess of Carlisle, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Donald Sunder of Bengal and Mrs. S. W. Stephens of Bombay. Mr. Donald Sunder, in loving memory of his wife, presented to the national union a most beautiful W. C. T. U. banner, and a smaller one to the Bengal division.

Sane, Courageous, and Witty Addresses

Of striking interest was the convention address of the national president, Mrs. F. B. Price, a very able resume of the temperanee situation in India, and a veritable call to arms for every white ribboner. Scarcely less valuable and inspiring was the address of Rao Bahadur O. Kandaswamy Chetty, lecturer in English in the Madras Christian College. This dealt mainly with the political aspect of the temperance question in India and was both sane and courageous, as well as very witty. Both these addresses were ordered printed, to be used widely as propaganda.

This was distinctly a forward looking convention, not least in the large proportion of fine devoted young women present. A school of methods was held each afternoon (attended by practically the whole convention) in which, under the general topics, "Organization," "Education," "Evangelism" and "Publicity," all the eighteen departments of work carried on by the India W. C. T. U. were presented and definite instructions given as to how to work each one. These sessions were very informal, with full liberty for the asking of questions, and proved a very informing and practical feature of a rather remarkable convention.

Inspiring Reports of Progress

Inspiring reports of progress were heard on every hand. The Literature department, in charge of Miss Joan Davis, reported sales more than doubled, and was especially gratified to present Miss Campbell's "Power House of Pathankot" reprinted in English and now printed in Persian Urdu. Also an Outline of Temperance Instruction for schools prepared by one of our members, Miss Lawton of Jhansi, working in connection with the temperanee committee of her own mission. With this outline are furnished all the books and illustrative material required for the teacher. Thus a long felt need is admirably met. The Juvenile department has prepared a Book of Plans designed to help all leaders of children's Temperanee Bands.

A proposition came from the Christian Literature Society to unite their *India Temperance News* with our *India Temperance Record and White Ribbon*. This plan, on recommendation of the Executive Committee and after full consideration by the convention, was adopted, Mrs. W. L. Ferguson of Madras to be acting editor and the C. L. S. agreeing

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

IN THE TROPICS

Christine I. Tinling

(The first account of Miss Tinling's trip to the Philippines was lost on its way to America. Learning of its non-receipt, Miss Tinling rewrote the article, and our readers will peruse it with a keen enjoyment in no sense diminished by the length of time which has elapsed since the events narrated took place. —Editor.)

We are in the Philippines. Our friends will doubtless wonder what we are doing here, and why we have left our vast field to explore another. As the lunar calendar is used in China, the New Year is a movable feast and this time it occurs in February. The first five days are entirely given over to festive celebrations. All the stores are closed and it is difficult to hire anybody to do the least bit of unnecessary work. There is a general exchange of visits; people pay their respects to all their friends at this season, and before it closes every call must be returned or a serious offence will have been committed. There is an almost complete stoppage of the usual activities. Even the hospitals in some cases are closed, except for a ward or two, including the patients who are seriously ill. All the others are called for by their friends and ready or unready they go home for New Year. The first day is everybody's birthday and is the only one which most people know. The Chinese reckon age, not from the date of birth, but from their first New Year's Day. The schools close for about one month so those of us who are in educational work must perforce cease operations during that time.

Miss Wang and I have completed our long tour in the Yang-tse Valley and our next engagement is in the south. We go to Hongkong, and thence to Canton, Amoy and Foochow. On account of the general dislocation of affairs we were asked not to attempt to begin before the end of the month. The trip from Shanghai to Canton must be made by boat as there are no railroads. Some of the steamers go round by the Philippines and allow a stop-over. As no festival is in progress in these islands, we arranged to spend almost two weeks here and timed the voyage so as to reach Hongkong when schools will again be open and ready to receive us.

Chessboard Country and Nipa Homesteads

As I write, the train is running from San Fernando back to Manila. We are passing through flat country, divided up into small patches almost as regular as a chess-board. Each has round it a miniature dyke about ten inches high. For irrigation a little break is made in this and the rice-field is quickly flooded from the ditch. Here and there we see men plowing with the carabao, the ever-present beast of burden, ugly and loutish with great horns spreading beyond the width of the broad body. But looks are not everything and the carabao is an invaluable member of society.

Oddly enough there seems to be a prevailing fashion in these flats, and nether garments of bright scarlet distinguish the spots where laborers are bending over their work. Women too are busy in the fields, and some of them are planting rice with a pointed implement made from the bamboo. The little nipa houses are as neat and trim as can be. They are constructed of leaves from the nipa palm, strung on to poles of this same bamboo. They stand on piles, raised about four feet from the ground. There is room underneath for a man to sit and work in the welcome shade and for little children to play and chickens and pigs to run about.

Now we are passing by fields of sugar-cane and the eye is refreshed by the delicate green of its long leaves. Here and there is a fire-tree, a mass of brilliant color, and there are wild peach-blossoms of exquisite pink, reminding one of the scenes of home. Most abundant of all are the bananas with their immense leaves and their one big cluster of fruit. Each little palm-leaf house has an appropriate number of these, which must go far towards filling the hungry mouths. Beyond the neatly constructed nests, and beyond the patchwork of rice-fields, is an almost unbroken line of the fair and feathery bamboo. No wonder that in Oriental art it has so prominent a place, for its presence adds grace and beauty to any picture.

Manila Scenes and People

Here and there among the groves there stands out a mango, conspicuous for the sturdiness and symmetry of its build as well as for the dark green of its leaves. And behind all, a purple cone against the sky, the extinct volcano of Arayat towers aloft in solitary grandeur.

And now the scene has changed and we are back in Manila, which is an elegant modern city. Its renown for paper, cigars and hemp hardly requires mention. It is not to be expected that anti-tobacco teaching will be specially popular in a country where the much-loved weed is one of the leading crops, but the truth needs to be told here as everywhere and we are glad to report a courteous reception on all hands. The Filipinos are essentially gracious and in the Islands as in other Oriental countries Westerners may learn many lessons in politeness.

Much might be said about the beauty of the now historic bay and about the buildings of Old Spain and up-to-date America. But more interesting to us than anything else in the capital are the people themselves, and that especially on account of the abundance of young life. Manila streets and parks are gay with boys and girls, students in the various Government institutions. There are about twenty thousand of them, while the entire population roughly numbers a quarter of a million. The Y. M. C. A. is doing fine work and has some twelve hundred members on its roll. It carries on its own high school, both day and night, and this institution is recognized by the Government. There are three distinct plants on one site. One is used by the Filipino city Y., and another by the student Y. The third is for Americans and Europeans, the boys out from home, some of them doubtless sons of our white ribboners. Here they find healthy recreation, educational opportunities and spiritual uplift. We were glad to get our temperance message before many young men through this splendid Y. M. C. A.

Educational Opportunities

Manila boasts an up-to-date Normal school with about six hundred students. The principal is in hearty sympathy with temperance reform and the dean of the girls' dormitory is earnestly solicitous for the welfare of those in her charge. So I received a warm welcome in this institution and was privileged to address the weekly assembly, take three physiology classes and to talk twice beside to the girls in the dormitory. Miss Wang and I spoke also in some of the other dormitories. There are not many mission schools in the Philippine Islands because the American government has made thorough provision for education But the missionaries get into touch with students by having these dormitories both for girls and boys. They are carried on as happy Christian homes and are much appreciated.

Several times my first engagement was for six o'clock in the morning, for in the tropics one must be up with the sun and get some work done before the worst of the heat comes on. Altogether in thirteen days I have given thirty-four talks of various kinds. Miss Frances Wang has scored a great success and made many friends. She has been much in demand among the missionaries, the Filipinos and the Chinese, of whom there are a considerable number in Manila.

There is a promising W. C. T. U. in the capital city, the president of which is Miss Abiertas, a young Filipino lawyer She is very strong in her convictions and fearless in the expression of them. The little union also counts among its members several others who are engaged in professional work. Filipino women have a reputation for exceptional business ability, and it is said that no Filipino man makes any important business decision without first consulting his wife.

(Since this article was written, word has been received of the sudden passing of Miss Abiertas.—Editor.)

Stereomotorgraph Arrives in Manila

Our W. C. T. U. work in the Islands is in charge of Mrs. Clyda Bundy, an American missionary who was formerly an active white ribboner in Seattle. It was to her hospitable home that we went when we first landed, and there I stayed all the time we were in Manila while Miss Wang was claimed by Chinese friends. During my visit an event occurred which was of no small interest to those on the spot, and the thought of which ought to give pleasure to white ribboners at home. An express wagon arrived bringing a large packing-case which contained one of the stereomotographs furnished to the soldiers during the war. One is specially glad to know that Manila has been favored with one of these machines, for it is a center where there are unusual opportunities for educational work. The students alone offer a large field of labor and the pictures will be a constant source of interest to them and others, displayed as they will be at a central point in the city.

The few faithful workers over here need all the help and encouragement that friends at home can give. The situation is difficult and disappointing. As is well-known, prohibition does not apply in the Philippines. By some political hook or crook the Islands are allowed exceptional treatment and liquor is sold under the American flag though America has outlawed it forever. "Consistency thou art a jewel," and a jewel in this instance conspicuous by its absence. The liquor traffic has grown of late years even more rapidly than it grew in the United States in the days of its power. In fifteen years the amount consumed increased 250 per cent and the places licensed for sale multiplied nearly 350 per cent.

Much of the liquor used is of native origin and the harm it has done in the islands is a matter of history. The Philippine *Journal of Science* gives particulars regarding the influence of alcohol more than three hundred years ago, as follows: "From the earliest times, the natives of the Philippine Islands have been, to a certain extent, addicted to the use of intoxicating beverages, and throughout the Spanish history of the Archipelago, references to its baneful influences are continually to be found. Antonia Pigafetta first records that at the Island of Mazava, the second of the Philippine group sighted by the Europeans, at which Magalhaes anchored on March 28, 1521, the native kings got so drunk that they could not harvest their rice crop. In 1565 the Governor recognized the evil effects of the native beverages. He ordered that wine should not be bought or sold within the camp.

"In a document which purports to be a letter from Mirandaola to the king, dated June 8, 1574, it is stated that the natives 'have wines of many kinds, brandy, made from palm-wine (which is obtained from the coconut palm and from the wild nipa palm), pitarrillos, which are the wines made from rice, millet and borona, and other wines made from sugar-cane.'

"Bianco in 1837 wrote, 'If, after the fermentation of the tuba, the liquor is distilled over, an alcohol, more or less passable, is obtained. After a time it causes terrible harm to them (the natives), producing premature old age, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, dropsy, boils, loss of intellectual faculty, and finally insanity results. These shameful sicknesses are also caused by European wine although more slowly.'"

Enforcement of Eighteenth Amendment Needed in the Philippines

Coming down to the present day we find a leading Filipino, the Attorney-General of the Islands, making this statement: "Two-thirds of the fiscals of the Archipelago declare that local drinks, such as tuba, coconut and nipa wines and basi are mainly responsible for the crimes against persons, chiefly those of assault and battery and homicide." The Internal Revenue agent of Nueva Caceres states: "My personal observation leads me to believe that 'tuba fiends' are, next to morphine fiends, the most degenerate specimens of humanity I have ever met." Surely it is an untold pity that America should not save the Filipinos from an age-long curse, when nothing is needed to secure this benefit, save the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

A missionary living in a section of country where sugar-cane is a leading crop told me that she found it hard to procure any sugar since it was not made there. It appears that the cane is used in the manufacture of the intoxicant known as basi, which is sold for the equivalent of twenty-five cents a gallon. One glass of this is sufficient to produce intoxication in persons not accustomed to it. One must guard against hasty generalization in respect to conditions in the Philippine Islands. While the above is true in some provinces, in others the cane is cultivated for the manufacture of sugar. Again, in some parts there is excessive drinking of distilled liquors; in some the chief trouble is with fermented drinks, while there are yet other places where drunkenness is rarely seen.

A visit to an open market is interesting and instructive in more ways than one.

Filipino Neighbors

Alongside of the many luxurious fruits and luscious vegetables in which the tropics abound, one sees signs of the various harmful concoctions that tempt the palate. On the one hand there are the papaya, the pomelo, and the pomegranate, the odd little chico that tastes like brown sugar, the armor-plated breadfruit, the marble-sized lemons and the huge coconuts. Close beside them is the pan or bucket of coconut wine, made from the sap, looking like milk and water and smelling very decidedly of alcohol.

The cigaret is much in evidence in the market as indeed everywhere else. Women of the lower class smoke a great deal, and many little children have acquired the habit. The costume of Filipino women is quite unique and somewhat artistic in effect. They wear a long skirt with an elaborate train, the latter being commonly pinned up on the left hip during the hours of activity. The waist consists of a sort of mosquito netting, stiffly starched and often beautifully embroidered. The sleeves, which reach to the elbow, are very wide, reminding one of our own fashion of some twenty years ago. The working woman, like the rest, sports mosquito netting and a train, and often bears a heavy basket on her head and perhaps a second on top of that. A cigaret between her lips will complete the picture.

Smoking and Chewing Popular

We went one afternoon to the cemetery, noted for its beautiful trees and its remains of Spanish architecture. Several funerals were in progress and as the mourners bore on their shoulders the little highly-decorated hearses, women were to be seen following their dead with a cigar or a cigaret in the mouth. One missionary told me he had stayed in a home where there were several little children and he saw twins four years old and others slightly older, all smoking huge cigars before breakfast. Another spoke of some remote place in the interior where a cigar about a foot long and fat in proportion might sometimes be seen dangling from the ceiling so as to allow the members of the family to take a puff as each felt inclined.

Another thing that attracts one's attention both in the market and on the road is the betel nut. The tall and graceful betel palm is very common, and the fruit, about the size of a lemon, grows in a large yellow bunch at the top. The nut is its hard seed. The market women sell these nuts along with leaves of the betel vine in which to wrap them. The vine is a plant which somewhat resembles the one which yields black pepper. These leaves are to be seen, arranged in geometrical order, in flat baskets. A bit of nut is wrapped in a leaf which has first been daubed with shell lime and the little package is thus held in the mouth. The result is a copious flow of saliva, which is red, and dyes mouth, lips and gums the same color. The teeth become black. Ugly as it is, there are not wanting apologists for the habit. They maintain that the increased flow of saliva improves digestion, just as some at home argue that alcohol is an aid in this direction. Doubtless both cause for a time an increased secretion by irritating the glands. But it stands to reason that glands which overdo for a while under such provocation will later do less than their normal amount of work.

When I inveighed against the betel nut in a meeting one day, our well-known American habit of chewing gum was cast up to me. We cannot deny that it is very dirty and that the horrid little chunks which may be seen sticking to chairs and tables, and sometimes even to church pews are repulsive in the extreme. Truth is not always palatable but one has to accept it. After all, why should educated people who chew gum look down on uneducated people who chew betel?

"Once More unto the Breach"

There are other occasions, however, when we have a right indignantly to resent the imputation made in regard to our country. The following is a case in point. At a fiesta, or festival, not long ago, held in Manila, there was a grand parade with many ornamental floats. One of them was that of the San Miguel brewery and it bore aloft a huge globe. Encircling it, as we sometimes encircle it with a white ribbon, was the badge of the brewery. Above all was the American eagle, large as life and covered with real feathers. The parade passed through street after street announcing to all and sundry that the brewery was under the protection of the American government. And this was after the United States had written prohibition into its Constitution and declared to the world at large that the liquor traffic was banished forever! As the procession moved on, it had to pass under a bridge. The bird came into collision with the stone-work and crashed to earth. Certain it is that the American eagle cannot preside over the brewery and maintain its dignity before the world. Will citizens who are loyal to the Constitution see to it that this insolent boast is made impossible of repetition, and that in the Philippines, as everywhere else under the Stars and Stripes, prohibition shall be recognized as the law of the land?

There are splendid men and women here who have fought hard for prohibition. It is not fair that after all their toil they should be denied the fruits of victory. They had every right to expect that these Islands would share alike with Maine and California in all the benefits of the Eighteenth Amendment. Their boys and girls need protection as much as those in the United States. "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more," and make prohibition a fact in the Philippines.

TESTIMONY FROM MUNICIPAL CHIEFS OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CITIES GIVES PROHIBITION GOOD RATING

Houston's Mayor Has Good Word For Dry Law

March 6, 1922.

Prohibition undoubtedly has been a great benefit to the city of Houston.

It has reduced drunkenness and the class of offenses that accompany that evil. It has reduced crime generally.

It has resulted in less juvenile delinquency and has promoted more harmonious domestic relations.

The unemployment situation has not presented as serious a problem as it would have done with the open saloon, and agencies that have in charge the amelioration of distress among the poor have noted a great difference in the number and class of people calling for help.

Experience and observation, as well as reports from the larger industries of this community, show that prohibition is promoting greater efficiency and closer attention to business, on the part of employes.

I am not in position to make a report as to whether prohibition has increased savings deposits in the various banks, as I have not the data on which to base such statement.

The general effect of prohibition on the health, happiness and prosperity of this community undoubtedly has been very beneficial.

OSCAR F. HOLCOMBE,
Mayor of Houston, Texas.

Prohibition Agrees With Springfield, Massachusetts, Says Mayor Leonard

There is what some one has called a "blessed unanimity" about the answers received from the mayors regarding prohibition. To most of the questions asked the reply is a succinct "Yes". The mayor of Springfield, Massachusetts, in filling out the questionnaire, gave his testimony that prohibition of the liquor traffic has been of benefit to his city; that it has reduced drunkenness and other offenses due to it; that it has been of advantage in promoting efficiency in the big industries; that it has prompted thrift, and that in his opinion the effect of the dry law on the general welfare of the community is "GOOD".

Mayor of Spokane, Washington, Testifies to Benefits of Prohibition

In reply to a letter addressed to Hon. C. A. Fleming, mayor of Spokane, Washington, asking what in his opinion has been the effect of prohibition on the health, bappiness and prosperity of his community, he answers with an emphatic "Beneficial." As to whether it has reduced drunkenness and the offenses that accompany that evil, he replies, "In some quarters, yes. In others, increased inability to secure liquor has reduced drunkenness."

As to its effect upon unemployment, he replies, "Impossible to answer, so many other factors entered into the situation," and the effect on efficiency, "Industries themselves prevented a test as they have not been operating constantly."

Prohibition a Boon to Hartford, Connecticut

"It is my personal opinion," writes the Hon. Newton C. Brainard, mayor of Hartford, Connecticut, "tbat prohibition has already been a boon to the community, as well as to the nation, and I feel that the results will be more and more noticeable witb a return of business prosperity."

"Very Good" Says Grand Rapids Mayor of Prohibition

Very definite and satisfactory were the replies received from Mayor McNabb of Grand Rapids, Michigan, to the question concerning the effect of prohibition on his city. He says "Yes" to the query, "Has prohibition of the liquor traffic been of benefit to your city?" He gives a strong affirmative to the interrogation, "Has it reduced drunkenness and the offenses that accompany that evil? Has it reduced crime?" "VERY GOOD results" is his answer to "Has it had any effects on juvenile delinquency?" "On domestic relations?" He gives it as his belief that prohibition has "VERY MATERIALLY," to use his words, decreased the number of families and people who need the help of charity organizations. He thinks the dry law has been of advantage, "VERY MUCH SO" in promoting greater efficiency and more steady work in big industries. He says prohibition has promoted thrift, as indicated by increased savings in the banks. And to the last question, "What in your opinion has been the effect of prohibition on the health, happiness and prosperity of your community?" he registers a hearty "VERY GOOD."

Imagining a Vain Thing!

From *Chicago Evening Post*, April 7, 1922.

The foes of prohibition held a rally in Carnegie Hall, New York, last night and resolved "to work patiently, lawfully and patriotically" until the Volstead law is repealed and the Eighteenth Amendment stricken from the Constitution. They further dedicated themselves to preserving the Constitution "from further mutilation by an organized fanatical minority."

Meantime, the newspapers were carrying messages from the mayors of such cities as Los Angeles, Grand Rapids, Des Moines, Nashville, Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn.; Oklahoma City and Wilmington, testifying to the beneficial effects of prohibition upon their respective communities.

Reduction in juvenile delinquency, thrift, greater efficiency in industry, mitigation of unemployment, decrease of workhouse population—these are among the results which are traced to the as yet imperfect operation of the law which banished the legalized traffic in liquor.

If this were the work of a "fanatical minority," we think it likely that should the anti-prohibitionists succeed in raising the issue again they would discover a fervent majority eager to confirm the minority's achievement.

But the idea that prohibition stands in the Constitution of the United States

(Continued on Page Nine)

Youngstown Couldn't Be Induced to go Back on Prohibition

While I am no longer mayor of the City of Youngstown, Ohio, I believe that I am in possession of the facts that enable me to answer the inquiries contained in the letter from THE UNION SIGNAL.

1. Prohibition of the liquor traffic has certainly been a benefit to our city in every way.

2. It has reduced drunkenness and the offenses that accompany that evil so tbat since prohibition went into effect here, our county jail has been rather a lonesome place and there are few drunks lodged therein as compared to former times.

3. I might say also in this connection that fewer drunken men are upon the streets and when one does appear he is picked up more readily for tbe reason that such a thing is more unusual than when the saloons were in operation. As to crime in this vicinity I must state that we have had considerable of that, due to other causes, I am sure, so tbat we cannot give statistics that would show a reduction of crime and yet I am certain tbat crime would have been a great deal worse during the last two or three years if the saloon had been in operation.

4. Due to the present industrial depression it is hard to state what its effect has been on the unemployment situation but I am sure that this situation would have been infinitely worse if we had not the advantage of two or three years' prohibition, during which time those who formerly squandered their means in the saloon were able to lay by money for the hard times.

5. The word that has come from the big industries since prohibition went into effect is that it has worked wonders in promoting greater efficiency and has brought about more steady employment on the part of employes.

6. On account of the industrial depression the savings accounts have been reduced in the last two years but prior to that time, from the going into effect of prohibition until the hard times came, there was a great increase in savings as shown by the bank deposits.

7. The effect of prohibition upon the health, happiness and prosperity of our community has been immeasurable and I am sure that nothing would induce the majority of our people to go back to the old system.

FRED J. WARNOCK.

Prohibition "Worth While"

"I believe prohibition has been worth while" writes James J. Thomas, mayor of Columbus, Obio, "but unemployment conditions being bad puts it at a disadvantage."

"Prohibition has been a benefit in some ways," writes Elliot Marshall, mayor of St. Joseph, Missouri. "It has reduced drunkenness. I think, too, it has promoted thrift, as the men who used to spend their money on liquor are probably either saving it or spending it somewhere else."

Mobilize a Million Members

Third Intensive Membership Campaign for 3 days each Week of 3 Weeks.

April 24–May 14

1. Have 3 canvassers for each day in small unions; multiples of 3 in large unions.
2. Interest 3 groups especially: (a) Women in the churches. (b) Young Women. (c) Women in business.
3. Get 3 supplies prepared for intensive campaign. Secure them from National W. C. T. U. Publishing House or from state W. C. T. U. headquarters.

"You'll Find Me at the Front"

Thousands of women who have felt they were too busily occupied with home and church duties to help the W. C. T. U. actively are realizing in the present crisis that so great is the need for all good women to unite against the common enemy of the home and family, that they *cannot stay out of the W. C. T. U.* The wife of Rev. George M. Stuart, the noted preacher of Birmingham, Alabama, in an address at the recent state W. C. T. U. institute in that city, voiced the feeling of this class of women in the following graphic word-picture:

"My father, an enthusiastic hunter, kept a fine pack of hunting dogs," said Mrs. Stuart. "Being privileged to go with him one day, I was keenly disappointed to note that my favorite hounds, 'Trueboy' and 'Lead,' were hanging back when the other dogs were getting into line. Then I saw they were eagerly watching for the signal that the trail had been struck—when that signal came, there was a race, and what a race, every muscle was strained, every nerve aquiver with eagerness to win. 'Lead,' like a flash was at the front!

"My increasing responsibilities as the wife of a busy city pastor do not permit me to take an active part in the present program of the local union of which I am a member, but if there should be a definite call to me to help in enforcing and holding the prohibition law, like 'Lead,' when I know you are

"On the trail—on the chase—you will find me at the front!"

"No One Ever Asked Me"

It was at a big reception in a hotel of a western metropolis. The guests of honor were social welfare leaders, presidents of women's clubs, a governor and ex-governor, mayors, and attorney generals, and among them were prominent national and state W. C. T. U. officials. Standing near one of the white ribboners in the receiving line was a woman whose name is known from ocean to ocean as the president of a great national organization. Turning to her, the W. C. T. U. leader queried, "And you, too, wear the white ribbon, and are of our sisterhood?" The one addressed shook her head, looking a bit wistfully at the gleaming bows of white on the gowns of many of the women, "No, I am not of your sisterhood; no one ever asked me to join." Needless to say she gladly accepted the invitation then and there extended.

"No one ever asked me to join." There may be a hundred women within the circle of your acquaintance who can make this statement—they have never been asked to unite with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It is your privilege to see that not another week passes without their receiving an invitation to become a member of "organized mother love."

REMEMBER THE DATES!
April 24 to May 14

Suggestions For Membership Campaign

Make a complete list of the women in your town who should be members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, assigning each to some worker. If the first person fails, another worker should be appointed until possibly three different people have interviewed her.

Use literature liberally—through the mails, at meetings, and at the close of personal conversations.

Use the telephone, in an organized way, to secure members, utilizing, as the basis of a telephonic campaign, the names of women who have been previously selected.

Organize a definite letter writing campaign among the same group of women, making the tone as personal as possible. Use a form letter, generally agreed upon, as the basis of this appeal. Always enclose with the letter a piece of printed matter.

Bring together the women who are to seek others as members, that they may be definitely drilled on the talking points to be presented.

Organize teams, that the work may be conducted upon a competitive basis, thus arousing increased interest.

Organize the women workers in stores and factories, that they may carry on campaigns in their places of employment.

Make it clear, in all public announcements, that the W. C. T. U. is engaged in a campaign for a million members to promote a work which is patriotic, democratic, non-sectarian, and progressive.

Furnish the ministers in your community with concise, comprehensive facts to be used in church calendars, at prayer meetings, in sermons, and in other ways.

Arrange for exhibits of W. C. T. U. work in down-town stores, public libraries and wherever else the public can be reached, and establish traveling exhibits which may be sent from place to place.

Seek the co-operation of other social agencies, such as women's clubs, etc. This may be done because of the extended program now being carried out by the W. C. T. U.

Organize open forum discussions in each community, giving the people a chance to ask questions regarding the work in which the W. C. T. U. is engaged.

The Story of the "Star" Lady

The Mill River (California) W. C. T. U. recently gained a new member of whom it is very proud. Her name is on the title page of a dozen or more of the most wholesome and popular works of fiction meeting with large sale in our book stores and eagerly sought on the shelves of our public libraries. She is Kathleen Norris. At the invitation of a modest, busy young mother, president of the local union, she joined, and it didn't require any abstruse arguments or eloquent special pleading to bring her into the ranks. She apparently was only waiting to be asked. She is now known among white ribboners as the "Star Lady," for the beautiful idea of the "star in the window" was suggested by her in a magazine article. And thereby hangs a tale! Some months ago she was very seriously ill, and her physician warned her to "set her house in order" for he feared the end was near. She said to her husband that she wished she could live a little longer that she might be able to give at least five minutes of her life to the temperance cause. He told her he had just received a letter from *McCall's Magazine*, asking her to reply to Gertrude Atherton's article denouncing prohibition, which was to appear in the same number. Stimulated by the realization that this opportunity had been given her, she had herself propped up in bed and, with typewriter before her, indited her message for prohibition, knowing that the words might be the last from her pen. Toward the close she wrote, "I should like to put in my window a simple little banner of—what? Blue ground and white star? It would mean that in every possible way I and mine stood to our guns, at any cost of momentary embarrassment or social hurt. It would mean that liquor was neither permitted nor discussed in our house, that there was no smiling indulgence here toward breaking the law."

There may be in your community a "Kathleen Norris," rich in gifts of mind and heart, waiting to be asked to join the W. C. T. U. It is your privilege to find her, and bring her into the ranks.

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, April 20, 1922

Our Cover Page

Our cover page this week shows a group of charming little folk, the Kindergarten and Normal Training Class at the new headquarters of the *Liga Templanza* of the Republic of Argentina, South America, which is located in the suburbs of Buenos Aires. The purchase of the building was made possible by a gift from the Jubilee Fund of the National W. C. T. U. of the United States.

Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, is in the center of the group of teachers. Below is the garden where the little people of the kindergarten play.

Three Qualifications For Success in Membership Campaign—Grace—Grit—Gumption

Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary

Grace: Your program of appeal must have as its basis a modernized crusade which embraces interest in the great pressing social and economic problems that are enlisting millions of women in women's clubs, in labor unions, in civic organizations and in the political field. The program of the W. C. T. U. must approach the objectives of other women's organizations from the Christian viewpoint. The invitation to unite must be to help hasten the coming of the Kingdom of God.

Grit: Study the methods followed in previous campaigns. Make a survey of the field to be covered in this campaign. Have the grit to drop bad or unsuccessful methods, the grit to follow the light afforded by the survey.

Gumption: Cultivate the press. Enlist the co-operation of the churches, the teachers, the business women! Conditions have changed. The viewpoint of the people to be reached must be recognized because, after all, the W. C. T. U. has a definite thing to "sell" and in order to make good it must be familiar with its field and with its prospects.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

It is the first duty of every citizen to vote at the primaries. Why? Because the primaries are for the express purpose of letting the people indicate directly how they shall be governed and by whom they shall be governed. *Now* is the time to scrutinize the records and reputation of candidates. Next November will be too late. The time to find fault and to sift the competent politician from the incompetent, the honorable from the self-seeking, the good from the bad is *now*—AT THE PRIMARIES.

APPROACHING PRIMARIES!

Indiana—May 2
Pennsylvania—May 16
North Carolina—June 3
Iowa—June 5
Florida—June 6
Maine—June 20
North Dakota—June 28

What is the Answer to These Questions in Your Community?

Letters and questionnaires concerning the results of prohibition are coming to us from foreign countries, especially those engaged in definite campaigns for dry legislation. In their "battles against the bottle," they are seeking information to use as specific evidence of the value of prohibition. We are finding no difficulty in answering their queries, but in order to respond fully and with directness, we need constantly the very latest accurate facts from every state in the Union. That as many sections of the United States as possible may be represented in the data furnished our friends abroad, we suggest that every woman who reads this appeal shall make a personal investigation in her own town or city.

Here are the questions that have recently come to us from Australia:

1. Has prohibition proved of any special benefit to women? Has it had any marked effect on home life and social environment? Give definite instances, and tell your authority.

2. Has prohibition proved of benefit to children? If so, could you state why? (Get testimony from superintendent of schools and teachers; also the juvenile court.)

3. Has prohibition lessened prostitution? If so, have you any definite information, or can you refer to a society which could answer this question?

4. In your opinion, would people welcome a return to the open saloon?

5. Is the illicit selling of liquor due to prohibition comparable, as an evil, to the open saloon?

6. What effect has prohibition upon charities and philanthropies? (Ask your charitable organizations, Salvation Army, church benevolent societies, city missions.)

Send your answers to THE UNION SIGNAL, and we will see that they are used to advantage in this country and foreign lands to further total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nations.

A "Dead Question"

It was a luncheon of business and professional women, and at one of the long tables the conversation turned on the political situation. Some one spoke of the efforts to nullify the prohibition law, whereupon a well-read and earnest woman smilingly remarked in a superior way: "Oh, really, my dear, that question is simply dead. It will have no bearing upon the elections this year, you know."

The younger woman flushed a little, but held her ground. "But, Miss X——," she said, "didn't you see the account in the paper last night of the organizations that have been formed for that express purpose, thirty of them? The leaders state that they are definitely trying to elect Congressmen who will work and vote for the modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of beer and wines."

Another woman pursued the subject: "Pardon me, but I happen to know that what you," turning to the last speaker, "have said is perfectly true. Let me tell you what I heard two wet men on the street car say the other day. They boldly stated that they and the wets, in general, are doing all they can to elect wet men and bring about nullification of prohibition. And you may be sure that since for the first time in the history of the reform prohibition has the advantage in the fight, being on the defensive, instead of having to attack, it is a life-and-death struggle for the liquor forces of this country, who are gathered together in a last wild attempt to bring back liquor."

The woman who had thought the prohibition question entirely "settled," looked embarrassed. "If all this is true—and I suppose it must be—" she said, "I shall have to admit that I am wrong. I have not been keeping up on that particular subject, I confess, and I certainly thought it was one question that might now be eliminated."

"Indeed, Miss X——," said the first woman, "did you not know that Commissioner Haynes himself said in one of his addresses that if the temperance organizations disbanded, in a brief space of time all their work of agitation, education, and legislation would have to be done over from the beginning. That is one reason why the W. C. T. U. is continuing to teach the children and foreign folk through Americanization work and scientific temperance instruction in the schools. We have a special department of Christian Citizenship, too, you know, which teaches women how to vote and the other duties of citizenship, and inculcates observance of, and reverence for, law. I wish you would join our local union. Your influence would mean a great deal, and it is particularly needed at such a critical time as the present. Won't you let me enroll you as one of us?"

"I'll think seriously about it," was the reply. "I can see that the question is of more importance than I had supposed."

And later she sought out the other woman, and gave her name for membership, actuated by her realization of the continued need for work along the lines stressed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

America's Moral Energy

That other countries are keenly studying the workings of prohibition in the United States is evident. And they are not merely considering the question from the moral standpoint, or even that of "personal liberty," but from the economic standpoint, as shown by an editorial in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, recently quoted in the American press. This paper remarks: "If impoverished Austria could summon half the moral energy the United States displayed in the suppression of drink she would soon have no need to go begging of all the world."

Compare, if you please, the statement of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, which, as indicated by its name, stands for the working men of Austria, with that recently made by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, recommending the lifting of the ban on the sale of "light wines and beer." That the workingman is not going to follow the lead of the council has been shown in various ways. He has just as clear a perspective of good government as the members of the executive council, and knows that to compromise on the Volstead Act would automatically kill the Eighteenth Amendment. Moreover, organized labor in general, far from appreciating the proposition advanced, resents the rulings of the council. Evidence of this is the statement made by the *Labor Union Bulletin* of Little Rock, Arkansas, which says, as quoted by the *Paragould* (Arkansas) *Press*:

"We know, as everyone must know, that prohibition laws have not been enforced as they ought to be, but this does not affect the right or wrong of prohibition itself. In our opinion, legalizing the sale of beer and wines would not lessen, but would increase the illegal traffic in strong liquors, and probably narcotics also, and make it even more difficult to enforce the laws against them. If prohibition is right, it should be enforced. If wrong, let it be repealed. And if prohibition is right, it is unworthy of organized labor to oppose it on the ground that its revocation will create more jobs for idle men. Labor should stand unflinchingly for the right, for in the long run it has all to lose by upholding wrong, even for temporary gain."

"The fact remains that the young men of the present generation are not learning to be drinkers," says the *Goldfield* (Nevada) *Tribune*. "Some few of them may be, but not many. Every man who runs an industrial establishment knows that this is true. Bleary eyes and foolish speech used to be common in the workrooms. Now they are seen and heard but seldom. Workmen are more intelligent, more reliable, more tractable. In the homes there is more happiness. There are more of the comforts of life. And the men, as well as the women, know it.

"For these reasons we doubt if a majority of the members of the American Federation of Labor will follow the advice of the wet members of their executive committee. They know when they and their wives and their children are better off."

"They All Had Excellent Labels"

"There are not ten men out of every hundred who have bought booze since prohibition went into effect who have not been faked, defrauded, imposed upon, cheated—stung," declared Samuel G. Blythe, in the *Saturday Evening Post*. "They will deny it of course, but that is the fact. The average American citizen and those above the average and below it are all alike. They may be good at their own affairs, but when they come to buy illicit liquor they are morons in a mist.

"And the stuff they drink! A customs official I know analyzed two hundred samples of booze he had seized before it got to the homes of our best people. Ninety-six per cent of it was bogus, faked, fraudulent and mostly poisonous. But it all had fine authentic labels on it, and revenue stamps and everything. A good deal of it was 'bottled in bond.'

"An enterprising Eastern newspaper, seeking to show that there was bootlegging going on in its fair city, sent out a reporter with enough money to buy ten bottles of so-called whisky from ten different sources of supply. The reporter came back in a short time with the stuff. The enterprising newspaper had the ten bottles chemically analyzed. There wasn't a bottle of real whisky in the lot. Mostly it was wood alcohol doctored, and two of the bottles contained water with coloring matter in it. *But they all had excellent labels.*

"They drink this stuff, thousands of apparently otherwise intelligent people. Some of it is so vile that they have to hold their noses while taking it, but they drink it. The booze complex admits of no qualms. It's ag'in the law, so they take it. It kills some of them and blinds others. Still, that is only when it is virulent poison, and not generally. What is happening, the big doctors say, is that this stuff—not poisonous enough to kill or blind at once—will surely induce organic disorders of various sorts and presently we shall observe large numbers of our leading booze-complexers dropping off under the inciting cause of maladies that their booze obsession induced."

Mrs. Margot Asquith and American Prohibition

While on her recent lecture tour in America, Mrs. Margot Asquith is reported to have made several references to prohibition. "The one thing she admires most in America is prohibition," says one press correspondent, while another declares that she claims that "prohibition is a farce." However, others in England do not agree with her.

Lord Lee, First Lord of the Admiralty, who has just returned to England from a visit to the United States, made an address before the English-speaking Union in London, March 7, at which, according to the press, referring to a statement attributed to Mrs. Asquith in America, to the effect that drunkenness was prevalent among young people of both sexes, he declared emphatically, "All I can say is that this statement is as ludicrous as it is cruel and untrue."

Buy Your Stickers Early!

Help to scatter broadcast the World's W. C. T. U. Convention stickers. Buy them in quantities and use on letters, post-cards, suitcases, packages, school children's note books or to fasten parcels. The Pennsylvania white ribboners are offering them at a most reasonable price, $3.00 per 1,000; 50 cents per 100. Send remittance with order to Mrs. James B. Scott, 503 South Forty-sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

A Prayer

Julia H. Thayer

Jesus, Savior, Christ Divine,
Breathe upon this soul of mine;
Thought, emotion, and desire
Purify with spirit-fire.

Jesus, Savior, Master, Friend,
In life's woes my heart defend;
Calm the tumult of its sea
With the word of Galilee.

Jesus, Savior, Star of Light,
Rise upon my straining sight
As earth's shadows flee away
In the morn of Heaven's day.

Imagining a Vain Thing!

(Continued from Page Six)

as the act of a "fanatical minority" is one of those fond delusions which men cherish who believe things merely because they like to believe them. The campaign which ended with the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment began with the agitation of a minority, which may be called "fanatical" if you so please. But the campaign succeeded because the minority had become the majority. Moral persuasions were re-enforced by economic arguments, and the combination won the victory.

The moral reasons for prohibition stand up; the economic arguments grow stronger. The Eighteenth Amendment with each year will become more firmly embedded in the nation's organic law. Patiently, lawfully and patriotically the anti-prohibitionists may continue their labors, but we warn them that in hoping to restore the pre-Volsteadian era they are "imagining a vain thing."

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to THE UNION SIGNAL, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add five cents to pay cost of exchange on checks or drafts on local banks. Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

May 8-14—Membership Week.
May 14—Mothers' Day.

Minnesota's One-City-to-a-State Conference a Great Success

Bessie Lathe Scovell

Minnesota Woman's Christian Temperance Union, assisted by Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, director of Americanization for the National W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Laura Parks Miller, of Women in Industry, held its one-city-to-a-state conference at Mankato. There was evidenced delightful hospitality on the part of the Mankato W. C. T. U., which entertained all delegates and members of the conference on the Harvard plan. Mankato citizens contributed much in music and attendance. One hundred and two delegates from all parts of the state, including three state officers, twelve state superintendents of departments, fourteen district presidents, eleven district officers and the editor of the state paper, were in attendance.

Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, state president, who had been in the lecture field for several weeks, included in her itinerary Mankato, and presided over the conference. Mrs. Martha J. Reed, state treasurer, directed the song service at the opening of each session.

The opening prayer was made by the state recording secretary, Mrs. Myra Griswold. Mrs. Mary A. Vye, state superintendent of Christian Citizenship, gave an address on Americanization and Miss Rozette Hendrix, former state president and editor of the Minnesota *White Ribbon*, spoke on the Mother-Child Center which the Minnesota W. C. T. U. is endeavoring to establish in the twin cities.

Delightful music was rendered the first evening of the session by Mrs. E. H. Knehans and the Mankato Orpheus Quartet, and Mrs. Laura Parks Miller, director of Women in Industry for the National, with Miss Louise E. Schutz, director of Women and Children's Division of the Industrial Commission of Minnesota, shared the honors of the evening, speaking on their special lines of work.

Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer gave the keynote address. Mrs. Laura Parks Miller led in exploiting membership plans. Trio team work was recommended in securing members and UNION SIGNAL subscriptions. Miss Rozette Hendrix spoke on "Our Paper" and Mrs. M. M. Davidson gave a most excellent paper on "Women in Civic Affairs." It was voted to place this in the exchange bureau that local unions may have the benefit of its helpful suggestions.

The last hour of the forenoon session was given over to a round table discussion conducted by Mrs. Laura Parks Miller on "Making Departmental Plans Practical."

A three minute contest by the district presidents, on "How best to gain new members" enlivened the afternoon session and the prize, a W. C. T. U. pin, was won by Mrs. Helen R. Upton, president of the Fifth W. C. T. U. district.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger led the Law Enforcement section of the conference. Mrs. Nellie Colbrath, Seventeenth district Law Enforcement superintendent, spoke on Minnesota's enforcement law, and Mrs. Jennie Andrews on the election of dry Congressmen.

The evening session of the conference closed with Mrs. Vayhinger's masterful address on "Outwitting Our Enemies."

Dr. Nella Barsness, state superintendent of Health for Minnesota, went to Mankato for the first afternoon session to give an address on Health, returning to St. Paul in the evening to attend to patients. Thirty dollars was taken in collections during the conference. The Rozette Hendrix Birthday Fund has been created by the Minnesota W. C. T. U. to finance a mid-year conference each year. One hundred W. C. T. U. campaign song books were sold.

Minnesota's state W. C. T. U. annual convention will be held in St. Paul August 29-September 1. The convention will just precede the opening of the Minnesota State Agricultural Fair, September 2-9, which it is thought will mean a record breaking attendance at the state convention. The Civic and Commerce Association of St. Paul is to assist the St. Paul W. C. T. U. in entertaining the convention.

Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, state president, has been appointed by the State Central Committee of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. to represent the state W. C. T. U. in the Anti-Law-Breaker's League of Minnesota. Mrs. W. R. Mandigo is her alternate.

A Meeting Both Profitable and Pleasant

A very profitable and pleasant meeting was recently held at the headquarters of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U., when the state officers entertained the superintendents. The morning was devoted to an instructive and helpful conference, following which a delicious luncheon was served. Prayers for the recovery of Miss Jennie Smith, a former national evangelist and for many years the loyal and faithful national superintendent of the department of Work Among Railroad Employes, were a special feature of the meeting. She had been very ill, and her many friends of the National W. C. T. U. as well as of the District union are expressing their heartfelt gratitude that she is again able to take up her work. A small token of love and esteem was presented to Miss Smith on this occasion by her white ribbon comrades, who feel that "Miss Jennie," as they lovingly think of her, is to them a real inspiration.

All Aboard For the Membership Drive April 24 to May 14

NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!

Membership Leaflets. Attractive! Informing!! Winning!!!
Illustrated in Colors
Order largely. Distribute wisely. Expect the Harvest.

LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.
Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

MATCH THE A. A. P. A.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page
Do Thou Likewise
We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS
Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.
Titles of leaflets and prices. Each leaflet a winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.
Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.
Be a Million-aire.
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Declaration of Principles.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Recruiting for Membership.
Price,per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.
W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.
Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

MEMBERSHIP POSTERS

Sound the Jubilee (The Challenge of the Trumpeter). Price, 5 cents; per dozen 50 cents.
Forge a Chain.
Guard Their Future.
Price, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

THE "POLY PET" IN PEPVILLE AND HUSTLETOWN

"Special Correspondence" Dropped From the Mail Bag

Dear Bab:

How is your Polyglot Petition work progressing? Our Y. P. B. has two hundred signatures, and we expect to reach the 1,000 mark before the end of the month. How did we do it? System, my dear Bab, system! We assigned every square inch of the town, figuratively speaking, to the different members. Somebody for the Epworth League. Somebody for each Christian Endeavor Society, one each for every church. Five business women to visit the offices in the down-town district. We students camped on the trail of every member of our faculty, and then we began on the fraternities and sororities. Some peppy arguments and discussions on the prohibition question we are having, but it is really and truly, speaking seriously, educating the community. We Y. P. B.'s go around with a Polyglot Petition blank in our brief cases or Boston bags, and woe betide the man or woman who sits by our side on the suburban train or the street car, for out comes the "Poly Pet" and with it begins a nice little *conversazione* on World Prohibition (which just naturally links up with national prohibition), the Eighteenth Amendment, the necessity for electing dry Congressmen, and one's civic responsibilities. The work is really fascinating and affords a chance to talk on a lot of subjects—history, economics, civics, philosophy, and sociology. It's surprising how kindly the rank and file of people take to that line of talk.

Well, here's hoping you are doing well with the "Poly Pet" in Pepville. Call me on the long distance when you get your first thousand.

Yours for a Half-Million Signatures,

RUTH.

Dearest Ruth:

So the Y. P. B. of Hustletown thinks it is going to beat Pepville on the "Poly Pet" race? Well, you'll have to move rather rapidly if you accomplish that feat. But we accept the challenge, and you certainly are putting on a sprightly drive, judging from your letter. I read it to Jack Somerville, and he said, "Some brains down in Hustletown." If we haven't the same amount of gray matter in our cerebellum, or is it the cerebrum, we'll have to make up for it by working a bit more diligently. Do you know what is the most popular book in town just now? No, it isn't a novel, it's the city directory! We sit up nights reading it. We've divided the population of the town alphabetically, and from "A" for Adams to "Z" for Zimmerman we are becoming acquainted with our fellow-townsmen and townswomen. I drew the letter "S" and I am becoming quite chummy with the Smiths and the Snyders and the Solomons and a lot more of the saints and sinners. My circle of social activity is growing by leaps and bounds. The recital of my experiences at the dinner table each evening is so thrilling that my family, who usually hurry through dessert to go to the movies, linger to hear me talk. Dad says I ought to write a book on "The Peregrinations of the 'Poly Pet.'" I am thinking of offering the manuscript to the Anti-Prohibition Publishing Company. The tales I could relate of what people are saying of the organizations that want to tear prohibition out of the Constitution would be mighty stimulating reading for our "personal liberty" friends. By the way, expect in about two weeks that long distance message.

Yours for 500,000 Names to the "Poly Pet,"

BAB.

Officers of the *Club Juventud* of the *Liga contra El Alcoholismo* of Uruguay, South America

The Club's Watchword is "Uruguay Dry by 1925"

These young people, chaperoned by Senora Berta De Santiago and husband (two central figures) tour the interior of the republic, organizing the youth of Uruguay for temperance.

Helps For the Study of Social Morality Problems

(Leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Social Hygiene Legislation Manual. (Invaluable for workers and students of social problems) Price 50c.

Child Questions and Answers. (For parents) Price 10c.

The Mother as Playfellow. Price 15c.

Boys' Venereal Peril. Price 10c.

Your Daughter's Mother. Price, 10 cents.

A Community Program for Prospective Work With Girls. Per copy, 3c; per 50, 75c; per 100, $1.25.

Our Ally—Mrs. Grundy. 16 pp. (For all parents.) Per copy, 5c; per 50, $1.50; per 100, $2.25.

A White Life for Two. Per copy, 3c; per 50, 40c; per 100, 75c.

Healthy, Happy Womanhood. Sepia, 16 pp; illustrated. Price, 15 cents.

The Sphere of the Policewoman.

Untarnished Womanhood.

Almost—A True Story.

Pitfalls to be Avoided in Sex Education. Per 50, 35c; per 100, 60c.

Motion Picture Standards.

Are Parents Asleep?

Safety for the Child Lies in Knowledge.

Where Do Girls Spend Their Evenings?

A Sower Went Forth to Sow.

Letter from A Physician to his Daughter on Her Fifteenth Birthday.

Real Chivalry.

The Task Ahead.
Per 50, 25c; per 100, 45c.

A Child in Court.

Teach These Truths.

The Hand of a Child.
Per 50, 20c; per 100, 35c.

Secretary Daniels on the Double Standard. Per 50, 15c; per 100, 25c.

New Posters! New Posters!

Let Them Talk to the People Now!
For Their Sakes Enforce the Law.

Booze Stands Between—
Price,15 cents each; per dozen, $1.50.

Other Posters For Immediate Use

(Price, 10 cents each; per dozen, $1.00)

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.

The Eighteenth Amendment. (Stand by the Flag and the Constitution)

Guard Their Future.

Forge a Chain.

Protect the Woman Worker. (Women in Industry)

The Crossroads. (Child Welfare)

Give Her a Torch. (Moral Education)

Milk or Beer?

Our Industrial Creed.

Nutrition (Health).

Total Abstinence Must be Taught.

Patriots Uphold Law.

Child Welfare. (Five Pointed Star)

Americanization.

The Destroyer.

Successful Men.

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West Virginia's W. C. T. U. Conference and Institute Arouses to Progressive Work

Special Correspondence

The St. Paul Methodist church of Parkersburg was the scene of a very interesting and instructive institute presided over by the state president, Mrs. Olive C. Barnes of Charleston. The pastor, Rev. J. F. Baker, the president of the Parkersburg union, Mrs. Laura Swearengen, and the Y. W. C. A. most cordially and heartily welcomed the officers and delegates. The spirit of co-operation was inspiring.

A luncheon and executive committee meeting was held at the Y. W. C. A. The first session of the afternoon meeting was presided over by Mrs. Cora R. Ogden, state vice-president, the president being detained by the illness of her daughter. The devotional service was conducted by Mrs. Allie B. Jackson, state recording secretary.

A very interesting feature was an address on organized mother love by Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, national director of Child Welfare. Mrs. V. E. Mohler, state superintendent of Child Welfare, gave some very interesting talks and presented some posters and charts on Child Welfare work.

Mrs. Frances Pride Parks, national corresponding secretary, told what the Jubilee Fund is accomplishing. Mr. W. H. Brown, state prohibition commissioner, called attention to the work being done in West Virginia to enforce the prohibition law and spoke of the difficulties attending its enforcement, urging the continued co-operation of the W. C. T. U. in upholding not only the prohibition law but all other laws. Mrs. Barnes introduced the speakers and also spoke at the close of the meeting.

Splendid plans for a membership campaign were presented, and interesting talks given by the delegates. The trio team, the idea of which originated with our own Mrs. Parks, that is, sending THE UNION SIGNAL to the president, secretary, and treasurer of each local union, was discussed by Mrs. Blanche M. Pickering, state corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Cora R. Ogden. Mrs. Parks spoke in detail of the various ways in which the W. C. T. U. can procure more workers. Ways of interesting missionary women, enlisting young mothers, plans for business women, use of literature, and winning church women were other subjects discussed. Mrs. S. H. D. Wise also paid a tribute to pioneer local workers.

Mrs. Parks paid an eloquent tribute to the women of West Virginia for the part they had in the great prohibition movement. She also told of the general work of the National W. C. T. U. and its plans for the future, explaining what is done with the Jubilee Fund.

Most interesting were the conferences between presidents, secretaries, treasurers and superintendents, and a round table discussion of practical work by Mrs. Alta Clemans, Clarksburg county president, Mrs. Cora R. Ogden, superintendent of Anti-Narcotics and Scientific Temperance Instruction, Lillie May Fisher, state treasurer, Mrs. Rena Woofter, Buckhannon, Mrs. W. H. Haymond, Clarksburg local president, Mrs. Mollie P. Jackson, superintendent of Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, Mrs. Iva Cooper, superintendent of Women in Industry, Dr. Estalee Martha Chalfant, Medical Temperance, Mrs. V. E. Mohler, superintendent of Child Welfare.

An exhibit which belongs to Mrs. Mohler, was an excellent supplement to the very interesting addresses by Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins and Mrs. Laura Parks Miller. Mrs. Mohler spoke of the flowers and other comforts that are taken daily to the soldiers and sailors in the Walter Reid Hospital in Washington. Mrs. Mohler's daughter, Mrs. Edith Mohler Sweet, superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, was not able to attend, but her dear little boy, Robert Mohler Sweet, six years old, came with his grandmother and all enjoyed having him present.

At the state executive meeting plans were made for adopting the Soldier's Hospital at Ft. McHenry, Maryland, as our beneficiary. Post-cards, pictures, magazines and other comforts are to be sent.

Plans were made to place the Law Observance Stars in the windows May 30 and keep them up until after June 14.

The state executive was much encouraged by the presence and influence of our former state corresponding secretary and state president, Mrs. Parks. West Virginia appreciates the honor of having two of her former presidents hold national office, and also is grateful when one or the other is loaned to us for even a few short hours.

W. C. T. U. work in West Virginia is strongest where it touches the lives of the children—Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Public Schools, including Anti-Narcotics, Medical Temperance, Social Morality and Mothers' Meetings.

The white ribbon benediction closed a notable and helpful session from which West Virginia white ribboners returned to their homes uplifted and strengthened, ready to serve the Master with renewed consecration.

At the evening meeting Judge L. N. Tavener delivered an able address on the enforcement of law, particularly the prohibition law. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins explained the many ways in which the W. C. T. U. can better the condition of the children in the respective communities. L. H. Putnam, state secretary of Children's Guardians, told something of what is being done along the line of child welfare in West Virginia and asked the co-operation of the W. C. T. U. wherever it is possible to better conditions.

An Entertaining Autobiography

is "The Diary of a South African" by M. M. Steytler (whose pen name is M. M. Steyn), a merchant of Port Elizabeth, South Africa. The book gives a vivid description of the writer's boyhood, a picture of life in a good class Dutch circle, and the story of the early days in the diamond fields. Its keenest interest to our readers will be its recital of the tale of how Mr. Steytler gave up the sale of alcoholic beverages, became a total abstainer, and endeavored to influence others to follow his example. Price five shillings, sixpence. Postage extra. Order of J. C. Juta & Co., Capetown, South Africa.

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W. C. T. U. HISTORY IN THE MAKING

"WE ARE HUMAN SPIRIT LAMPS WHOSE RAYS SHOULD BE DIRECTED AND INTENSIFIED BY THE BLOW-PIPE OF AN UNCEASING PURPOSE"
—Frances E. Willard.

The Atlanta Constitution, the oldest and probably the largest daily in Georgia, with the largest circulation, has promised to give an entire page on Mother's Day to pictures of W. C. T. U. mothers, grandmothers and great-grandmothers, with a special article by Mrs. August Burghard, state publicity director, on "Organized Mother Love."

So many of our prominent W. C. T. U. women are receiving licenses to preach that we find it difficult to keep a record of them. We are informed that Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., has held such a license for over a year.

Hastings (Neb.) union has placed a Bible on the desk of every teacher in the city—sixty-eight Bibles.

At a contest held at the Mexican mission in Carlsbad, New Mexico, Sam Diego was winner of the medal. The judges were two Mexican men and one Mexican woman.

The Olympia (Wash.) W. C. T. U. has just completed a fine membership drive, in which it gained 170 new members.

A silver medal contest was held recently in Gillette, Wyoming, receipts, forty dollars. If every union in the state would hold a contest with equally good results, it would help all lines of work.

"The United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board in its work to remove temptations of vice and its consequences from the men in the armed service of the Government," writes Valeria H. Parker, M. D., executive secretary of that board and National W. C. T. U. director of Social Morality, "has found that earnest, active women have been the greatest aid in securing clean community conditions."

"Last March our branch," writes Alice Scott, of Sutton, Surrey, England, "started a local press campaign and I find great pleasure in preparing short weekly notes for the papers. They have to be paid for but they attract much attention and bring many replies from opponents, and we have an opportunity to get in a great deal more information free as the editor quotes from our letters replying to correspondents. We welcome this glorious chance of refuting misstatements (sometimes absolutely untruths) which appear in our daily press and in this way we educate many people who know nothing of the scientific side of the question, on which we are woefully behind America. The UNION SIGNAL is an immense help in preparing notes and answering critics and I value it highly. We watch with intense interest America's struggle for the enforcement of prohibition, realizing how much depends on it.

The W. C. T. U. of Charlevoix, Michigan, is holding a membership drive to close with its April meeting. The membership is divided into four circles, each with a chairman and secretary-treasurer. The circles are formed according to the neighborhoods, each chairman to select four workers. Points are counted for new members, attendance at meetings, dues paid, subscriptions to papers, and money raised for local work; the successful circle to be banqueted by the other three. It looks as if the plan would be a winner.

Rocky Grove (Pa.) W. C. T. U. has just closed one of the liveliest of membership contests and as a result has increased its enrollment from 60 to 363. Mrs. C. E. Neely, captain, with Mrs. Harvey Bagott and Mrs. O. K. Jolly, first and second lieutenants, represented the gold side; Mrs. Clyde Bowers, captain, and Mrs. C. F. Riler and Mrs. A. W. Nickle, first and second lieutenants, the Green side. The golds won by five points. The losers were pledged to entertain the winners.

How Englewood (Chicago) W. C. T. U. Gained 269 New Members

Mrs. L. T. Regan, President

THE UNION SIGNAL asks me to tell how Englewood union secured so many new members last year. In other years our women have had fair success in this direction because some of them always carried in their handbags pledge-cards and leaflets, hoping to enroll new members. Last year we added the plan of organizing the W. C. T. U. women in each church, to get members for the union in their own church and we like the idea so well that we are trying it again.

The union appointed a head captain to direct the campaign. The co-operation of the pastor having been gained, a church captain was chosen in each church that was canvassed. All the other W. C .T. U. members in the church were her lieutenants. Posters were placed in the churches and pastors commended the movement.

The lieutenants were supplied with pledge-cards and leaflets, and each explained to each woman on her list the purposes of the W. C. T. U. and asked her to join. The work was reported by the church captains to the head captain.

A very important thing about the plan was the nine o'clock prayer time for the success of the campaign for law enforcement which each member was asked to observe in her home, or wherever she might be. Prayer brings things to pass.

We believe that holding members already secured is as important as getting new ones, so we divide our membership among collectors, who, when the dollar dues has not been paid at a meeting, call or write for it. No woman is allowed to reach the end of the year without being given an opportunity to pay her dues. Consequently, we seldom lose a member except by death or removal.

The Lebanon (New Hampshire) union has discovered a way to raise money. Each member puts into an envelope pennies to correspond with the day of the month on which she was born. About fifteen dollars was realized in this way and by auctioneering a quilt and food.

"Grandma" Downer, an eighty-four-year-old member of the Central union of Aurora, Illinois, makes each month a little crib patchwork quilt for use at the Neighborhood House, an Americanization center supported by the Aurora Missionary Union and the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Etta Mendenhall, state superintendent of Medal Contest work for Florida, has obtained the promise of the superintendent of Public Instruction, Professor Knight, to take up contest work in the public schools.

A most interesting series of meetings, under the auspices of the Rachel Fox W. C. T. U., was recently held in Burbank, a suburb of San Jose, California. Writing of it, one of our workers says: "We commenced at half past one in the afternoon, and went to eight different homes on as many different streets, giving one-half hour each to a home. This was the program: Ten minutes for introductory remarks; ten minutes for a talk on the state-wide enforcement law which is to be brought before the voters at the next election on referendum by the wets; ten minutes' talk on the part of the state W .C. T. U. in this campaign, followed by closing remarks, thanking the hostess for inviting in her neighbors and extending an invitation to come to a mass meeting to be held in the school house in the evening. The husband of the president of the union, Mrs. Maude P. Boynton, conveyed the speaker in his car from house to house, and blew his horn when the time allotted for the meeting had expired. About seventy women were reached in this way, and a good advertisement given of the evening gathering. At this meeting Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, former president of the California, North, W. C. T. U., and E. Tully Knowles, were the speakers."

Three contests took place in Swedeburg, Nebraska, receipts thirty-six dollars.

The Kennett (Mo.) W. C. T. U. recently held a law enforcement rally at the home of one of its members, to which were invited the husbands of members, the ministers and other prominent citizens as special guests. Mr. Orville Zimmerman, a prominent lawyer, made a strong plea for observance of the law for the sake of the future citizens. Dr. T. J. Rigdon spoke on "The Vital Importance of United Support of the Prohibition Law," and Mr. T. H. Masterson on "The World looks to Us for Moral Leadership." Delightful music, readings, and other special features, made the occasion a delightful one.

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The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford, who have become acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle, her small son, Eric, and Angela O'Connor, who, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, is on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, who is a total abstainer, is glad to note that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, Harford is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Through pity for her he breaks his reticence on the subject, and tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise, but does not mention any particular reason therefor. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and the wedding takes place. After a long railroad journey they arrive at Seraneb. During the course of the first dinner in the new home, Fortescue urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment.)

CHAPTER XI.

"I want to speak to you, Frank," said Angela, with an odd hesitation and fluttering nervousness of manner.

Fortescue had returned, and was lounging in the verandah with his wife beside him. It had been a very hot day, and the sunset brought fresh energy and life to the drooping girl wife.

Frank smiled. "Speak on, little angel," he said, stroking her cheek caressingly.

"You will not be angry if I say what you do not like?" she asked wistfully.

"Do you think I look a savage?"

"No, no, Frank! well, it is this. I want you to give up putting wine on our table, for," she went on hurriedly, "I think drink is a dreadful thing, and everyone is better without it."

"My dear child! What an absurd notion."

"Now, Frank, do not say 'No'; my heart is set on this. You know, Mother asked me never to take wine or spirits, and I promised her. But if it is on our table, I shall find it very difficult to keep my promise."

Frank gave her a quick, puzzled glance. "What was your mother's reason for getting this promise from you? Is she an abstainer?"

"She never takes it, and she says I shall be better without it."

"What nonsense, little woman! I don't agree with your mother's view, and you little know what you ask. Everyone in India takes it. How can we entertain without wine? No one would come to our dinners."

"Would they not? Do people only come for what they can get?"

"Little innocence!" he laughed, and kissed her. "Put away such a silly idea, and make up your mind, as you are in India, to do as India does."

"Then, Frank dear," and she bent towards him with a soft, caressing gesture, "promise me you will not ask *me* to take it at our own table, or at any one's else."

"I hope my wife will not make herself ridiculous with her teetotal notions," he replied stiffly.

Angela frowned. "And you refuse to give me this promise?" she asked.

Fortescue laughed and took her slim white hand and kissed it. "My wife must not make herself peculiar or unpopular. It would bring *me* into contempt."

"Frank, do you love me? *Me, myself,* my soul and intellect, or is it only my body, as belonging to you, that you care for?" she asked suddenly, with a quick intuition of his egoism.

"My dear child, you are my queen, chosen out of the whole world. What a question to ask!"

She felt his answer was evasive, but said no more.

"Put on your prettiest gown, and let us go to the Club for an hour."

They were soon driving under the bright stars to the Club, where the Europeans of the station gathered each evening for social intercourse.

"Here is the ladies' room," said Fortescue as they entered a spacious, lofty apartment.

It seemed to Angela a delightful place, with its soft blue and white carpets, its wicker lounges and chairs, its groups of ferns, palms, flowers and electric lights.

Little knots of people sat talking together, drinking tea or wine. In an alcove at one end several bridge parties were busy. Critical and inquiring eyes were lifted upon Angela as she came in. The bride of the Deputy Commissioner was a person of interest. Angela's perfect face was slightly flushed, but she looked very winning and lovely as she was introduced to one after another.

"What will you take, Mrs. Fortescue?" asked Colonel Green, one of her new friends.

"Nothing, thank you."

"Nothing?" he looked astonished.

Fortescue frowned.

"My wife is not accustomed to drinks between meals."

"Ah! a very good habit, Mrs. Fortescue, and one I wish society in India would adopt," responded Colonel Green, who was the Civil surgeon of the district.

"Come now, Green," laughed a man near, "don't try to cut off our pegs, or you'll find yourself unpopular."

Colonel Green laughed satirically. "No fear of that! a poor beggar like me has to go with the tide, whatever his private opinions are."

Angela listened with a sinking heart. How strong were the social customs which could make a professional man speak like this! She understood a little better the reasons of her husband's prejudices against her own abstinence. He evidently worshipped popularity, and that his wife should appear peculiar was abhorrent to him.

In the midst of her social triumph as the lovely bride of an important official there was something absent. Yes, there was definite pain, furtive and almost unacknowledged, at the lack of sympathy in her husband. Even more there was a glimmering sense of her want of confidence and respect in her feeling towards him.

Thoroughly disheartened by her failure to persuade Frank to give his consent to the banishment of alcohol from their table, she allowed herself to drift, taking things as they came, without any resistance. The next few weeks were spent in a whirl of gaiety. Like a butterfly she fluttered in the sunshine of admiration and adulation. Her freshness and pure beauty of face and form proved an attraction for young and old. A little train of admirers, military and civil, were always at luncheons and dinners, races and garden parties. She drank champagne with some, learnt bridge from others, and generally tuned herself into harmony with the dominant note of the Station.

Her husband rejoiced in his wife's social success, but he watched her narrowly least his prestige should suffer by any lapse of "form" on her part.

(To be continued)

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The W. C. T. U. Service Flag of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania

Clara H. Park, Recording Secretary

In 1912 one of the local unions of our county received a bequest of real estate. In order to accept this gift it was necessary for us to secure a charter for both the county and local unions, and to raise the money the county executive established a County Honor Roll and Certificate Fund, placing names of members on the roll at five dollars each. A small sum was given by each local union to make our county president the first life member and the life certificate was presented to her in convention.

At our county executive committee meeting in April, 1921, it was announced that it would be necessary for our county to raise three hundred dollars to meet the expense of entertaining the state W. C. T. U. convention to be held at Sunbury, and it was decided to make a service flag and place on it stars representing the names on our honor roll, blue stars for active members and gold stars for memorial members.

Four yards of the best satin-finished silk were used. On a deep valance edged with gold fringe are placed the stars representing our state president, and our county presidents, of whom there are four to date, our county having had only three presidents up to the time of the adoption of national constitutional prohibition. Two of these are kept in loving remembrance by gold stars. The third, Miss Margaret H. Watson, has given to the work thirty-one years of devoted service, and, as honorary president for life, still attends our executive meetings and gives us the benefit of her wisdom and experience.

The service flag is forty by sixty-six inches in size set with one-hundred-and-two gold and blue stars arranged in the form of a large star in the center of the flag.

The proceeds from the flag were $445, from which sum the bills incurred by the county in entertaining the state convention were all paid with a small margin over. This amount, added to what we used at the time of securing our charter, makes the $510 as represented by the stars.

The chief purpose of the flag is to remind us of the heroic efforts of the "pioneers" of the cause who championed prohibition when standing for it often meant "to be alone with God," enduring ridicule, slander and persecution for the work's sake.

The money is given to sustain the temperance work of our county. One young man said, "I want to do something in memory of my mother. All I am in the world, I owe to her." One mother paid for herself, two daughters and a son. A man paid for himself and wife to be counted among the pioneers. Churches paid for the name of the pastor's wife. Our honorary president paid for eleven pioneers; our county treasurer for ten pioneers from her home town. One lady paid for deceased T. L. B. members. Who can measure the influence of a memorial certificate in a family of children? People who were charter members in our county but who have since been active workers in other parts of the state, or in other states, are kept in touch with us by means of the life certificate.

The state president paid for the placing on the roll of the name of the only diamond medal holder in this part of the state.

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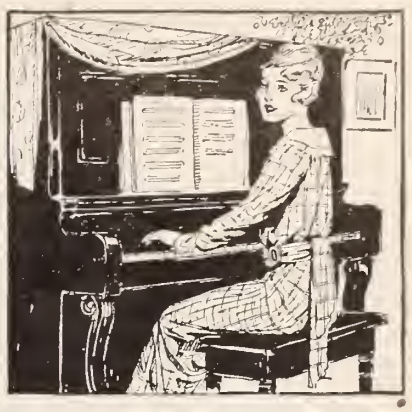
The Woman Who Wished She Could Play the Piano

And How She Found an Easy Way to Turn Her Wish Into a Fact



A YEAR or so ago this woman didn't know one note from another. Today she plays the piano—entirely by note—better than many who have been playing for years. Here she tells how she learned and why it was so easy. Thousands of others, from school children to men and women of 50 to 60, have also learned music in the same easy way.

FROM the time I was a child, I have always had a yearning and longing to play the piano.

Often I felt that I would gladly give up half of my life if some kind fairy would only turn my wish into a fact. You see, I had begun to think I was too old to learn, that only some sort of fairy-story magic could give me the ability to play. I was 35 years old—and the mother of a small family—before I knew one note from another.

Until I learned to play, hearing music—especially the piano—always gave me almost as much pain as pleasure. My enjoyment of it was always somewhat soured by envy and regret—envy of those who could entertain and charm with their playing, regret because I myself had to be a mere listener. And I suppose it is that way with every one who has to be satisfied with hearing music instead of playing it.

Again and again, parties and other social gatherings have been all but spoiled for me. I could enjoy myself until some one suggested music or singing; then I felt "left out"—a lonesome wall flower—a mere on-looker, instead of part of the party. I was missing half the fun.

The way I have suddenly blossomed out in music (almost over-night, you might say) has been a big surprise to all who know me, and to myself as well. My friends seem to think it must be that I had a previously undiscovered genius for the piano. But if there was any genius about it it wasn't on my part, but in the lessons I took—a new and simplified method that makes it remarkably easy for anyone to add music or singing to their daily lives. Anyone anywhere can now learn to play any instrument or learn to sing just as easily as I did. All the hard part, all the big expense, all the old difficulties, have been swept away by this simple new method.

I learned entirely by home study—in my spare time—from fascinating Print-and-Picture lessons that make everything so simple and easy that one simply can't go wrong on them. I call it a short-cut way to learn—it is so much simpler and so entirely different from the old and hard-to-understand methods. I know that I made better and faster progress than I ever could by bothering with a private teacher or joining a class. In fact, while I don't like to brag, within six months after I took my first lesson, my playing was better than that of many of my friends who had studied two or three years under private teachers.

My only regret is that I didn't know of this really wonderful method years before. The ability to play is such a great comfort. No matter how much I am alone, I never get lonesome—I can always turn to my piano for amusement, I am never at a loss for a way to entertain callers. I no longer feel that I am "out of it" at social gatherings. Do you wonder that I so gladly recommend the method that has brought me so much pleasure and satisfaction?

This woman's experience is by no means unusual. Over 250,000 others—from school children to men and women of 50 and 60—have learned to play their favorite instrument or learned to sing in the same way this woman did. Largely through the recommendations of satisfied pupils, we have built up the largest school of music in the world.

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When learning to play or sing is so easy, why continue to confine your enjoyment of the music to mere listening? Why not at least let us send you our free book? Just now we are making a special offer that cuts the cost per lesson in two—send your name now, before this special offer is withdrawn. No obligation—simply use the coupon or send your name and address in a letter or on a postcard. PLEASE WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY, so that there will be no difficulty in Booklet reaching you. U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 3324 BRUNSWICK BLDG., N. Y.

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Evanston, Illinois.

How Can It be Brought About?

"I have found so often that when I want help along some line on the prohibition question, I discover what I need in THE UNION SIGNAL," writes a prominent W. C. T. U. worker in Massachusetts. "Never before have I so appreciated the paper. It is a veritable George Washington, and I wish it were possible to have it go forth as a hatchet to smash into the 'think-tanks' of the indifferent and the prejudiced. The people perish for lack of knowledge, and it is borne in upon me how important it is to put THE UNION SIGNAL into homes where nothing but the negative side of the question is ever heard or read. I wish it were possible to flood this country with our paper. HOW CAN IT BE BROUGHT ABOUT?"

We suggest two ways that will help to "bring it about"—

FIRST, get every Trio Team and every member of the W. C. T. U. to taking and reading THE UNION SIGNAL.

SECOND, take action at your local union meeting to appropriate a fund for special subscriptions or copies of THE UNION SIGNAL (especially the Law Enforcement Edition), to be placed in waiting stations, public libraries, community centers, rest rooms of department stores, restaurants and hotels.

If Every Superintendent Would Do Likewise

I am sure you will be interested to know that *this* superintendent has subscribed for THE UNION SIGNAL for many, many years (always *two* copies, so one can be kept on file and the other be used to good purpose). Also I send each year complimentary subscriptions to our pastors, the schools, board of trade, reading room, city library, etc. (about twelve in all). The money used for these subscriptions is just a bit from my tithe fund belonging to the Master. I do not care for any premiums unless it means more SIGNALS with which to do good.

MRS. W. T. MOORE, S. T. I. Superintendent, Florida W. C. T. U.

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia
3. Boone County, Illinois
4. Barton County, Kansas
5. Harper County, Kansas
6. LaPorte County, Indiana
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas
9. Washington County, Kan.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia
11. ? ? ? ? ? ?

Quiz: Prohibition's March Around the World

1. Along what lines is the Austrian fight against drink being made?
2. What stand is being taken by the medical profession in France?
3. Give a few of the hopeful indications of prohibition progress in India.
4. Why is the prohibition situation in the Philippines especially difficult?
5. Quote from Filipinos, past and present, to show that leaders are alive to the dangers of alcoholism.
6. "The American eagle cannot preside over the brewer." Tell the incident and show the need.
7. Why are mayors of certain important cities in Texas, Massachusetts, Washington, Connecticut, Michigan, Ohio, and Missouri satisfied with prohibition?
8. Suggest as many ways as possible of working for increased membership, applying them to your own union.
9. What are the three qualifications for success in the membership campaign?
10. What is the "Poly Pet" and how will it help world prohibition?

Let Our New Posters Talk to the People

TITLES:
For Their Sakes Enforce The Law.
Booze Stands Between—
Price, 15 cents each; per dozen, $1.50.
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Wonderful Advance Reported at W. C. T. U. Convention

(Continued from Page Three)

to furnish a man who shall supply a stated amount of material for each issue especially to deal with the political aspects of the question, and to represent the man's point of view. The new magazine is to be *The India Temperance News and White Ribbon* and there are great hopes for its wide circulation and enhanced usefulness. Its entire control remains with the W. C. T. U.

Devotional services each morning and noon brought all hearts into real fellowship with the great Leader of our cause, and the successive notes of prayer and hope and faith and praise lifted the convention to new levels of courage and consecration. A new thing for Madras was the opening of a dozen pulpits on Sunday to our women speakers and everywhere new friends were made for the W. C. T. U.

The evening meetings were crowded, standing room being found only some feet away from the open doors and windows. There was a gold medal contest of high standard and on a succeeding evening a stereopticon presentation of Indian pictures illustrating Hari Das. This dramatic and truly Indian temperance story, popular wherever known, and now read in several vernaculars, was briefly told by Dr. Maud Allen under whose direction the slides had been prepared.

In view of Miss Campbell's very strenuous work the convention voted to interrupt her five-year program by allowing her to visit the U. S. A. and timing her visit so that she can attend the World's Convention in November. In addition, a strong delegation was elected to represent India there.

At the convention held in November, 1919, about 3,000 members were reported including all classes of membership. At this convention 9,000 were reported, more than 3,000 being members of the mother organization alone. Some very spectacular advances have been made, as in the Bombay division, which has grown from ten members reported in 1919 to 2150 in 1922, including all four units. The name of the auxiliary for men and boys now eligible for honorary membership is to be changed to the Blue Ribbon Temperance Association and Mr. A. Hoffert, M. A. was elected superintendent of this department.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. F. B. Price; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. M. Moffatt; treasurer and statistical secretary, Mrs. Ewan; recording secretary, Mrs. J. Vardon; editor, Miss M. E. Archibald; activities editor, Mrs. W. L. Ferguson.

Commencing April 24—Ending May 14

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Pastor	Public Library
Sunday School Superintendent	Y. M. C. A.
Superintendent of Schools	Mayor
Teachers	Judge
	Editors

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SAME AS ABOVE ON PAPER, per 100, $1.00; per thousand, $7.00. Single copies. 5 cents. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Please send remittance with order.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly | Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Evanston, Illinois

Vol. XLVIII | EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, APRIL 27, 1922 | No. 17

Methodist Episcopal Church, Pachuca, Mexico, where the General M. E. Conference was held. Miss Anna Adams Gordon stands back of group of "tortilleras," native women who sell tortillas, the common "bread food" of the poor, but eaten by all classes.

Photos by Myrta Keeler Campbell

Field of Mexican maguey plants from which "pulque," the native liquor, is made.

See Page Eight

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION TO DEAL WITH LIQUOR TRAFFIC OUTSIDE THREE-MILE LIMIT —PLEA FOR AMERICANISM—NAVY PERSONNEL OF 86,000 VOTED BY THE HOUSE— METRIC SYSTEM ADVOCATED

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

The proposed establishment of a recreation ship just outside the three mile limit from New York and other vessels to be used in carrying liquor in violation of the law, has raised the issue as to what can be done with these vessels. If the vessel carries the United States flag and sells liquor it is, of course, violating existing laws. It is unlikely that American ships will be used in such traffic. Ships of foreign registry are actually engaged in supplying liquor to our shores without coming into port and it is proposed that such vessels be stationed just outside our principal cities. Here follows a sample of advertising in printed bulletins of the Recreation Ticket Corporation of New York City:

"Europe Brought to New York City"

"We reiterate that the purpose of this vessel is to make available to this community samples of European entertainment; a world novelty of fascinating interest brought close to New York City; the first and only opportunity for millions of Americans to experience for themselves the atmosphere of Paris, London, Madrid and Pekin truly represented.

"If the serving of genuine wines, beers and champagne is a natural and lawful part of such entertainment, such serving will not constitute the object of the American Recreation Vessel, but it would be an appropriate incident in an atmosphere of festivity; enchanting orchestrations, the most beautiful of Europe's women, selected for their artistic ability as exponents of classic and fancy dancing and operatic singing, and a feast prepared by the best chefs from abroad."

To adequately meet this situation, legislation is necessary. Federal officers dealing with this problem have suggested the following amendment to be added as a proviso to section 581 of the Tariff Bill as passed by the House:

"If there be found on any vessel, articles the importation of which is prohibited generally or for certain use or uses, intended to be landed in this country contrary to law, or intended to be sold or furnished to persons residing in or coming from the United States, or if such articles having been on board have been so landed, sold or furnished, the vessel and all such articles shall be seized and forfeited and the master upon conviction shall be subject to the penalties provided in Section 593 (b) for violation of that section."

By best authorities it is believed that the three mile limit is not a fixed boundary, but, on the contrary it has been treated merely as a convenient minimum limit, the maximum limit being left to the reasonable discretion of each nation in accordance with its needs. Regarding the views other nations will take, every nation has the right to legislate with regard to its internal affairs, to permit or to prohibit certain acts within its territorial jurisdiction. And it has the right to make the execution of its laws effective even when in so doing it is found necessary to extend its jurisdiction over adjacent waters. For another nation to question this right would be to question its independent sovereignty. As to what distance these limits shall be extended the nation making them must be the sole judge.

Plea For Americanism

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in her annual message to the Thirty-first Continental Congress, which has been in session here this week, warned against the "false democracy" which she believes is seeking to overturn our representative form of government and replace it with mob rule.

Mrs. Minor appealed to the members, "as guardians of the pure fire of patriotism and love of native land," to prevent the ascendancy of such a spirit and charged that it was their most "sacred duty" to concern themselves with these dangers and to promote true internationalism, "through which the nations are bound together in the bonds of mutual faith and trust while preserving their national identity." She characterized the danger as "the false democracy of the socialist and communist." "It is the more insidious because it masquerades as true democracy, deceiving the people," declared Mrs. Minor. "It masquerades also as 'industrial democracy,' founded on groups, industries, trades and classes as the political unit, instead of on geographical districts or numerical divisions of the whole people, regardless of class or occupation."

Mrs. Minor asserted that our democracy is assailed by yet another danger—the slacker voter—both male and female.

"There are startling statistics revealed by the last census," she said, "which show that millions of eligible voters in this country are too indifferent to go to the polls. Out of 54,421,832 eligible voters, 27,763,966 did not take the trouble to cast their vote; over one-half of our electorate, in other words, failed in this most sacred duty of citizenship, and of this failure the women must bear their full share of responsibility.

"If 27,000,000 voters care so little who govern them that they voluntarily renounce the priceless privilege of self-governing mankind, they have the kind of rulers they deserve. What shall be the end of our democracy if our citizens are so careless of this great duty and moral obligation of the ballot?"

More than 2,700 delegates have been in attendance at the annual meeting.

Egg Rolling Day After Easter An Annual Festival

Fifteen thousand children thronged the White House grounds during the morning and afternoon of Monday following Easter to enjoy the annual egg rolling festival. Only grown-ups acting as guardians were admitted to the grounds until 3:30, when they were opened to everyone. All the kiddies were armed with well-filled baskets of many colored eggs when they started forth in the morning.

President and Mrs. Harding appeared on the south porch of the White House about one o'clock and waved a greeting to their little guests, and Laddie Boy, filled with the friendly Easter spirit, did everything a dog could be expected to do to show how happy he was to have visitors in his big playground. He raced down the porch steps, romped along the fringe of the crowds, then back again to stand beside the President, and barked his greeting to the happy throngs below.

Navy Personnel of 86,000 Voted by the House

The House committee report for a personnel of 67,000 for the Navy was defeated and the personnel raised to 86,000 by a vote of 279 to 78.

The contention of the President and Secretary Hughes that a reduction to 67,000 would prevent this country from maintaining the fleet ratio provided by the naval reduction treaty was the influence that raised the personnel to the higher number.

Metric System Advocated

The Britten-Ladd Bill, designed to secure the advantages of the commercial use of the metric system of weights and measures over a liberal transition period of ten years, has had consideration by the subcommittee of the Senate Manufactures Committee.

The interest in the Britten-Ladd Bill plainly shows that the people of the country are now alive to the necessity of adopting the metric system of weights and measures. Over one hundred recognized national organizations have endorsed the international metric system for adoption in this country. The state legislatures of Illinois, California, Tennessee and North Dakota have recently petitioned Congress for this legislation. Utah took similar action several years ago.

Since George Washington first advocated standardization of weights and measures, there have been repeated efforts to unify our weights and measures. Instead of simplification, however, we now have utter confusion. There are about 150 ambiguous terms in our present system.

Practically all the major powers, with the exception of Great Britain and the United States, have scrapped their inefficient standards for the simple, decimal, international metric system. The metric system was made legal in the United States in 1866, and, rapidly gaining its way on its merits, is today widely used in American industry, science, and education.

Senator E. F. Ladd of North Dakota introduced the measure in the Senate and Fred A. Britten of Illinois in the House.

As the women of this country are interested in helping to eliminate fraud and inefficiency in the purchase of commodities, they should give their earnest attention to this important American question.

Ohio now claims three justices out of the nine on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice Taft and Justices William R. Day and John Hessin Clarke. Judge Day was appointed by President Roosevelt, Judge Clarke by President Wilson, and the Chief Justice by President Harding. The first-named has been on the Supreme bench eighteen years.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., April 22, 192

Texas Police Records Prove That Prohibition Pays

Police records quoted by *Home and State* (Texas) do not indicate that under prohibition crime is increasing. The report of the Dallas commissioner of police gives the number of arrests in 1917, the last wet year, as 4,141, and in 1921, 2,200; a decrease of 1,941. The jail population decreased 75 per cent. Arrests for disturbing the peace, usually the result of drunkenness, were 1,002 in 1917. In 1921 there were 751.

Bear in mind Dallas had 30,000 more population in 1921 than in 1917, yet the remarkable decrease in crime.

Mr. Gordon Murphy, superintendent of police in Houston, under date of January 14 reports for that city, as follows: Arrests for drunkenness from April 15, 1917, to April 15, 1918, the last wet year, 1,470. For the year 1921, 787, showing a decrease of 683.

Texas has been under prohibition since June 26, 1918, when the state prohibitory law became operative.

Arrests for all causes in Galveston dropped from 2,468, the last wet year before national prohibition, to 2,155 the first year after national prohibition; and in San Antonio from 16,350 the last year before national prohibition to 8,600 the first year after national prohibition. In Houston the arrests for drunkenness dropped from 1,470 in the last year before national prohibition to 368 the first year after national prohibition.

Number of Arrests—All Causes

	Last Wet Year	Latest Data
Galveston	2,468	2,157
Waco	8,100	3,940
San Antonio	16,350	8,600
Drunkenness		
Galveston	280	188
Waco	1,304	227

Beer Advocates Again Appeal In Vain to the City Council of Columbus, Ohio.

In harmony with the majority sentiment of the voters, the city council of Columbus, Ohio, has for the second time refused to go on record as favoring a modification of the Volstead law to permit the sale of light wines and beer.

Pasadena (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce Favors Volstead Law

Pasadena chamber of commerce has often been asked to help repeal the Volstead act. The latest proposal of this sort was from the Streator (Illinois) Chamber of Commerce, asking the local chamber to go on record in favor of twelve per cent wine and four per cent beer, says the *Pasadena* (Cal.) *Star-News*. At a meeting of the board of directors, the committee to which this request had been referred recommended that it be refused and that the board go on record as favoring the Volstead law. This recommendation was adopted.

Woman Mayor a Terror to Bootleggers

Dr. Amy Kaukonen, the twenty-three-year-old mayor of Fairport, Ohio, has been creating quite a stir locally through her efforts to "clean up," with special emphasis on bootlegging and gambling. Much to the discomfiture of the lawless element, who imagined they would have little to fear from a mere slip of a girl, she is living up to her pre-election pledge to make Fairport as spotless a town as lay in her power, and has already established herself as a forceful executive, with little mercy for law violators.

Dr. Kaukonen, who is of Hungarian parentage, is the youngest graduate of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Upon her election to the chief executive's office she calmly appointed herself to several other offices, so that as chief of police she arrests bootleggers; as expert chemist she analyzes, and as a board of health she pronounces against the liquor taken in the raids.

California's Governor Champions Wright Prohibition Bill

Speaking recently before an audience of 2,000 people in the high school auditorium at San Jose, California, Governor William D. Stephens, in officially launching the campaign in behalf of the Wright state prohibition amendment, boldly championed the bill, according to press reports, and declared the issue not one of wet or dry but of law as opposed to lawlessness, the Constitution of the United States *versus* the bootlegger. The governor expressed his belief that the prohibition movement is increasing rather than declining in strength.

Clean Plays a Good Business Investment Says Motion Picture Distributor

Arthur S. Kane, president of the Associated Exhibitors, a motion picture distributors' organization, has taken an unequivocal stand for clean plays. In explaining his position to independent producers, and emphasizing his own preference for wholesome films, he says:

"The productions having greatest entertainment value are those whose moral effect is unquestioned, hence in confining ourselves to this type we are influenced by our business sense as well as our natural inclinations."

Pacific Grove Passes Ordinance Strengthening Volstead Act

The city council of Pacific Grove, California, is the latest of the many cities and towns of the state to go on record for observance of law. By unanimous vote, according to the press, an ordinance was passed, backing up the provisions of the Volstead act, thus empowering local officials the better to enforce prohibitory measures.

Sweden to Vote on Prohibition in Autumn

It is reported that both the upper and lower chambers of the Swedish parliament have ratified a bill in favor of a consultative referendum on prohibition in the autumn.

Commander Booth Objects to Wet Chairman in Salvation Army Drive

When Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army learned that James Speyer, international banker, and chairman of the Salvation Army drive for $500,000, was also an officer of the New York division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, she told him, according to the *Chicago Herald Examiner*, that he would have to resign one of these positions—that he could not remain at the head of the drive unless he ceased his activities in favor of liquor. He has, accordingly, resigned his place as chairman.

Do Something For Your Town Each Day

In a recent address made in Philadelphia, James M. Beck, United States solicitor general, lauded the example of Benjamin Franklin, who did something each day for his city, as a guide for modern citizens. "The overvaluation of the ballot as a political weapon is far less effective than what each man and woman can accomplish 365 days in the year by doing something good each day for their city," said Mr. Beck, as quoted in the Philadelphia *North American*. "When a citizen places his ballot in the box nowadays, he considers his duty done."

Episcopal Bishops Endorse Prohibition

The fact that occasionally a clergyman attacks the dry law does not prove that this is the sentiment among churchmen generally. The Bishop of London, speaking recently in that city, declared that he had the assurance of fifty-two bishops in America that prohibition is much to be preferred to license.

Governmental Summary is Favorable to Prohibition

While the enemies of prohibition persistently contend that more liquor is being consumed now than in license days, thinking people realize that if this allegation were true bootleggers could not ask such exorbitant prices for their product. According to the laws governing demand and supply, any commodity that is plentiful fails to command a top notch price. Moreover, when we stop to consider that only those who are confirmed drinkers are willing to risk their lives on the stuff which they must purchase secretly and which is apt to be mixed with the rankest poisons, it is self-evident that drinking must be on the decrease. But statistics are more convincing than any arguments which may be brought forth, and according to the following governmental summary, quoted from *The American Issue*, the per capita consumption of intoxicants increased under regulation and has been reduced to a minimum under prohibition, an irrefutable testimony to its efficiency:

"Source: The production of domestic wines prior to 1918 has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture, by Mr. J. W. Schoff of Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, Inc., New York, and other well informed persons, and figures relate to the calendar year. The production of domestic spirits and malt liquors has been derived from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as has also that of wine after 1917, the figures relating to the fiscal year. The table does not include for any year withdrawals of distilled spirits for scientific purposes and for use of the United States, nor since 1906 withdrawals for denaturization free of tax. For 1920 these amounts were 878,003 tax gallons and 45,640,949 proof gallons respectively.

"The first column of the subjoined table gives the year, the second column gives the per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors in gallons, the third column gives the number of states dry at the close of the period:

Year	Per Capita	No. States
1891-1895	16.96	3
1896-1900	17.01	3
1901-1905	19.20	3
1906-1910	21.86	8
1911	22.81	8
1912	22.05	8
1913	22.80	8
1914	22.66	9
1915	19.99	11
1916	19.61	19
1917	20.20	22
1918	16.18	29
1919	9.34	31
1920	3.01	33

"Wartime national prohibition became effective July 1, 1919, and remained in force until after the Eighteenth Amendment became operative January 16, 1920."

PITFALLS TO BE AVOIDED IN SEX EDUCATION

Martha I. Falconer, Associate Director, Department of Social Morality, National W. C. T. U.

In planning social morality work, state superintendents and local chairmen should take into consideration the different kinds of groups that go to make up a community or a state. Just as in a city we have residential sections, business sections, and various other sections, so in the state we find farming sections, large industrial centers, and small towns and villages where each house shelters an individual family and the young people who work live at home. In the latter case the life of the individual centers around the home, amusements are planned there, acquaintances become known to the parents, and the kind of movies that are seen and the books that are read are discussed at home. When the girl lives in this environment, or in the strictly residential section of a larger town, or on a farm where conditions are much the same, it is not wise to emphasize the sordidness and dangers of prostitution, nor to force upon her knowledge of the facts and effects of disease. She should be taught the scientific truths regarding sex and, in connection with general health instruction, the proper precautions that should be observed to avoid contagion, making it clear that nearly all diseases are communicable and that many, tuberculosis, for instance, may be given when even the giver is unaware of his own condition; but at all times the emphasis should be placed upon health and not upon disease for, contrary to general opinion, young people are inclined to take the problems of life too seriously and what we regard as simply words of warning may create in their minds a feeling of fear of all comparative strangers and even of friends. This is an abnormal condition of mind which should be guarded against.

For the Home Girl

For the home girl a book such as "For Girls and the Mothers of Girls," which may be given her at twelve years of age, is all she needs in the way of scientific teaching, in addition, of course, to that she receives verbally from her mother, teacher, physical instructor, or from an authorized lecturer. There are leaflets which she may read with safety, after having acquired a little scientific knowledge, because nearly all leaflets are general in tone and are intended to present high ideals of social life rather than real sex education. For the girl of this type even an excellent pamphlet on sex education such as "Healthy, Happy Womanhood" is not intended until she is a little older, but "Our Ally, Mrs. Grundy," will give her an understanding of some of the conventions of everyday life which she is apt to resent when reminded of them too often by the older members of the family, regarding their views as old-fashioned. She does not realize, because she has never been told, that the higher standard of morals is a product of a progressive age rather than an evidence that one is mid-Victorian. If the adolescent girl reads "Healthy, Happy Womanhood," help her to understand it, but do not force it upon her attention.

But the girl whose early life has not been carefully guarded, or who leaves school early to go to work in some large industrial plant where she comes in daily contact with people of both sexes of different ages, and possibly of a variety of nationalities whose standards, of conversation, at least, are not the same as ours, needs, in addition to the usual sex instruction, just such a pamphlet as "Healthy, Happy Womanhood," or some similar one prepared by the State Department of Health or the U. S. Public Health Service. However, there is none any better than the one just named, as that gives the young girl the knowledge needed to protect her from the contamination of evil companionship.

For the Girl in Industry

The state does not intend to provide sex instruction to take the place of that which should be acquired at home, but only to furnish it where none has been given or to counteract the effect of evil information already received. We visit an orphan asylum and say, "If I had to leave my children alone in the world I would be glad to know that they were in a place as clean, wholesome, and sanitary as this and under the care of such a noble woman"; but we do not say, "I am going to close my home and send my children to the asylum where they will receive better care and training than I can give them." So it is with the sex education given by the state through the distribution of free pamphlets and leaflets. It is largely intended for the great masses of young people who are not being properly instructed at home and who, in consequence, learn much of evil. We cannot take away from them the knowledge they have acquired but we can counteract its bad effects by telling them about the normal sex life of the individual, and by giving them truthful and unexaggerated explanations about the evil they have met or will meet, and a clean vocabulary to use in discussing these facts with members of their own family and their own sex. While these young girls and young women in industry need just the same sex instruction that the sheltered home girl needs, they should be given, in addition, a clear explanation of what is meant by the single standard of morals and why this standard is necessary for the welfare of the individual, as well as for the welfare of the race.

How many of us know the difference between petit and grand larceny, or what the penalty would be if we were convicted of having stolen ten dollars? Yet most of us are honest because we were early taught the law of *mine* and *thine*. We say to the baby, "*That* is sister's book; *this* is baby's," and baby soon learns to respect his sister's possessions and to defend his own most vigorously; yet how old is he before he learns the meaning of the word, *honest*, or applies it to his own actions? We would not for a moment consider leaving such training until the baby could be taught the exact definition of the word, *honest*, and the details of the punishment that follows a dishonest act. So with sex education we must begin by teaching the principles of right living and high thinking, and not by piling up the horrors of evil living for the inspection of innocent child minds.

First Tell the Beauties of Right Living

Sex instruction should be given verbally as the awakening consciousness demands explanation of the everyday facts of family life, but where this has not been furnished, or when the adolescent age is reached, we must remember that because the time has come when a child must learn more of the facts of life, literature dealing with the joys and beauties of right living must be given first, leaving that which tells of disasters to be provided later, or when really needed. We cannot be too careful in the use of this kind of literature. Because a book or pamphlet is considered good, and has the endorsement of highly regarded authorities, it is not necessarily good for everyone. One good book on sex hygiene, suited to the age of the individual, is all that anyone needs and that book must be one that deals with physiology, leaving pathology for teachers, lecturers and medical students. In dealing with the very young, we should keep to the beauties of life but these should not be expressed in language so vague that it is not understood. An air of mystery serves only to stimulate unhealthy curiosity. Facts are facts and can be presented in language that is clear and plain and at the same time beautiful, but the facts and the language must be suited to the age and needs of the individual.

What Can We Do to Further Law Enforcement?

In an address by Dr. Wilbur Colvin, vice-president of Cox College, on "Law Observance and Law Enforcement," which appeared in a recent issue of the *Georgia Bulletin*, the state W. C. T. U. paper, he reviews the prohibition situation and calls attention to the fact that "through propaganda of remarkable subtlety and shrewdness the masses of the people are being steadily deceived and decoyed as to the workings and results of the prohibition amendment and the enforcement regulations under it."

Commenting upon the pernicious activities of the wets, the growing disregard for law and other evils that threaten our government, Dr. Colvin asks, "What can we do?" and then proceeds to answer his own question:

"Give every help and encouragement to all officials who are for law enforcement, and turn out of office as quickly as possible any who seem to wish to be popular with the criminal class.

"Insist that prison terms and not fines be the penalty for violation of most laws, especially the prohibition laws. And the fee system for paying court officials should be utterly abolished.

"Arouse and instruct the people concerning the real condition of affairs as to disregard for law, and the certain consequences. And especially train the children in the way in which they should go. Train them—don't simply let them grow up. Weeds just grow up, but cotton and corn must be cultivated.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

COMMANDER EVANGELINE BOOTH OF THE SALVATION ARMY SAYS ANSWERS TO QUESTIONNAIRE INDICATE DECREASED DRUNKENNESS, AND INCREASED PROSPERITY

Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, in a statement just issued, published in the *New York Times*, declares that since the enactment of the Volstead act drunkenness among the poor has almost entirely disappeared. The announcement, she said, was based on facts reported by secretaries of the Salvation Army in all parts of the country to whom she sent a questionnaire regarding their observations in Salvation Army headquarters, shelters and hotels.

"Our social secretaries replied that cases of drunkenness are now the exception among men who frequent our hostelries, shelters and industrial homes," the survey said.

"More than two million beds were supplied by the Salvation Army last year, and it is on these two million cases that our secretaries base their answers. In one hostelry it was reported that 120 men who have never been known to keep a dollar more than twenty-four hours now have bank accounts of considerable size. In another hotel twenty-five men of the sort who before prohibition could not keep a dime now have deposits ranging from $100 to $500. These are unusually bright instances, but everywhere the workers of the Salvation Army have found a marked increase in thrift and prosperity and a decrease in drunkenness."

"In refutation of the charge that drunkenness has increased since prohibition, Commander Booth cites the fact that the Salvation Army's annual 'Boozers' Day,' when drunken men and women were collected from the streets, fed, clothed and prayed with, has been abandoned and the day has been given over to entertaining the newsboys and poor youngsters of the city.

"Because prohibition has cleared our park benches of drunkards, we are able to entertain 5,000 boys under fourteen years old in New York City on this day, these boys being benefited because one of the greatest curses of humanity has been placed beyond the reach of men and women."

A CITY THAT REFUSED TO BE LABELED "WET"

Labeling certain cities as "pro wine and beer" seems to be one of the duties of the publicity department of the National Association Against Prohibition. An effort was made recently to brand the city of Evanston, Illinois, for many years the home of Frances E. Willard, and the seat of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Northwestern University, as of the "wine and beer" class. In a circular letter sent to all legislative candidates it was asserted that a survey of Evanston had been made and it was found a large majority of the people were for a modification of the Volstead Code to permit the return of wine and beer. In certain newspapers the boast was made that seventy-five per cent of the business men of Evanston were with the antis and had promised to help them, and that Evanston was covered with moonshine stills.

Did Evanston submit quietly to this aspersion on her fair name? Indeed, she did not. From a time to which the memory of most Evanstonians runneth not to the contrary, theirs has been a dry city. Fathers and mothers from other states have sent their sons and daughters to the University confident that so far as the liquor traffic is concerned they would be in a zone of safety.

As soon as attention was called to the false statement of the antis, the telephone wires began to hum, as the story was discussed. "Majority of Evanston's citizens for wine and beer!" indignantly declared the mothers. "They certainly did not include the women of this town in their survey." "No, nor the churches," echoed the pastors.

The daily newspapers sent reporters to inquire as to the attitude of the leading business men, with the result that not one was found who would declare himself in favor of the aims of the anti-prohibition society. A report appeared in the evening paper. The men interviewed not only expressed their disapproval of the aims of the wine and beer society but without exception said they believed the claims made by it were false. A leading banker declared he was strictly in favor of the present prohibition law, "110 per cent in sympathy with the W. C. T. U." were his words.

The secretary of the chamber of commerce, speaking for the business men as a whole said: "The statement of the National Association Against Prohibition that 75 per cent of the business men of Evanston are backing it is untrue. There are very few business men who want to see liquor come back in any form. The light wines and beer issue is a subterfuge. It would be impossible to permit the sale of intoxicating liquor, and then say how intoxicating it might be to prove it legal or illegal. Even should a business man personally favor an occasional drink, he would be a rare specimen who would take upon himself the responsibility of casting his vote for a return of liquor."

"It is my estimate that an anti-prohibition movement would receive in Evanston less than five per cent support," said the chief of police. "The prohibition law is a good one; it should be rigidly enforced. The only moonshining in the city is in the extreme west borders in a little section inhabited by Polish people, and we are cleaning that out as fast as possible."

Chamber of Commerce Passes Strong Resolution

Resenting the charge made against Evanston, the chamber of commerce at the first meeting of the board of directors, passed the following strong resolution:

"Resolved, that the board of directors of the Evanston Chamber of Commerce views with concern the report that has gone abroad that the business men of Evanston do not favor the strict enforcement of laws making effective the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment. We are very sure that the report is a gross misrepresentation.

"We heartily approve of the Eighteenth Amendment, favor the strict enforcement of its provisions and look with disfavor on suggestions of any modification of present laws that might make their enforcement more difficult. We believe this to represent the sentiment of a very large majority of the business men of Evanston."

When the matter came up in the Kiwanis Club, it was discovered that not one of the nearly sixty men present had been approached by the representative of the wine and beer interests in its pretended survey of the "business houses." So great was the interest of the members, who were unanimously in favor of the enforcement and retention of the present law, that prohibition and its benefits became a topic for open discussion, several eloquent extempore speeches were made, and the meeting was for the time being turned into a forum on the evils of the alcohol habit.

"They Didn't Believe It Themselves"

As a conclusion to the whole matter the *News-Index* of Evanston came out with a first page editorial on "They Didn't Believe It Themselves," saying, "The recent statement of the National Association Against Prohibition that 75 per cent of the business men of this city are favorable to the object of their organization is manifestly false, so false that the originator of the assertion *could not possibly believe it himself.* * * * * The people of this city recognize that one of the very greatest factors in the development of the unique conditions that exist here has been the law which prohibited the sale of alcohol. Every experience of the city has proved the good effect of prohibition and no Evanstonian who looks at facts can fail to recognize it. An evidence of the general public sentiment is the prompt repudiation by the chamber of commerce of the charge that has been made against the good citizenship of the city's business men."

If the unscrupulous tactics of the opponents of prohibition in other communities, have the effect produced in Evanston, namely, arousing public sentiment favorable to the dry law and stimulating it to outspoken expression through the press, their much advertised National Association Against Prohibition will increase in membership at a snail's pace.

133,413 Convicts Favor Prohibition—Only 909 Against It

According to E. E. Dudding, president of the Prisoner's Relief Society, a poll of convicts on their attitude toward national prohibition was taken recently in 322 penal institutions, resulting in a vote of 133,413 to 909 in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Dudding said the poll was taken at the request of a United States Senator.

INDUSTRY, DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION

Laura Parks Miller, National Director Women in Industry

"We declare our purpose to educate the young."—*W. C. T. U. Declaration of Principles, 1875.*

"I did not go to school like many of you. I went to work when I was fourteen to help support my family. But as we grow older we do want a social education. We want to know the things the ordinary school does not tell us about. When I read ancient history and was told that Nebuchadnezzar (or whatever that fellow's name was), built the hanging gardens for the mistress he liked, I thought he was a wonderful man, such a chivalrous man, but now when I think of the number of slaves that built those gardens, I want to know what was the price those slaves paid for the caprice of one man and for the caprice of one woman. When we listen to soap box orators and to ordinary trade union organizers we become inspired. Our emotions are aroused and we say, 'Down with the boss and up with the workers.' But it does not get us anywhere. After a while, when all our enthusiasm is gone, when the curtain of illusion is torn from our eyes, we must have real knowledge in order to be able to keep up the bitter fight. We want education, the real kind, not the taffy, not the sugar coated stuff. We want the education in regard to the struggle of the worker and how to meet it in an intelligent and practical way."

Jennie Matyos, New York east side garment worker, thus explains the sort of education that more and more industrial workers are seeking. Scattered over the country are schools unlike any other schools. They are paid for, through labor unions, by working men and women, who, after the long day's work, come together for what Miss Matyos calls "the real kind of education." (1)

In 1921 was held the first national conference on workers' education. Miss Matyos was only one of many student speakers.

To Enlarge Souls, Not Machinery

Frank Fenton gave it as his opinion that, "We who are in the labor movement must be big and broad enough to realize that within our ranks lies a vast amount of ignorance. This ignorance amongst ourselves must be fought before we can successfully combat the active ignorance of unscrupulous employers. For ignorance is a disease that is death and darkness to the mind. Education is the timely stimulant that will effect a cure. Our future is a great adventure; an adventure we must prepare ourselves for. That does not simply mean to learn the ideals of today; we must train ourselves to make the ideals of tomorrow."

Sarah Shapiro believed that "the pupils liked our classes because they felt free to express themselves there.....I have learned a great deal in my course of economics.....We also had a class in literature from which I personally gained a great deal.....Instead of speaking in the shop of the customers or the tools, or the dresses that we make, we speak of literature. Instead of speaking of how the boss will try to get the best of us—we do think that sometimes—we speak of economics. Why is he gambling? Why is he slow in the factory? When we begin to know the reasons why and ask questions, I believe we will begin to solve problems. If we know why we have to work, why the doors of the colleges are closed to us, why we are limited to a certain time for our education and for our pleasure, and begin to ask those questions, I believe that this will do a great deal to bring about real social progress."

Do you notice that through all of these comments runs the thread of labor troubles, of the misunderstanding and suspicion that is typical today between the employer and the employee? It is because of the vital importance of our modern labor problems that industrial education of every sort is so important, and in the belief of your director, it is important particularly to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

When Schools Turned Anti-Booze

Fifty years of hammering into young minds one scientific fact, "Alcohol is a poison." Result, the constitutional amendment. Another generation to come, driving home the same fact. Then surely we shall have accomplished, in custom as in law, the once unbelievable. We shall *have prohibition.* Could we ever have it without education on that one fact: "Alcohol is a poison"?

Suppose that two or three generations ago some one had set out to teach another simple truth. Suppose, remembering always that ours is a democracy, our schools had declared, in season and out of season, "Honest labor is honorable."

Can Democracy Waste Life?

Do you think that 1921 would have seen four million involuntarily idle and at least as many more working on part time? (2) Do you think our schools would fall so far short of the average citizen's need, that out of every hundred children who start to school, only twenty-seven (as now) would willingly enter high school? (3) Do you think we should see a succession of strikes, lockouts, wage and hour controversies so bitter that courts, legislatures and troops on the one hand, and the lives of women and children on the other, have become mere pawns?

Do you think that—maybe—the average man's contentment would now be measured by industrial communities of citizens with the "dryest"—instead of the "wettest"—sentiment in America?

Public Schools and Priests

The world once consisted of priests, nobility and "common people." The common people were "free" only to work where and as they were told by their "betters". Or they were slaves and serfs without any freedom. Labor was a badge of inferiority. The European parents of our schools were born then. Your public school and mine still teach subjects wanted by the long dead priests. They teach in the way the bookish boy learns.

Gradually, schools have had ideas like our S. T. I. truths forced into them. Many W. C. T. U. folk know from long experience how much and how steady the forcing must be!

Now for some questions.

Doesn't being a good citizen (for the vast majority of men and for one woman out of four) mean spending half one's waking time in earning? Do the schools teach this sort of citizenship? Here are a few answers. The rest you'd better discover in your own community.

Twenty thousand fathers of growing boys ought to be 20,000 good citizens. Think of these 20,000 fathers as providers, as earners:

	No.	Pct.
In service—government, professional (the modern equivalents of priests' and nobles' jobs) plus domestic and personal...	2500	12½
In mining, etc.	700	3½
In manufacturing and building	10300	51½
In transportation	2600	13
In trade	3900	19½

(4)

A few are employers. Most are employees. All of them practically have to work in relation to others' wants and capacities and understanding.

How Does Your School Use Your Taxes?

Does your public school teach employer-employee relationships? Does it even give some job-training in anything like the proportions above? It does not! I don't have to know where you live to know that your high school surely teaches Latin for the fraction of 12 per cent that will need it. But there's scarcely one chance in a hundred that either grade or high school teaches industrial relations—that "Honest labor is honorable"—or that it teaches building and manufacturing facts to the more than 50 per cent that will need them. And what happens? Boys drop back in their grades as the only protest they can make. Then they drop out. Take these very fathers' boys. If they lived in Aurora, Illinois, 27 per cent of the thirteen-year-old boys were lagging behind their grade. But in Bridgeport Connecticut; Birmingham, Alabama Lansing, Michigan; and Portsmouth Virginia, *80 per cent or more were behind.* Change the schools, not the boys

Now about the girls? "No denial of trade education will keep a girl out of a trade, and if she is denied entrance by the front door as a skilled, trained artisan, she will enter by the back door as an under-bidder." (4) An under-bidder is, of course, a worker who is so new to the trade that he or she will take a wage less than seasoned employees agree to work for. The girl and the immigrant, often through ignorance, puts wages below the level on which a man can support a family.

Of fifty girls taken in a raid at a San Francisco dance hall last summer, only three had any vocational training. The untrained young worker is the one who drifts morally.

NOTE: Watch THE UNION SIGNAL of May 25, for another article on industrial education, "What Can You Do In Your Own Community?" And if you want to know more, read the references:

(1) Workers Education Bureau. Workers Education in the United States, 19... (2) American Labor Legislation Review, Sept., 1921. (3) Handbook of Vocational Education (published by H. W. Wilson Co.) page 55. (4) Problems of Industrial Education (published by Russell Sage Foundation).

Mobilize a Million Members

Third Intensive Membership Campaign for 3 days each Week of 3 Weeks—April 24–May 14

1. Have 3 canvassers for each day in small unions; multiples of 3 in large unions.
2. Interest 3 groups especially: (a) Women in the churches. (b) Young Women. (c) Women in business.
3. Get 3 special supplies prepared for intensive campaign. Secure them from National W. C. T. U. Publishing House or from state W. C. T. U. headquarters.

WHAT THE W. C. T. U. STANDS FOR

Superlative achievement in the past, splendid success in the present, and SPECIAL SERVICE in the years to come.

S- ACRIFICE. Yes, it often means sacrifice, but if, as Frances E. Willard said, "Mother-hearted women are called to be the saviors of the race," is it not worth while to make a sacrifice, if thereby we have our part in such a glorious destiny?

E- DUCATION. During the critical months ahead, all the influence of womanhood should be concentrated upon strengthening sentiment for law enforcement and inculcating the highest ideals of Christian citizenship, through education.

R- ESPONSIBILITY. The resources of the W. C. T. U. are used extensively in meeting its responsibility towards all who need help—the new American and others, but particularly the child, the hope of the world. For, as Phillips Brooks reminds us: "He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness, which no other help given human creatures in any other stage of their human life can possibly give again."

V- ALUABLE LEADERSHIP. Every community needs consecrated leadership. Often evil seems to prevail because there are many who are willing to lead people astray, while those who should be leaders for righteousness hesitate, and wait for others to volunteer. Many women who are successful in various lines of work gratefully attribute much of their success to training received in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

I- NVESTMENT OF PERSONALITY where the returns are the surest. Whether a leader, or worker in the rank and file, there is need for the influence each can exert. Just as the spring becomes the rivulet, the brook, and then the broad river sweeping toward the sea, so, if we can influence but one, that one may reach a thousand more. The "magic of the human touch," when used by God, can work miracles. What sort of personality have you? Invest it!

C- O-OPERATION with the best people who are striving for the same end. During the war, the men on their cross-country marches went sometimes in regular formation, sometimes in single file, either way covering the same amount of territory. "But," said one of the men afterwards, "you wouldn't believe how much more tired we were after one of the single-file marches than after the shoulder-to-shoulder one." Why lose the stimulus of comradeship and personal contact by missing the opportunity to become a member of the W. C. T. U.?

E- DUCATED ENTHUSIASM. A boy in a gymnasium was practicing the pole vault and failing every time. The coach watched him, saw that he wasn't putting enough will power into his efforts, and thundered out: "Rollins, throw your heart over the bar, and your body will follow!" The lad, startled, took the hint and instantly cleared the bar by several inches. The W. C. T. U. has been successful in the past, because it has put HEART into its efforts.

All that the W. C. T. U. stands for, the aim of the twenty-four departments of work, may be summed up in the one word—SERVICE. "I serve," the motto, it is said, of the royal family of England, is also ours, who are of the family of the King of Kings.

I WISH ✲ I CAN ✲ I WILL

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, April 27, 1922

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

Indiana—May 2
Peunsylvania—May 16
North Carolina—June 3
Iowa—June 5
Florida—June 6
Maine—June 20
North Dakota—June 28

World's W. C. T. U. Worker Returns Home

When the steamer "Pan American" docked at the Hoboken, (N. J.) pier last week Monday, a group of W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. comrades were there to meet and greet Miss Muriel Ayres, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, returning from South America. Because of a very serious illness a month or two ago, Miss Ayres has been compelled to give up her work in Argentina and return to the homeland for a long period of rest. Exceptionally fine service has been rendered by Miss Ayres among the young people of both Uruguay and Argentina, by whom she is greatly beloved, and to whom she has carried the "victory spirit" and tested methods of the Young People's Branch of America.

Our Cover Page

We regret that the pictures which appear on the cover page this week did not reach us in time to be used as illustrations for Miss Anna Gordon's article (published in our issue of March 30) relative to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pachuca, where she presented the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

From the maguey plants, shown in the lower picture, exudes a thick, milky, sweet liquid used to make "pulque." Cloth, ropes and strings are also manufactured from the fiber. Though a very destructive plant, it is, at the same time, a very useful one, furnishing the Indian material for a receptacle in which to carry his possessions to market. Alas, it also provides him with the poison that makes him stagger homeward with nothing to show from the sale of his produce.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Congratulations to Mr. Hays!

A great victory for moral cleanliness was scored when at the request of Mr. Will H. Hays, head of the moving picture organizations, the producers and distributors of the "Fatty" Arbuckle pictures canceled the 10,000 showings of these films. The press states that this will mean a loss to the cinema industry of from one to two million dollars. It will mean a gain to good morals in the recreational life of the nation far greater than can be estimated in figures. Mr. Hays is reported to have explained his action by calling attention to the charter of the cinema organizations, giving as their purpose: "To attain and maintain the highest moral and artistic standards." In holding the producers and distributors to this high standard, Mr. Hays ought to have the hearty support of all clean-minded people.

Salvation Army's Commendable Consistency

No social welfare organization has been more outspoken against the liquor traffic and the disastrous effect of alcohol upon human health and happiness than has the Salvation Army. It therefore was a foregone conclusion that Evangeline Booth, the commander of the Army in the United States, should ask James Speyer to resign from the chairmanship of the Army's $500,000 drive when she learned that he had accepted office in the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

"We may lose millions of dollars from former supporters," she is reported to have said," but if that penalty is visited upon us I have every faith to believe that other thousands of people who believe in what we are doing will rally to our support."

Miss Booth and the Army are to be congratulated upon the courageous stand they have taken in refusing to have their organization linked up in any way with the movement against national prohibition.

The Minus Millions

If 27,000,000 intelligent men and women should awaken some morning to find themselves disfranchised by an act of Congress, the vocabulary of the English language would be quite inadequate to express their indignation over such injustice. Yet we are told in a bulletin recently issued by the Census Bureau in Washington that the aggregate vote cast on presidential election day in 1920 for all candidates was 26,657,866 out of 54,426,832 eligible votes, leaving the enormous total of 27,768,966 as the non-voting population. Unquestionably this non-voting faction is among the most powerful allies of corrupt politicians, and one on which they definitely reckon to gain their victories. Cases innumerable can be cited where a moral issue was defeated at the polls as the direct result of civic "sins of omission" on the part of men and women, members of our churches. The law-abiding and at heart patriotic people, by sitting at home at their ease on primary and election day, give aid to the pro-liquor interests as surely as if they went to the polls and cast their ballots against prohibition.

What shall it profit us to have secured the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution if the women of our land fail to make wise and conscientious use of their franchise privileges? We must educate them to a keen consciousness of their civic duties.

The Million Members drive of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is primarily a campaign to arouse the sleeping consciences of the women voters, to instill in them a sense of responsibility as citizens, and to persuade them to unite with other women of like purpose to enforce and hold the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of every town should card catalogue the women of its community, make certain that every individual is given a chance to become intelligent on her duties as a voter and the merits of the present issues, and see that she is invited to join the W. C. T. U., thus lining up with the anti-alcohol forces. The first invitation should be followed up by letters, telephone calls, and literature until she comes to a realization of her obligation as a voting citizen and unites with us.

New Ways of Using It

A moving picture comedian was recently quoted by the press as saying "After all, there are fundamentally only a few jokes, just as there are few plots What the comedian and novelist must strive for is new ways of using the old stuff."

The housewife is apt to wish that she had new materials with which to prepare appetizing meals, but she remembers that while the family may grow weary of a dish served repeatedly, the same ingredients, dressed up in new style, will arouse the appetite and thus do more toward preserving the health.

The same general principle is true concerning the education of public sentiment along the line of prohibition and law enforcement. To say "prohibition is good for the home" is to state a fact, but that slogan has been so often repeated that it does not have upon hearer or reader the good effect that would follow, for instance, a description of some particular town where the slums have been transformed into good residence districts, or of some school where the children are now doing better work because the saloons which formerly held sway in the neighborhood are gone, or of some moral court where, since the coming of prohibition, fewer boys have been brought to trial.

It is said, "prohibition has closed jails." But will this mere statement

ceive the ready credence or secure the converts to the prohibitory law that would greet the story of the Marion county workhouse at Indianapolis, idle and vacant for more than two years now, although formerly filled to its capacity of several hundred; or the statement that in Birmingham, Alabama, crime has been reduced fifty per cent, evidenced by the fact that the jail built in that city to house one-hundred-fifty prisoners, at a cost of $100,000, is now being used by the Juvenile Court as a receiving home and parental school.

Such facts as have been stated are valuable as educational propaganda. Every empty jail means a reduction of taxes—an argument which is bound to have weight. But there is a still better way to arrest the attention of the honest doubter; namely, to search for and use all available data which has to do with conditions in your immediate vicinity. A definite effort to gain facts will repay a thousand-fold. Use them in the W. C. T. U. column in your town paper; see that they happen(?) to crop out in your conversation; use them in the meetings of your union, your missionary society, your club. They cannot be gainsaid, for the evidence is easy to verify.

Find a new way of using these facts. Why not advertise an "experience meeting" for your union? Each member should be ready with specific, concrete facts, showing the value of prohibition, that it can be enforced, and that the more strictly it is enforced, the better will it pay. Names, dates, places, and figures should be given. If such facts can be gleaned from local conditions, so much the better. If not, use those found in THE UNION SIGNAL or elsewhere. Be sure to be well prepared, and you might invite a reporter to be present! The result of such a meeting would mean new encouragement in the fight against the enemy and new adherents to the cause.

"'Dry' Law's Here to Stay," Says Seattle Daily Times

The *Seattle Daily Times*, one of the most widely read and influential papers on the west coast, was formerly not in favor of prohibition and fought the proposition with its full power clear to the bitter end. However, having seen the effects of prohibition and studied the question from various angles, the *Times* declares that "Prohibition's here to stay, no matter how some may rage against it." In a leading editorial of recent date the *Times* voices its convictions in the following terse and telling language:

"A new association has been formed which proposes to 'get the Volstead act repealed, to permit every state to pass its own enforcement act, to then remove the prohibition amendment from the Constitution.'

"To borrow a phrase from the slang of the day, 'that's some contract.'

"If the organization confined itself solely to repeal of the Volstead act, it would be mapping out for itself a fight that probably would last as long as the patience or the purse of those who might be willing to back it.

"It has indicated a program which, if consistently pursued, might be accomplished in a couple of generations, always provided the sentiment of the minority that opposed prohibition remained as it is now—which, of course, will not be the case.

"Efforts to repeal the Volstead act, to say nothing of the prohibition amendment, are about as vain as anything that may be imagined. The fact is that foes of this policy are facing an accomplished fact, just as the South faced an accomplished fact when slavery was abolished in the United States.

"Already, the country's destiny is partially in the hands of a body of voters who have reached maturity under prohibition or partial prohibition. The men of less than twenty-five who have spent all their lives in communities where saloons were permitted are few by comparison with those who were reared in 'dry' or partially 'dry' territory.

"The association mentioned above, with its pretentious program, appeals only to a small part of the electorate—and most of that composed of men nearly or past middle age. Before it could get Congress to do anything, those who would be setting the pace, in Washington as elsewhere, would be individuals who had grown up under prohibition and had come to accept it as the settled order of things.

"Prohibition's here to stay, no matter how some may rage against it. Moreover, it's going to be observed much more generally in future, not so much because of rigid enforcement as because the demand for intoxicants will diminish.

"The 'dry' leaders who regard the craze for home brew with calm tolerance are wiser students of human nature than the 'antis,' who really think they can repeal the prohibition amendment."

Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

"Topsyturvy Education" by Angelo Patri in the April *Delineator*.

"What Goes Up—" by Dorothy Canfield, and "Good Citizenship Bureau" by Anna Steese Richardson, in April *Woman's Home Companion*.

"Will you have an election of any sort in your community this spring? Then here are a few things which are well worth considering: County, municipal, and village elections do not command the attention which they deserve.

"Thousands of persons vote in national elections only, believing that their individual safety and prosperity depend upon Federal legislation. Now, the Federal Government may involve us in war; but local officials, commissioners and councilmen control conditions in the schools which our children attend, protect or close gambling resorts which may corrupt our sons, keep our streets clean or allow them to gather filth which breeds germ-carrying insects..... With the safety, health and comfort of their families at stake, can women afford to ignore a local election?"

"Politics Begins at Home" by Elizabeth Fraser, "Letters from a Senator's Wife" by Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, and "Why Don't You Go to Church?" by Caleb Rochford Stetson (Rector Trinity Church, New York), in April *Good Housekeeping*.

"Justice at Last for the Nameless Child" by Genevieve Parkhurst in *Pictorial Review* for April.

"College Women and Race Suicide; Does Higher Education Unfit Them for Marriage and Motherhood?" by William S. Sadler, M. D., "Why Children Lie" by Miriam Finn Scott, "The Most Powerful Lobby in Washington; It is the Public Welfare Lobby Backed by Seven Million Organized American Women," by Charles A. Selden, and "Why Do Our Mothers and Babies Die?" by S. Josephine Baker, M. D., in the *Ladies' Home Journal* for April.

"Have You Done Your Jury Duty Yet?" "Be prepared for the day when your turn as a woman citizen will come," by Louise Bullock in *The Delineator* for May.

"A Town Where People Pull Together," by Keene Sumner in *The American Magazine* for May.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Mexican Night

The Mexican night sky bent lovingly over the open school-patio—and somehow the Mexican night sky seems a bit more akin to the sky beneath which there were shepherds keeping watch over their flocks, than does the northern sky. The patio was filled with children, a dark tree stood in the midst, a hush of expectancy was over all. And then a child's voice, thin and clear, was heard reciting one of the majestic prophecies of the Old Testament. A tiny point of light pierced the darkness and the first candle was lighted on the Christmas tree. Another prophecy, another point of light. Finally, verse by verse, the entire Christmas story was told, and, tiny flame by tiny flame, the tree became a burst of light, a torch in the darkness. Here and there a song fitted in as naturally as if it were a blossom on the tree itself—"The First Noel," "Nazareth," "Holy Night"—the poignantly sweet child voices carried the exquisite notes high above our heads. And here and there, too, a living picture—the shepherds, the wise men, the young mother—all beautifully conceived and reverently executed. It was Christmas Eve, and under the charm of the Guadalajara sky one almost heard the brush of wings, the song of the stars, and the harmony of angels praising God and saying, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among men."

—*Helen Grace Murray.*

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

May 8-14—Membership Week.
May 14—Mothers' Day.

Wisconsin Conference a Winner

Special Correspondence

The Wisconsin institute at Madison was so grand a success (leaving nothing to be desired) that the wish was expressed that our ten thousand members might have been there to enjoy it with us. The day was ideal, the magnificent assembly chamber, breathing an exhilarating atmosphere of achievement, provided an ideal setting, and the attendance was excellent, over thirty unions being represented. One hundred and thirty-four white ribboners registered, and there were probably many who did not. One hundred guests sat down at a large, beautifully decorated table in the capitol dining-hall. It was an inspiring sight.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national director of Americanization, was at her best and delighted her listeners, while Mrs. Laura Parks Miller, national director of Women in Industry, thrilled the audience with her burning message. Mrs. Annie W. Warren, vice-president of Wisconsin, presided and all pronounced the occasion a delightful and inspiring one.

Tennessee's Fine Conferences

Amanda Neal Wheelock, Corresponding Secretary

Tennessee is rejoicing over its successful district conferences. Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga have successively been most gracious and hospitable hostesses to these very much enjoyed and highly beneficial meetings.

At Nashville, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, national corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national Y. P. B. secretary, two ladies who will always find Tennessee's latch-string on the outside for them, contributed their genial presences and the quota of their knowledge and experience in the planning for the successful broadening and extension of the work, especially through the million members campaign.

Chattanooga had Mrs. Gilreath and Miss Shaner, a valiant host; also Dr. John R. Neal, professor of law in the University of Tennessee, who made an address on "Law Enforcement" along the lines that will be helpful to the women in their work to make effective the laws on prohibition, and public morality and safety. Mrs. Minnie Allison Welch, our beloved and capable president, is carrying out, with all her powers of soul, mind and body, the plans of the national officers. She presided at all of the district conferences and has all the reins of her office well in hand. Under her guiding efficiency, Tennessee is going to perform her part in the membership drive as loyally as she went over the top in the Jubilee Fund Campaign.

Stickers

If the efforts of reformers are to be successful, their work must not be done spasmodically in the enthusiasm of the moment. The destructive forces are working twenty-four hours per day, three hundred and sixty-five days per annum. The reformers must become "stickers" to their job. The committee for the World's W. C. T. U. convention have discovered a method by which every temperance worker may become a twenty-four hour worker for the cause. Just enclose $3.00 for a thousand or 50 cents for a hundred and say "Stickers," to

MRS. J. B. SCOTT, 503 S. 46th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Rallying Song

Tune: "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

We're marching through the valley now,
Up toward yon mountain height,
Where soon our banner's folds shall wave,
Reflecting God's own light;
We know that we shall conquer,
For He's with us in the fight,
And victory shall be ours.

They're thronging to our ranks today,
The brave, the true, the strong,
The men who strive by voice and vote,
To overthrow the wrong;
And woman's voice with ours is raised
In pleading prayer and song,
That victory may be ours.

Lift up your hearts, discouraged ones,
The battle's not your own;
The arm on which you lean today,
Has never weaker grown.
The Captain who is leading us
Defeat has never known,
And victory shall be ours.

What though before us rise the walls
That Satan's hosts defend!
What though we meet with enemies
Where we had looked for friends!
A coward heart alone would flee,
While God His aid still lends,
For victory shall be ours.

Then fling our banner to the breeze,
And shout our rallying cry,
For God and Home and Native Land
We still will dare or die;
With faith and hope and love we'll raise
Our glorious standard high,
And victory shall be ours.

And when the battle's won we'll stand
Upon yon mountain height,
Beneath the flag whose spotless folds
Reflect the new-born light;
We'll sing as sing the ransomed ones,
Whose faith is lost in sight,
The victory is ours.

Lilla M. A. Ryon.

All Aboard For the Membership Drive April 24—May 14

NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!

Membership Leaflets. Attractive! Informing!! Winning!!!

Illustrated in Colors

Order largely. Distribute wisely. Expect the Harvest.

LEAFLETS:

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Mobilize a Million Members.

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The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page

Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of leaflets and prices. Each leaflet a winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

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Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.

Be a Million-aire.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Declaration of Principles.

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Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.

Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

MEMBERSHIP POSTERS

Sound the Jubilee (The Challenge of the Trumpeter). Price, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Forge a Chain.

Guard Their Future.

Price, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Iowa Young People Meet In Stirring Convention

Iowa's second annual Y. P. B. convention, with an increased registration, was enjoyable and profitable. It was held at Humeston, March 31-April 2, and the local Branch, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Gretta Gray, had made particularly fine preparations. The music included the high school orchestra with special songs. The supper the first evening was served by the Humeston W. C. T. U.—a much appreciated evidence of their interest in the Y. P. B. After the opening meeting, with music, welcomes, responses and greetings from absent workers, "getting acquainted games" were played, closing with a prohibition questionnaire. Miss Sadie Markee, state superintendent of Medal Contests, gave a number of delightful readings. The department was added to the state Y. P. B. program for next year.

As the roll was called, the location of branches was indicated by placing stars on a map of Iowa. The report showed very good work done. Mrs. Lindberg of Stanton has promised to have a large muslin map of Iowa made for use next year.

Two essays on "Health—Life's Greatest Asset" were read before the convention. The one given highest rank by the judges is to be sent in to compete for the prize offered by the national department of Health. A goodly number of anti-narcotic posters were displayed and one was selected to be entered in the national department contest. Six Y. P. B. members were reported as having completed the study courses and were awarded certificates.

A debate and a mosaic of two-minute speeches, full of life and interest, were features of the Saturday evening meeting. Mention should be made of Mrs. Chilcott's masterly presentation of the financial needs of our work. One life membership was pledged by the Oskaloosa Y. P. B. for Wilbur Williams, the son of Mrs. Jessie Williams, a former Y. P. B. secretary. The presence of Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, national field secretary, was much appreciated. The large Sabbath congregations were addressed by Mrs. Drummond and by Miss Edith E. Smith, Y. P. B. secretary for Iowa.

College Students Ban Drinking

The student council at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, has "banned drinking," according to the *Philadelphia North American*, "voting to expel any man found under the influence of liquor after he has once been warned. The decision was made public in the *Flat Hat*, the official college publication.

"'The council,' the article says, 'has decided to take stringent action in all cases of drinking. Ignorance of this rule is no excuse. It is not the desire of the council to expel any man, but sentiment is against drinking, and it will be entirely prohibited.'"

"The moral fiber of our national life is given strength and tone, and civilization itself is materially benefited by the great work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its Young People's Branch," writes Dr. G. F. Winfield, president of Wesley College of Greenville, Texas, and also president of the American Association of Junior Colleges.

Hints For Study Course

It is easier to give time to the Y. P. B. study course during these spring months than in June, when the school year is closing.

Make the study course a mental sport; not a grind. Some find it good fun to divide the Branch into teams and one side ask the questions at one meeting and answer them the next.

It is worth one's while to know something about our government. It is equally worth while to form the habit of doing a little serious reading outside of one's school work. Study is one of the "paths of progress."

Lincoln studied his law books by himself. At that time only a few, like the lawyer, the preacher, and the teacher, studied to prepare themselves for their work. Today there are greater opportunities. Let us avail ourselves of them.

—Prof. Harry Guthmann.

Don't Forget our Y. P. B. Slogan: 5,000 New Members, 500 New Branches, and 500,000 Signatures to the Polyglot Petition.

Significant Sayings of Present Day Statesmen and Educators

"The conscience of America has triumphed in the adoption of prohibition. The appetite of America will not overthrow it," declared Hon. William Jennings Bryan, in an address the other day.

Dr. Marion Burton, president of the Michigan University, and former president of Smith College and the Minnesota state University, expressed himself forcefully on the necessity of law observance, when he said in an address, "We must train a generation of young people who have profound respect for law and order and the Constitution. The day is past when we can joke about the Eighteenth Amendment."

"Everybody is ready to sustain the law he likes. That is not in the proper sense respect for law or order. The test of respect for law is where the law is upheld even though it hurts," says Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

"One who, in the matter of national prohibition, holds his personal opinion and his claim of personal liberty to be of higher sanction than this overwhelming constitutional expression of the people is a disciple of practical Bolshevism," declares William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Marshal Joffre, the French hero of the Marne, was the honor guest at a banquet the other day at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago. *The Chicago Herald-Examiner*, in its story of the event, says, "After voicing his appreciation of the welcome accorded him, Marshal Joffre concluded: 'Permit me to raise my glass in a toast to America—and to one of her priceless jewels, the City of Chicago!' And with that the assemblage arose, the marshal placed a glass to his lips and quaffed a magnum of Lake Michigan's straightest chlorine solution."

A PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO YOUNG PEOPLE

President Warren G. Harding at the commencement exercises of the American University, spoke as follows of the conditions and needs of our times:

"You of the next generation of leadership will live in a time of readjustment and reorganization.....It is a commonplace that at this time the world stands on the brink of what looks much like a precipice.....Humanity is seeking, as it never sought before, for those who can see widely, clearly, fearlessly; who will be capable of determining what is sound and what is right, and courageous enough to stand for it, though they stand alone..... Therefore, I implore a dedication to common service, to human betterment, to civilization's advancement, on the part of these young people who at least must so largely direct the affairs of country and of society in the hard but very hopeful times which lie ahead."

That for which the President pleads is intelligent, highly trained and truly Christian leadership, for it is only the Christian spirit which prompts to devotion to the service of mankind.

The Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union seeks to produce that type of leader to which the President refers.

Sign the pledge and identify yourself with an organization which trains for efficient Christian Citizenship.

Helps For the Study of Social Morality Problems

(Leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Social Hygiene Legislation Manual. (Invaluable for workers and students of social problems) Price 50c.

Child Questions and Answers. (For parents) Price 10c.

The Mother as Playfellow. Price 15c.

Boys' Venereal Peril. Price 10c.

Your Daughter's Mother. Price, 10 cents.

A Community Program for Prospective Work With Girls. Per copy, 3c; per 50, 75c; per 100, $1.25.

Our Ally—Mrs. Grundy. 16 pp. (For all parents.) Per copy, 5c; per 50, $1.50; per 100, $2.25.

A White Life for Two. Per copy, 3c; per 50, 40c; per 100, 75c.

Healthy, Happy Womanhood. Sepia, 16 pp; illustrated. Price, 15 cents.

The Sphere of the Policewoman.

Untarnished Womanhood.

Almost—A True Story.

Pitfalls to be Avoided in Sex Education. Per 50, 35c; per 100, 60c.

Motion Picture Standards.

Are Parents Asleep?

Safety for the Child Lies in Knowledge.

Where Do Girls Spend Their Evenings?

A Sower Went Forth to Sow.

Letter from A Physician to his Daughter on Her Fifteenth Birthday.

Real Chivalry.

The Task Ahead.
Per 50, 25c; per 100, 45c.

A Child in Court.

Teach These Truths.

The Hand of a Child.
Per 50, 20c; per 100, 35c.

Secretary Daniels on the Double Standard. Per 50, 15c; per 100, 25c.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

The man who drinks whisky may not be a fool, but he is foolish, and if he keeps it up he will be a fool, and in not a very long time, either. The man who sells it deserves to have the finger of shame forever pointing at him, for there is no earthly excuse for his doing it, except the very poor excuse that he is willing to pander to the vilest part of his fellow man's nature for a cash consideration.—*Richmond* (Calif.) *Record-Herald.*

Let It Shine From Your Window

THE NEW LAW OBSERVANCE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Per copy, 10 cents; $3.00 per 100, $12.50 per 500, $20.00 per 1,000. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Damage to Life Cells From Alcohol

Cora F. Stoddard

The discovery of the microscope put an instrument in the hands of nature students by which they could see and study the minute living cells that make up the bodies of plants and animals. It enabled them to trace separate parts in the cell and to see it grow and multiply.

Among the cells that carry on the various kinds of work in living bodies, such as muscle cells, nerve cells, gland cells, is found one class of cells whose special work is the production of new life like that of the parents. Scientists call these cells by special names, such as germ cells and reproductive cells. Some have called them "life" cells, because they are the beginning of new life.

Recently a study of the effect of alcohol on the life cells of rats was made by Dr. Kostitch of the University of Strasburg. He gave alcohol to live rats in quantities sufficient to correspond with amounts that produce drunkenness in man. After several days the rats were killed and their life cells, still living, were placed under the microscope and examined.

Rats that had received no alcohol were also killed and their life cells examined.

The report states that the cells from the alcoholized rats showed signs of disintegration not found in those from the normal rats. Not all parts of the cells showed injuries at the same time, but always the nucleus, the most important part, was the first to show signs of damage.

The most common form of injury was the appearance of a "vacuole" or cavity from which the true cell substance had disappeared. The vacuole gradually enlarged until it filled the whole space formerly occupied by the nucleus. In this condition the cell could never produce new cells.

This change occurred in cells that were "resting," that is, were not yet ready to start the process of cell division that would lead to new cells.

Life cells that had begun the process of division were differently affected. In some the new cells divided unequally, instead of symmetrically as in the normal state. In others there was inequality in the time taken for the changes, one part of the cell completing its change before the other part.

In some cells the process of division was entirely stopped, that is, the cell died at the very beginning of its attempt to form new lives.

This evidence of the injury caused by alcohol to the cells from which new life springs adds another link in the chain of evidence showing that the use of alcohol by parents may be responsible for mental or physical defects in their children.

Booze Raiders Find Evidence That They Are in Wrong House

"Beat it boys, there's nothing here." The dry squad of Seattle, Wash., had just unlimbered for action. Closets were being searched, bureau drawers rummaged, rugs taken up to disclose possible holes in the floor and walls sounded for hidden caches. The unwonted noise came from a husky raider. Work suspended at once and there was a gathering of the clan in the kitchen where an object on a spotlessly clean table was spoiling the evening's pleasure. And the evening had started out so auspiciously, for two trips had already been made to the police station with captured booze and a "hop" smoking outfit, and the bunch had just come from raiding a combination booze and gambling joint to the strains of a pipe organ in an adjoining church, and the raiders were feeling chesty. As one man fingered the leaves gingerly, he wanted to know who had given the "bum steer." Another in emphatic language thought it was a shame that decent folks should ever have been permitted to move into a house with the reputation this one had. Everybody went back and straightened up any muss he had made. One man was wrestling with a bed coverlet trying to smooth it out. Just to stop the flow of language I helped him. Don't get the idea that I am an expert bedmaker, but I had an experience in Camp Lewis during the war that came in handy just then. When I was a "Y" man there the top sergeant who presided over the barracks where I slept didn't like the way I made up my bunk, so he tore it up three times in succession before I remade it to suit him.

The innocent cause of the sudden stop in the raid was a dog-eared, open Bible.

Now, I suppose, some bootlegger will try an investment in a Bible. But he will not get by unless he creates the necessary "atmosphere." The kitchen must be spotlessly clean, also the stove and the whole house. There must be no accumulation of cigaret stubs, or greasy playing cards on the tables; no obscene pictures on the walls, no soiled clothing on the floor, no ill-smelling bottles around. These things are the invariable sign of the bootlegger and by the time he creates the right "atmosphere" he won't be a bootlegger any longer.

—F. A. Hazeltine.

John Barleycorn is like a vicious maniac who writhes violently for some time after he gets into the strait-jacket.

The net will tighten, in time. State legislatures may have to amend laws, making it a death penalty to sell wood alcohol and other poisons disguised as drinkables.

What prohibition needs most is realization by all citizens that, when they buy liquor illicitly, they are aiding and abetting a super-criminal organization.

The guiltiest party is the one who supports it by buying.

—*Sacramento* (Calif.) *Star.*

UNIONS AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

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Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.

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The Gospel of Enforcement.
Safety and Happiness Depend on Obedience to Law.
Abraham Lincoln Said.
Law Enforcement Decalog.
An Example of Law Enforcement.
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Representative Volstead In Defense of the Enforcement Code.
How Most Effectually to Promote Law Enforcement.

Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Reasons Why the Prohibition Law Is Not Adequately Enforced and Suggested Remedies.
But One Common Ground.
How Can Women Help Enforce the Law?
The Fight Is Still On.
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Today's Imperative Task.
The Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.
Questions and Answers Relative to the National Prohibition Act.
Eighteenth Amendment an Expression of the Will of the People.
United States Supreme Court Decisions.
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Twenty Years of Prohibition Legislation by the United States Congress.
Questionnaire on Federal Prohibition Code.

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Set of 12 Illustrated Posters. Price each, 15 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, $1.50.

TITLES:

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Doctors Dropping Alcohol as Medicine.
John Barleycorn Not a Good Sport.
Alcohol Hinders Success in Business.
Drinkers' Wounds Heal More Slowly.
Small Accidents That Might Happen to You.

The Poster Book. Pamphlet with explanatory matter for each of above twelve posters; for use of teachers and speakers. Price, 15 cents.

The Ten Commandments. Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60.

College Smokers and Non-Smokers.
The Cigaret Condemned.
Price, each 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
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Shall Children Sign the Pledge?

Evie Morelen Studley

When I was a little girl, my father, a Methodist minister in a New England village, held an evening meeting at a school house about five miles from our comfortable parsonage. An elderly sexton who had come to build the fire and light up was the only person present when my father arrived for the purpose named. Many times friendly shelter for the minister's horse had been offered at a near-by house and the sexton accompanied father there. As the men entered the yard, the good woman of the house came to the door and said, "Drive right in, Brother Morelen. Plenty of hay if you want to feed your horse. After you've put him up, come in, I've a treat for you."

In a few moments my father and the sexton went to the door and Mrs. Warren announced, "We have some new cider just from the press. We want you to taste it." "Thank you, Mrs. Warren," said my father. "I cannot do that. When I was a little boy only eight years old I promised not to drink any kind of alcoholic drink, including wine, beer or cider. You wouldn't have me break my promise that I've kept all these years, would you?" "Oh, no," replied Mrs. Warren, "but this isn't cider; it is just apple juice only a few days old."

"It is so difficult to decide just when apple juice becomes cider that I never drink it," said my father firmly.

The two men had just started for the evening service, when his elderly companion grasped my father by the arm so tightly that it startled him, as looking intently into his face, the old man, white with emotion, said with nervous intensity:

"Brother Morelen, do you know what you have done for me tonight?"

"Why, no!" was my father's astonished reply.

"You didn't realize, but when you refused that cider you almost, if not quite, saved my life. I used to be one of the worst cider drunkards anywhere around. When God converted me five years ago I gave up drinking, but, at times I've had an almost uncontrollable craving for cider. Today I've seen the farmers hauling cider from the mill above here and I just had to fight to keep from drinking. I came to prayer meeting to get strength to overcome the temptation. When Mrs. Warren offered you that cider I trembled; I tried to run away but I couldn't seem to move. If you had drunk any of that cider I could not have resisted and I should have gone on until I had had a regular spree."

The next morning at family prayers my father, in a most impressive manner, told us the story, and my sister and brother and I determined that we never would offer to any one alcoholic drinks. We realized that many men become drunkards just from drinking cider.

George Bernard Shaw thus trenchantly and uniquely gives his reason for advocating prohibition in England: "If a natural choice between drunkenness and sobriety were possible in our civilization, I would leave the people free to choose; but when I see an enormous capitalistic organization pushing drink under the people's noses at every corner and pocketing the price while leaving me and others to pay the colossal damages, then I am prepared to smash that organization and make it as easy for the poor man to be sober if he wants as it is for his dog."

Perfection
NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORS
Taste Better
Flavor Does Not Bake Out

A combination of pure fruit and flavoring oils with vegetable oils, which carries and distributes the flavorings as well or better than alcohol, and instead of being harmful, has more food value than an equal amount of butter. Wonderful Vanilla and eleven other flavors. Representatives wanted. A permanent source of income for Unions, Church Societies, and Individuals. 100% profit. No money required under our consignment plan.

Fletcher Production Co. Ext. Dept. 429 E. 69th St., Chicago.

Easy Questions About Familiar Things

Why does alcohol cool the body when used externally, and seem to warm the body when taken internally?

Alcoholic Effects

When used externally, alcohol makes the body feel cool for the same reason that water does. In each case, the liquid evaporates, and since the heat is necessary to change a liquid into a gas, the water or the alcohol takes the heat from the body, to which it is closest.

When used internally, alcohol affects the nerves that control the small blood vessels in the skin in such a way that they are dilated. This results in a rush of blood to the surface of the body, which causes a warm feeling. On a warm day, it is the heat of the atmosphere expanding the blood-vessels near the surface that gives the warm feeling. But with alcohol as the dilating agent, what is actually happening is that the body is being unduly cooled, because so much blood is being brought to the surface. Because of this fact a drunken man may freeze to death despite his first deceptive feeling of warmth.

—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Put The White Badge on Your New Members

They'll Wear It With Pride

You will be glad to know we are now prepared to furnish the Loop Bow Pin, white enamel on silver with letters "W. C. T. U." Price, 90 cents. Smaller size, 75 cents.

Flat bow, white enamel on silver, without letters. Price, 40 cents; per dozen, $4.00. Same on gilt. Price, 30 cents; per dozen $3.35. Same with safety clasp. Price, 35 cents; per dozen, $3.75.

Scotch Clasp Pin. Price, 20 cents; per dozen, $1.80.

Scotch Bow Stick Pin. Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25.

Blue Enamel Pin with white bow. Price, 25 cents; per dozen, $2.75.

Y. P. B. Pin, of blue enamel on gilt. Price, 30 cents; per dozen, $3.35.

L. T. L. Pin, silver plated. Price, 12 cents; ten or more, 10 cents each.

L. T. L. Pin, coin silver enameled. Price, 30 cents.

Special. Gold Pin set with seed pearls $5.00.

Pearl Pin, facsimile of "Jerusalem pin," without letters. Price, 25 cents; per dozen, $2.75.

Please send remittance with order.

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—*Beach* (N. D.) *Advocate.*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford, who have become acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle, her small son, Eric, and Angela O'Connor, who, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, is on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, who is a total abstainer, is glad to note that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, Harford is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Through pity for her he breaks his reticence on the subject, and tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise, but does not mention any particular reason therefor. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and the wedding takes place. After a long railroad journey they arrive at Seraneb. During the course of the first dinner in the new home, Fortescue urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment.)

CHAPTER XII.

Christmas drew near: it lacked but a week to the festival, when the English mail brought Angela a letter which covered her face with smiles and filled her heart with joy.

"Mother and Mr. Mortimer arrive in Bombay next Thursday, Frank; they will be here on Christmas Eve."

"That's right. We must get up some 'tamashas' for them. Is Mr. Mortimer much of a Yankee?"

"He is the very nicest man I know, not excepting you, Frank," Angela said, teasingly.

"That is not an answer to my question."

"Do you mean does he speak with an American drawl? No, he does not."

"Does he say 'tempor*ary*' and 'lumin*ary*'?"

"Oh, he may, but I like that; it is as good as putting the accent on the first syllable. Americans seem to me to be much more awake than we are, and less afflicted by *cnnui*."

"My angel, I shall be jealous if you go on in praise of Americans."

Great preparations were made; food, wine, flowers provided in profusion, invitations sent out.

The happy day arrived.

What a meeting that was! Mother and daughter flew together.

"My darling, let me look at you!" Mrs. Mortimer held her at arm's length.

"Frank, are you treating her well?"

"Hope so, what do you say, Angela? Don't I give you your own way?"

A shade passed over her face. "*Do* you, Frank?"

"When it is good for you, little woman."

Mrs. Mortimer was a tall and graceful woman, with the same regular features as her daughter. Her beautiful eyes had a mournful expression as if life had held an agony for her.

When the excitement of meeting was over, the mournful look was very evident. She was not satisfied with her child's appearance. There was an indefinable coarsening of Angela's expression, some of the exquisite delicacy of skin had vanished, and her eyes were less frank and clear than of old.

"'It may be but the effect of the Indian climate," she said to herself.

The dinner was a great affair, planned and carried out by Divan Singh in honor of the Mem Sahib's "Ma Bap" (mother and father).

There were wines and liqueurs in profusion: at least seven kinds were served.

"No wine! Mr. Mortimer, do you mean it?" exclaimed Fortescue, as his guest refused each in turn.

"I have simple tastes, you see," said Mr. Mortimer, smiling at his wife. "That is why my wife married me."

Mrs. Mortimer smiled back. "For that and many other virtues," she replied.

"Strange for you both to refuse it. Live awhile in India and you will be like Angela—take to it and like it, eh! little wife?"

Mrs. Mortimer looked startled and glanced sharply at her daughter, but she said nothing then, and the dinner proceeded without any more reference being made to the subject.

The ladies passed into the room beyond.

"My child, what is this?"

"Frank made such a point of my drinking wine, Mother. I was obliged to give way."

"Angela, this *is* a blow for me. Could you not hold your own?"

Angela said nothing. Her mother looking into the beautiful face that was suddenly drenched in tears, gathered the slight form into her arms with a quick sob. "My poor, helpless, timid child," she said, holding her tight, as if to shield her from some imaginary foe.

"Oh, Mother, Mother, love me; be sorry for me. Don't you understand how I tried to keep my promise?"

"I believe you, darling; there, don't cry. Tell me all about it."

They sat down together on the lounge.

"I told Frank of my promise to you and he said, 'You owe me *first* obedience now.' What could I do?"

"And you don't like wine, and would rather not take it, Angela?"

"Yes, sometimes I feel dreary and chill now unless I have it every day."

Mrs. Mortimer clasped her daughter's hand.

"My poor child, you are hypnotized by it."

"Hypnotized! yes, that word just describes it. I am held by a power outside me. But do *you* not feel this? I am *your* child."

"My darling, you are also the child of your father. I have never told you but now I must do so: he died poisoned by this cruel drink."

"Oh, Mother, why did I not know?"

"My sweet one, I wanted to shield you from the hideous knowledge. Why should your fresh youth be shadowed by sin and its nemesis?"

"But, Mother, it might have helped me to stand firm."

"True, I am wrong, dear child, forgive me! I am to blame!—Listen! When I married your father, life was a happy dream. He seemed to me to be the truest, gentlest, purest man on earth. But he drank more than moderately. I, in my ignorance, thought my love would soon set this failing right. But three months before your birth I found him dead drunk in his study. Oh, child! the horror of it!"

Mrs. Mortimer clasped her hands over her eyes as if to shut out a sight of fierce misery.

"I was a novice in the art of suffering but before you were born, I had learned to suffer and be still. I vowed to shield him, pitying him as a dipsomaniac, and put away everything alcoholic from the house. But his fierce craving made him more cunning than a fox. My efforts to protect and save him counted for little against the influence of the world, with its drink shops and clubs, and its homes where well-bred women and cultured men were his enemies. They fostered his fatal weakness by their so-called

moderation. Soon my hideous secret became public property. Pity, no doubt, I had, but no help! By degrees we were dropped by society."

Mrs. Mortimer laid her hand heavily on Angela's shoulder. "Remember this, those who provide temptation are the first to drop your acquaintance when you are in need of friends. We are allowed to go to the dogs, while their so-called friendly hospitality is extended to others equally liable to destruction. It is so easy in society to make light of another's downfall."

"Yes, Mother; and what became of father?" asked Angela, breathlessly.

"Your father became brutal to me, whom once he loved tenderly. He tried to kill me; there is no madness so cruel as that born of the lust for drink; to injure the very woman who was fighting for his soul with the devil! Ah! His manhood was soaked away, drowned in alcohol! He became mad, and died in a lunatic asylum when you were eleven years old. Is it not a hideous story?"

Angela stopped breathing for a moment, horrified at this recital; then burst into tears.

"Angela, I have told you these sordid details for your own salvation. *You* are in danger. You know now your sad inheritance."

"Do you mean, Mother, that I inherit this awful love of drink."

"My child, hush! It breaks my heart to even think that such a thing is possible, but we must face the facts of heredity. In case you have this taint in your blood, do nothing to develop it; give up everything alcoholic."

"I must! I must! Help me! stay, live with me and shield me from my husband!"

"Angela! what can you mean?"

"Mother, he cares only for my looks to adorn his position, not for my soul and character."

"Hush, dear! he is a good husband, is he not?"

"He is kind and generous, but I want one who is strong and helpful, to be a friend to advise and support."

"I will see Frank and let him know our story. Now, dear child, good-night. Go and rest; you are worn out."

During the momentous conversation between Angela and her mother, the men sat on in the dining-room, discussing kindred topics.

"I can't understand you water drinkers." said Fortescue.

"We have science on our side in favor of our water drinking," replied Mortimer.

"But you controvert all the customs of society; what a dull world you would make of it!"

"My dear sir, it would be a merrier, happier world without alcohol! Men and women do not need to pour ardent spirits down to keep their spirits up. What! shall sane people continue to damage humanity because of a supposed but already exploded superstition that strong drink adds to health? If so, then your own Royal Commission on physical deterioration must be greatly in the wrong. It says that 'alcohol has fatal effects on physical efficiency,' and your great Sir Frederick Treves has said that 'No young man can be "fit" who takes alcohol.'"

"Well, I for one am 'fit,'" said Fortescue, drawing himself up as if to show his fine development.

"May I ask how old you are?"

"Forty; and you?"

"Sixty-two."

"Sixty-two! I should have said not more than fifty-two! Tell me, have you always been an abstainer?"

"No, I was brought up to take wine. My father was a General in the United States Army. As a youngster at school I often got a drink on account of his past victories. Again at West Point—for I was in the same profession. And I found these offered drinks so constant, that I could not drink moderately. I could not say 'No' to such offers, so I determined to become an absolute abstainer—a crank—if you like! When a man can say 'I never drink,' he is not urged, and seldom offends by saying 'No!' At least that is my experience."

"Well, I *can* be moderate. I am never tempted to take more than is good for me!"

"My dear sir! the latest medical science of your own country is now declaring that small doses taken repeatedly, through long years, produce alcoholic poisoning with as equal certainty, as large quantities taken at intervals!"

"Excuse me, but my life is as sound as yours, though I am a moderate drinker!"

"You *think* so; well! we can neither of us look inside to see, but if I betted, I'd take odds that your nerves would not stand any great test!"

Fortescue frowned. Mortimer continued:

"You're apparently capable of a good deal, but tell me if you had any great native riot to deal with suddenly, what would you do first?"

"Take a stiff peg to steady my nerves."

"There you are! just at the critical time you would take that which would paralyze your nerves. How many a man has failed at an important juncture, because his brain has been clouded by alcohol taken for the purpose of 'steadying!' Would you prefer to be driven in your motor by a chauffeur who took drink to 'steady his nerves,' to one who was an abstainer?"

"Oh, that's a different matter; it would be infernal idiocy to have a drinking chauffeur!"

"Not at all, if you really believe alcohol steadies the nerves."

Fortescue shrugged his shoulders and turned the conversation.

Presently Mrs. Mortimer entered the dining-room with a mournful look in her eyes.

"It is late, Frank, but if you are not too tired, may I have a little conversation with you?"

Mr. Mortimer left the room and his wife was soon telling again that dire story of her past to the husband of her child.

"You will blame me, no doubt, for hiding this story, Frank! I can but say I did it for my child's happiness."

"And why tell it to me now?"

"Because I want you to see the danger of allowing Angela to take strong drink."

Fortescue laughed lightly. "My dear mother-in-law, do you think I can't take care of my own wife? And as for danger, why half, nay, two-thirds of us English have had parents who drank more than was good for them, if these latter day scientists are to be believed."

"Do be more serious, Frank! I beg you to consider it in the gravest light; say now if Angela *has* inherited alcoholism, what should be your methods of shielding her?"

"Prohibit her from taking it, I suppose."

"Yes, and more than that, remove the temptation from your home!"

Again Fortescue laughed. "And give it up myself?"

"Yes, certainly, and let her go to no place alone where she will be offered drink."

"My dear Mrs. Mortimer, you wish to revolutionize the habits of forty years for a supposed—mind you, it is not proved—taste for alcohol in your daughter. Really it seems to me quite absurd. Angela likes it and it does her good, and I'll trust her to refuse more than is good for her."

"Oh, Frank, I have bared my terrible past to show you the need! What can I do more?"

"Nothing; I will watch over my wife, you may be sure. Cheer up, Mrs. Mortimer, don't get morbid!"

She left him without another word.

(To be continued)

How prohibition is enforced in the navy ought to interest federal officers and courts, as well as all private citizens of peaceful nature. Five petty officers, found guilty of smuggling alcoholic liquors into the United States from Cuba, have been sentenced to reduction to the lowest grade of the navy, imprisonment for one year, and dishonorable discharge. That is stern enough to deter others. Enforcing respect for law is largely a matter of exemplary punishment, as the layman sees the situation. Men who are not reached by reason or conscience can be held back by fear. Prison sentences strike terror into the hearts of all but the most callous.—*East St. Louis* (Ill.) *Journal.*

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The Big Ten

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

Our records on March 31 show a gain in every one of the Big Ten States. Kansas has quietly left "The Next Ten" class and entered the headliners, even passing Massachusetts, and leaving California (North) leading the second group. Iowa put on her list during the month of March 139 subscribers to the weekly UNION SIGNAL and 56 to the monthly.

New York	2169
Pennsylvania	1520
Illinois	1056
Iowa	1010
Indiana	929
Ohio	818
Wisconsin	807
New Jersey	752
Kansas	716
Massachusetts	651

The Next Ten

We find Minnesota has moved from fourth to second place. Florida has passed Michigan. Oklahoma advanced one step higher up and Virgina joined the crowd, displacing Maryland, but only by nine subscriptions, so Maryland may be on again next time.

California (North)	643
Minnesota	599
California (South)	591
Missouri	544
Florida	492
Michigan	482
Maine	392
Nebraska	359
Oklahoma	327
Virginia	309

Watch, Watch the Renewals!

Please, Oh Please!!

After seven months of tearing down walls, and building up walls, having constant companionship with representatives of all the trades, and their tools, we rejoice in being settled and beautifully and conveniently housed in our new National W. C. T. U. Headquarters building. We have arrived at the peaceful stage of knowing where our supplies are and where to put things. We are inspired with a great desire to do good work and are asking all who send subscriptions to please help us by observing the following rules:

(1) Write plainly; dot your i's; cross your t's; print the name, if unusual, and you have not made it plain.

(2) Be sure the right street address, as well as town and state, are given. If a married woman, give her own and her husband's first name or initials.

(3) See to it no subscriber's name is omitted from your list. It will be a help to you to number the names.. Grouping weekly, monthly and *Young Crusader* subscriptions separately will assist you in your figuring and aid us in entering the names.

(4) Figure carefully the amount needed to cover the subscriptions. The prices are given at beginning of this column.

(5) Sign your name and address. We cannot receipt unless we know the sender.

(6) Read your order over carefully. See that money order or draft is attached to letter.

To do these things may take a few moments longer but it will be time well spent. A name omitted or a wrong address is the cause of much trouble to every one concerned.

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What Can We Do to Further Law Enforcement?

(Continued from Page Four)

"The time is at hand when parents and teachers and publicists and statesmen all must get down to sober, solid, God-fearing thinking and acting. Let us teach that right must be the rule of action because it is right—for conscience sake. We must re-establish private life, domestic concerns and state affairs upon the firm foundation of the Rock of Ages. To fear God and keep His commandments is the fundamental duty of mankind.

"As a final word, let me exhort you as good, loyal citizens of this great Republic, to lose no opportunity to agitate, educate and arouse on this great, vital issue of making this a law-abiding and God-fearing nation. 'For the nation and kingdom that will not serve Thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly wasted.'"

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2. Discuss various ways of aiding in law enforcement as suggested by Dr. Wilbur Colvin.

3. Why, in sex education, should we place the emphasis on right principles of living rather than on what should be avoided?

4. What sort of education is the industrial worker seeking?

5. Show that in our educational system the emphasis should be placed on service.

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7. Tell the story of one community which resented efforts made by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to put it into the wet column, and by so doing served the cause of prohibition!

8. Who are the "minus millions"?

9. What service has Mr. Will H. Hays rendered the nation?

10. Is *your* state in the "big ten" or the "next ten"? Is *your* county on the Trio Team Honor Roll?

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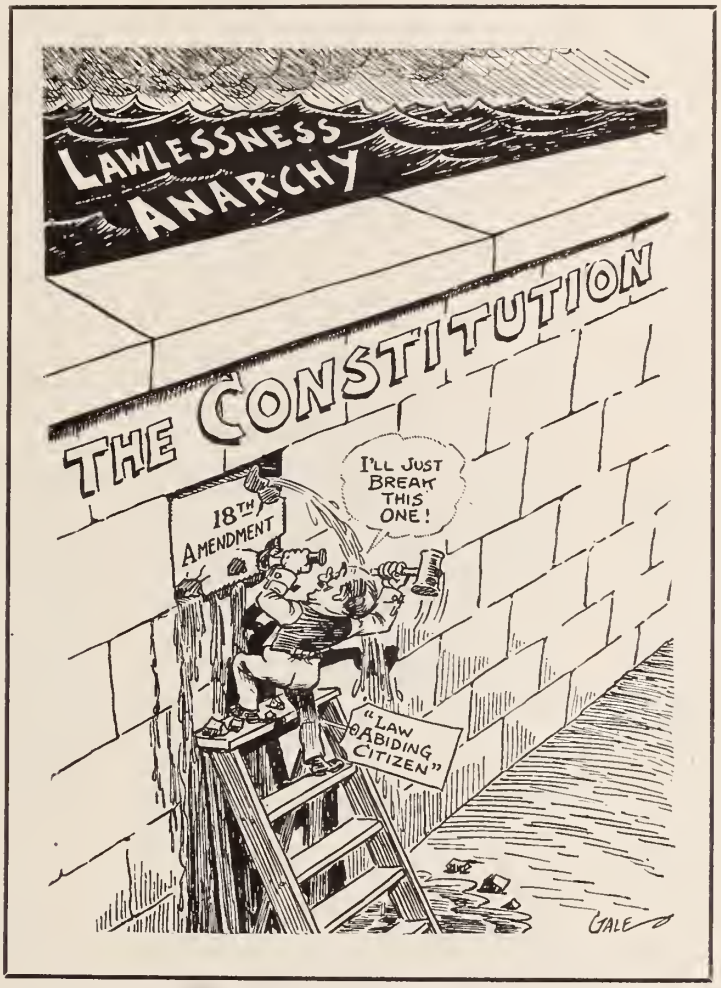

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

Beware! You Are Weakening the Whole Structure!

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MANY NATIONAL CONVENTIONS IN THE CAPITAL CITY—BRITISH AMBASSADOR GEDDES TELLS WOMEN OF GRAVE SITUATION IN WORLD TODAY—INFORMAL RECEPTION AT CAPITOL FOLLOWS VISIT TO WHITE HOUSE—GREAT THRONGS PAY HOMAGE TO MEMORY OF GRANT

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Many National Conventions In Capital City

Conventions have been the order of the week in Washington. Closely following the Annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution were the annual meetings of the Daughters of 1812, the League of American Penwomen, the International League for Peace and Freedom, and the Dames of the Loyal Legion. The Pan American Conference of Women, and The League of Women Voters convention, which were held in Baltimore, had a Washington Day. The Capital City gave a gala welcome to all the guests. Delegates to the League of Women Voters' convention, seven hundred strong, called on their Senators and Representatives. The delegates were guests at various luncheons and took part in a tree planting when Vice-President Coolidge spoke. Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes gave a tea at the beautiful Pan American Union when the South American delegates were the honor guests. Many visited the home of Woodrow Wilson—the former President appeared on the porch to speak words of appreciation of their coming. President and Mrs. Harding received all the delegations to the various conventions.

Lord and Lady Astor, Secretary of State Hughes, Ambassador Geddes, Director General Rowe, and Mrs. Robert Lansing addressed a great mass meeting over which Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the League of Women Voters, presided. Among the hundreds who packed the hall were representatives from twenty-two nations.

Ambassador Geddes Tells Women of Grave Situation In World Today

"The economic situation which confronts the world today constitutes the gravest menace in all history," was the statement of the British ambassador. "Millions of men, women and children are dying throughout the world for lack of food, lack of work, lack of those things which are necessary to life and happiness," he said, adding that this situation had become "the tragedy of the moment, and that behind this tragedy lies even greater danger, unless wisdom of pronounced character is exercised."

The ambassador remarked that although he could say a lot of nice things about women, he did not intend to, but was going to say something that would give the delegates a shock. His succeeding utterances caused a gasp and then a roar of applause when he declared:

"The trouble with all of you is that you are too ignorant. You must study the things that vitally affect the nation, for there are problems of particular interest basically which you should know and understand."

Informal Reception at Capitol Follows Visit to White House

Lady Astor, the former Virginia girl, who is on a triumphal return to the United States after conquering the hearts of Britons and becoming the first woman in the British House of Commons, gained an impression of the United States Senate in action.

Escorted by Senator Swanson, the member from her own home state; Senator Hitchcock and Senator John Sharp Williams, and accompanied by her husband, Lord Astor, and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, a magistrate in England, now her traveling companion, the British peeress slipped into the Senate chamber during the roll call and for a few moments sat on the sidelines.

There was little more than routine transpiring, and she was interested chiefly in the various members who were, one by one, brought up and presented to her. The business of the morning was not interrupted. With each of the Senators she chatted, seeming to have something especial to say.

Her attitude of friendliness and geniality made a great impression on the galleries, chiefly composed of women, and many a word of admiration was heard over her trim figure, clad in a neat blue suit, with lavender vest and blue sailor hat.

Lady Astor stayed in the Senate chamber only ten minutes or so, dividing her time equally between Democratic and Republican sides.

Great Throngs Pay Homage to Memory of Grant

Thursday last the machinery of the government was halted by executive order of President Harding that the thousands of Federal employes might join in paying homage to the memory of Ulysses S. Grant, the Union chieftain and President, on the centenary of his birth.

An elaborate parade from the White House down Pennsylvania avenue to the foot of the Capitol Terrace—the same thoroughfare over which Grant's victorious army passed on May 23, 1865—preceded the dedication services of the monument erected in his honor.

Princess Cantacuzene, granddaughter, and Princess Ida, great-granddaughter of General Grant, unveiled the beautiful memorial which was dedicated to the nation by Union and Confederate veterans.

The Grant Memorial is one of the largest statuary groups in the world. The equestrian portion of it is said to be exceeded in height only by the statue of Victor Emmanuel in Rome. Fifteen years have been required to bring it to virtual completion.

The memorial takes its place in the national capital with the soon-to-be-dedicated Lincoln Memorial and the great monument which has stood for half a century as a memorial to Washington, and is a beautiful work of art. Occupying a position of prominence at the east end of the Botanic Gardens, facing the Capitol grounds, it has been approved by Augustus Saint Gaudens, Charles F. McKim, Daniel C. French and other prominent American artists.

The statue was authorized by Congress twenty-one years ago, but various causes contributed to the delay in the first memorial to Grant that the nation has provided. It was long in the making, as it was long in conception. Many years have passed since the first proposal.

In October, 1907, contractors began making excavations for the foundations of the memorial, but hardly had they started when an order from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia stopped the work, requiring the contractors to show cause why they should not be enjoined from cutting down certain historic trees in clearing for the site. It was not until May, 1908, that the contractors were able to resume work. The original contract called for the completion of the memorial within a period of five years, but it became necessary to extend that limit several times.

Cost of Memorial $250,000

The memorial involved the largest expenditure for statuary ever made by this government—$250,000. The legislation was enacted at the instance of the Army of the Tennessee, the organization commanded by General Grant until late in 1863, he was made General of the Armies.

Opening in Washington of Arbor Day Week, proclaimed by the President of the United States, was marked by the labeling of trees, one in LaFayette Park being the first. This marking of trees in the nation's capital with their common names is of the highest educational value. It is to be extended to many trees, so that the people of Washington and visitors may be able to recognize those in which the capital abounds. To the children of the city, the marking will be of great use in connection with their school studies.

The United States Supreme Court, in an opinion delivered by Justice Brandeis in a case brought by the Federal Trade Commission against the Winsted Hosiery Co., of Connecticut, ruled that labels or brands under which articles are sold, when open to construction in the mind of the purchasing public that they describe the component ingredients or materials used in the manufacture of the articles, must clearly and definitely describe them.

The opinion of the Court, while confined to the specific case presented, will, it is stated, have material effect in broadening the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission in such trade practices.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.
April 29, 1922.

New Citizens of Nevada Must Swear to Obey Dry Laws

The largest naturalization class in Nevada's history assembled in the district court the other week to take the semi-annual examination for citizenship. Ever since the naturalization laws have required examinations an essential question has been whether the applicant will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, but now the government is going one step farther. According to the new practice in Nevada, says the *Reno Gazette*, petitioners must swear specifically that they will support the Eighteenth Amendment. If they do not give assurance that they will obey the dry laws of the country, they lose their chance of becoming American citizens.

Law Enforcement League in Delaware

The movement to form law enforcement leagues throughout the country is spreading. Supported by the churches of Dover, Delaware, it is estimated by the press that more than a thousand adults of that city have thus far enrolled in such a league, promising thereby to give their aid in the securing of the proper observance of the Eighteenth Amendment and in the enforcement of the state and federal laws for carrying out its provisions.

U. S. Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, Sets Precedent at Sans-Alcohol Dinner

"The prohibition movement in Egypt has received an unexepected impetus as the result of a dinner given by Dr. J. Morton Howell, the American consul-general, to Premier Sarwat Pasha and other government officials," says a special cablegram from Junius B. Wood to the *Chicago Daily News*, of date, April 24. "It was the first official function of the kind in this country without alcoholic liquors. Though the Mohammedan religion discourages the use of alcohol, liquors have invariably been served on state occasions when foreigners were present. Dr. Howell informed his guests that because the United States was dry he believed it would be improper for an American official to have liquor at his table. The premier responded by saying that a similar restriction demands the consideration of Egypt, greatly to the encouragement of the prohibition advocates."

Detroit Reports Decrease of Juvenile Delinquents

"A decrease in the number of alcoholic patients taken to the receiving hospital in Detroit to one-fifth of the number prior to prohibition, is a most encouraging result of the Eighteenth Amendment, according to a statement made by Edwin M. Mulock, chief probation officer of the recorder's court, at a meeting of the Social Workers' club held at the Industrial Women's Service Center in Detroit recently," says the Pontiac (Mich.) *Press*.

"Fred M. Butzel, of the board of directors of the House of Correction, emphasized the fact that since prohibition the saloon has ceased to be the controlling factor in politics.

"The most hopeful outlook was presented by Judge Henry Hulbert, long experienced in Juvenile court work, who stated that the number of juvenile delinquents in court is gradually but steadily decreasing." The judge considers the elimination of the liquor traffic in connection with dance halls and cafes, where formerly young girls from thirteen years up became liquor addicts, one of the factors that have been instrumental in bringing about this improved condition.

Governor Denney Proclaims Law Enforcement Week

State of Delaware, Executive Department

We who live in the state of Delaware, the first to ratify the Constitution of the United States, are proud of its traditions and its strong position as the champion of law and order from the beginning of its history. The peace, comfort, stability and confidence we enjoy and accept as a part of our national endowment are unsurpassed elsewhere in the world. All are made possible because of the form of government under which we live, guaranteeing, as it does, independence to the individual, good order to society, and protection against all who would destroy them. This form of government, however, rests for its ultimate success on the foundations of genuine respect and devotion which the people have for its ordinances.

The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, which safeguards the welfare of the United States. No Federal statute, no treaties and no legislative enactments in the states can either nullify or impair it. **All Federal and state officials are sworn to obey it and every citizen is not only legally but morally bound to respect it. In proportion as it is weakened by disregard of law or deprived of the loyal support of our people, everything good and safe in the land is endangered. Loyalty to our Constitution and wholehearted obedience to its provisions are essential to our very existence as a nation.**

Within the last three years our people have undertaken the difficult task of enforcing the prohibition amendment by Federal and state statutes. The prohibition legislation, constitutional and statutory, was enacted because of the nation-wide protest against the manifest evil that attended the traffic and indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

The illicit sale of liquor is too prevalent. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to all citizens of Delaware to give the laws, particularly the prohibition laws, their support in a wholehearted and determined way. The task of law enforcement is worthy of our best endeavors.

To that end I hereby designate and set aside the week beginning Sunday, April 23, and ending Saturday, April 29, 1922, to be known as "Law Enforcement Week."

Let us during that week concentrate our best efforts, spiritually and materially, to encourage and assist those whose duty it is to enforce the laws in our state, and nation, and as an aid thereto I suggest that appropriate services and exercises be held in our churches, schools and public buildings.

(Signed) WILLIAM D. DENNEY,
Governor of Delaware.

Young Women's Christian Association Adopts Resolution for Enforcement of Eighteenth Amendment

The Young Women's Christian Association at its national convention, which met last week in Hot Springs, Arkansas, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we go on record for the observance of law and especially for the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Prohibition Lessens Police Force

Since national prohibition went into effect, there has been so great a decrease in the number of arrests in Westerly, Rhode Island, according to the *Westerly Sun*, that the police committee, which had been making a preliminary study of the costs of the police department, decided to drop an officer taken on in 1911, when the crime record was so high that it was found necessary to add to the strength of the police force. There were during that year 148 arrests for drunkenness, revelling and assault as against a total last year of only 44, and it must be remembered that this, too, was a year when there was a crime wave that swept the country, and much unemployment. The average national prohibition years show a decrease in arrests for drunkenness of 64 per cent from the average license or wet years. On other arrests there has been a falling off of 41 per cent.

Blind Pigs Ousted in California County

Some time ago operatives of the California Law Enforcement League secured evidence against the blind-pigs of San Rafael with the result that the places were closed and their proprietors either jailed or driven out of the county. A dispatch to the *State Law Enforcement League Record* from San Rafael under recent date sets forth that "for the first time in its history, the Marin County jail is empty."

School Principal Places Ban on Jokes on Prohibition

"Education tends to law enforcement and that is why we teach English and history so that children may overcome obstacles and become enlightened citizens," said C. K. Reiff, principal of the Central high school, in an address at a W. C. T. U. banquet recently held in Muskogee, Oklahoma. "The fundamental basis of citizenship is a nation by the people, a nation for the people, and a nation of the people. Unless the majority of the people believe in a basic citizenship, the law will not be enforced.

"In Central high school I will not tolerate any references to whisky and kindred subjects in either the class rooms or the auditorium. That is the trouble with the people as a whole now, they make jokes of the situation. Of course, many of them are what may be termed harmless jokes, but there is agitation in jokes of this character."

TURNING THE SEARCHLIGHT ON CHICAGO

CAN ANY BENEFITS FROM PROHIBITION BE FOUND IN LAKE MICHIGAN METROPOLIS? LEADING CITIZENS SAY AN EMPHATIC "YES"

The Chicago division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment had declared that prohibition was an unmitigated failure in Chicago as elsewhere.

The pro-beer and wine newspapers of Chicago had been for months running a "blood and thunder" serial of law violation and "moonshine whisky" mortality, as the only news about prohibition.

The city council of Chicago had made itself notorious by passing a resolution favoring a modification of the Volstead Code to provide for the manufacture and sale of wine and beer, and had then sent out circular letters to councils of other cities asking them to do likewise.

In the face of these facts Chicago seemed a somewhat hopeless field in which to search for benefits from the dry law. But the one to whom the task was assigned reasoned that if, perchance, there should be discovered in that city a very few men, women or children who had profited in body, mind or soul by the Eighteenth Amendment, then without doubt in more favored territory there could be found an abundance of such evidence as to the value of the national prohibition law.

The following statements from various individuals, societies and departments of the city government speak for themselves:

From the Standpoint of Health

The year 1921 was heralded far and wide as a banner health year in the city of Chicago, the vital statistics furnished by its officials showing a marked decrease in deaths. When Dr. William H. Evans, for many years commissioner of health for Chicago, and now editor of the Health Department of the Chicago *Tribune*, was asked if prohibition had been a factor in this fine health record, he replied in the affirmative.

At the Department of Health, E. R. Pritchard, secretary of the board, gave expression to his sentiments in the following words: "From both health and economic standpoints prohibition has been of pronounced benefit. For people to be properly nourished, housed and clothed has a direct effect on our mortality statistics, and that is what prohibition has done."

Dr. John Dill Robertson, until very recently health commissioner of Chicago, gave the following statistical records of public institutions:

Alcoholic Cases in House of Correction (Bridewell)

1918 (last license year)	1772
1921	151

Total Alcohol Cases Reported

1918	1921
1921	1040

Visiting Nurses' Reports Say—

"Until the very tragic unemployment situation of last winter," said Miss Edna Foley, superintendent of the Visiting Nurses' Association, "we had never seen so many families to whom we minister well dressed and so many children with shoes and stockings as since prohibition. I think if we had not had the unemployment situation, prohibition's benefits would have been very noticeable. So many of our men are not now tempted because liquor is so expensive, whereas formerly it was cheap and on every street corner. We find that the women of the families with which we come in contact are almost universally for prohibition and want it continued. They realize it makes for better home and family life. I notice, too, as I talk with nurses in this city and other parts of the country, that liberal minded as they are, they are almost all believers in prohibition, for in their professional experience they have seen the evil effects of drink." Miss Foley called attention to the fact that the class of nurses recently graduated from a three years' course at Cook County hospital, which formerly had two or more wards used for delirium tremens cases, was the first class to finish its training without having actually seen a case of delirium tremens.

Marked Increase in Normal Family Life, Testifies Jane Addams

Having lived for many years within the "poverty belt" of Chicago, we find very striking changes due to the prohibition amendment. To cite figures from the United Charities:

Year	Undercare cases	Intemperance
1918	7,149	499
1921	5,547	61

The statistics from the House of Correction:

Year	Commitments
1918	10,124
1920	4,681

This decline in commitments for minor offenses is very significant in view of the existence of two factors which would have made for an increase in arrests had it not been for prohibition. These two factors are (1) the widespread unemployment, (2) the aftermath of the war, which has made for an increase of offenses in this as in other countries.

There is also a marked increase of normal family life due (1) to the fact of the larger amount of wages available for family use and (2) to the abolishment of the saloon.

JANE ADDAMS,
President Hull House.

United Charities Statistics Significant

The statistics obtained from the records of the United Charities of Chicago, showing a drop from 499 intemperance cases in 1918 to 61 in 1921, were illuminating. "Intemperance cases," representing extreme drunkenness, are kept in a separate classification, and do not include the so-called moderate drinking that makes a big hole often in the family pocket book and deprives the mother and children of comforts. Only the cases of extreme need caused by intemperance are shown by the following figures:

Year	Undercare cases	Intemperance
1917	7507	625
1918	7149	499
1919	6642	429
1920	5336	33
1921	5547	61

Prominent Banker Says—

In reply to a letter asking his opinion as to the effect of national prohibition on saving deposits and the thrift movement, Mr. John Jay Abbott, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, wrote:

"Since the date on which National Prohibition went into effect the savings deposits of this bank have increased approximately $10,000,000, or thirty per cent. There is no question but that prohibition has contributed very substantially to the increase of savings in the United States, and therefore has been of great economic value to the country."

Is Prohibition Worth While For the "Kiddies"?

If there were absolutely no advantage to adults from prohibition it would be conceded to be well worth while if it made better child life. That it does in the particular city under consideration is evident from the records of the Juvenile Court. In 1921 there was a decrease of nearly 1,000 cases of alleged delinquency over the year 1919 when war time prohibition went into effect. Mr. Joseph L. Moss, chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court, in his report for 1920, says: "National Prohibition has without question removed temptation and raised home standards in the community." In the light of this statement the following statistics are illuminating.

Alleged Delinquents Brought Before Juvenile Court

1918	1919	1920	192
3036	3402	2550	241

Alleged Dependents

1918	1919	1920	192
2083	1836	1262	129

What Prohibition Did to the Washingtonian Home and the Neal Institutes

No stronger testimony of the beneficial effects of the Eighteenth Amendment can be produced than the decrease in the number of residents in homes and institutes for the care of alcoholic cases. With the coming of national prohibition, the Neal Institute of Chicago went out of existence. In explanation of the disappearance of this and like institutions, B. A. Neal, head of the sixty or more Neal Institutes published a signed statement, under date of July 17, 1921, in the San Francisco *Examiner*, in which he said: 'I am president of sixty-five Neal institutes for the treatment of the 'drink habit' During the twelve years before the Volstead Act became effective, we treated more than 125,000 drinking men and women. Chicago and Cleveland institutes treated more than 100 patients a month. Los Angeles and San Francisco averaged 25 to 30 a month. New Institutes now operating do not average two patients a month. Nearly all the Neal Institutes have closed from lack of patronage and I am now devoting myself to another business."

Judge J. Kent Greene, president of the Washingtonian Home Association, probably the oldest operating institution of its kind in America, was interviewed, and told the writer of the closing, with the advent of prohibition, of the Washingtonian Home on West Madison Street, the place where for nearly half a century inebriates had been cared for. The fe

(Continued on Page Five)

POSTER LESSON: WINE A PASS-KEY TO ALCOHOLISM

Cora Frances Stoddard

The following suggestions may be helpful in using with classes or other groups the poster of this title.

Aim: To show that wine is an alcoholic liquor; that the alcohol in it impairs efficiency; that because of the alcohol in them light wines tend to create a desire for stronger liquors:

I. All Wines Contain Alcohol

The Century Dictionary defines wine as, "The fermented juice of the grape or fruit of the vine."

"The leading characteristic of wine," says the same authority, "must be referred to the alcohol it contains and upon which its intoxicating (poisoning) powers principally depend." Do not teach methods of making wine, but make clear the fact that alcoholic fermentation produces alcohol in even home-made wines.

The idea of safety in moderate use of alcohol arose before precise methods were used to study its effects. The knowledge that wine will intoxicate is as old as its use and from the most ancient times men have been cautioned to avoid drinking enough wine to make them drunk. If they did this it was supposed they would escape harm.

As soon as men learned to use precise methods in scientific experimentation they were able to study the effects of smaller amounts of alcohol than those that caused drunkenness, and thereby they obtained proof that amounts previously considered moderate could cause varying degrees of injury.

Collect from ancient history incidents of drunkenness produced by wine. History and literature and Scripture abound with them. The dates of these incidents may be placed on the blackboard, or on charts and beside them the approximate dates of the introduction of distillation into Europe by the Arabian alchemists (Eleventh Century); for medical purposes (Thirteenth Century); the advent of distilled liquors into popular use as beverages (Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries).

II. Wine Impairs Working Ability

All bodily movements require some degree of control of the muscles by the nervous system. Much of the work of the civilized world requires a high degree of control of muscles by mind.

(In school, pupils may be asked as an illustration to draw a perfectly straight line, horizontal, vertical, oblique. Discuss the kind of control one must have to operate a typewriter rapidly and accurately; the meaning of efficiency in skilled work and its comparative value—to the individual worker, to his employer, to workers generally, to industry on a large scale.)

Evidence that wine or similar drinks containing alcohol lessen fine working ability has been collected from many sources. The best evidence comes from tests made on certain days without alcohol and on other days, under otherwise exactly similar conditions, with alcohol.

Some tests of this kind have been carried on by use of the typewriter. Frankfurther, a German university man, used the typewriter in a series of experiments in which he took on the alcohol days an amount of alcohol (40 c. c.) equal to that in half a pint of Malaga (17 per cent) wine. After using this amount he made seventeen times as many mistakes on the average as he did in similar tests with no alcohol.

Vernon, an English experimenter, also found a greater number of errors in typewriting after doses of alcohol (30 c. c.) equal to the amount in half a bottle of claret (13 per cent alcohol).

Professor Vogt of the University of Christiania found that it took him about five times as long to memorize twenty-five lines of Greek poetry after he had taken alcohol equivalent to half a pint of champagne (12 per cent alcohol), as it did on the days when he took no alcohol.

III. Wine Leads to Stronger Liquors

Wine is drunk more for its narcotic effect than for the pleasure of its taste. At first this narcotic effect is represented by a feeling of well-being; there is a blunting of self-criticism. The result is the light, gay, unrestrained speech. As time goes on, to get this effect of well-being the habitual drinker has either to increase the amount as his body becomes accustomed to the alcohol, or to resort to stronger liquors. Whisky drinkers are for the most part graduates from the beer and wine class, and disdain going back to it.

The history of beer and wine drinking countries shows that the use of beer and wine not only does not prevent the drinking of stronger liquors but seems to lead to it. France, which has the largest per capita wine consumption in Europe, and Germany and Belgium, which had before the war the largest per capita beer consumption, had the highest per capita consumption of spirits. France did not stop there even, but went on to more destructive drinks, so that after the war broke out, the French government passed a law prohibiting the sale of absinth, an alcoholic liquor containing 60 per cent of alcohol. There had been a growing movement in favor of its prohibition for several years before the war because it was recognized as the cause of much insanity, crime, and loss of health.

There is always the danger that the wine drinker will become dissatisfied with wine and seek the stronger liquors. As France's own physicians have shown, drinkers who come to crave the drug effect of the alcohol in weak wines find they can get it quicker in stronger wines, then in brandy, and finally in absinth. Trying to get the "pleasurable" effect of alcohol they go from the weakest to the strongest drinks.

There are healthful uses of grapes which should be encouraged. Describe the food value of the whole grape and of the grape juice; of the raisin. The grape is naturally a valuable food for man. To turn it into an alcoholic drink not only destroys its food value, but makes it actually dangerous to health and efficiency.

"Wine drinking has always made for drunkenness," says Vance Thompson in "Drink and Be Sober," drawing on personal observation from years of residence in a wine-drinking country. "Alcohol taken in wine breeds the same disease of mind and body that it breeds in its more fiery disguises. And the habit demands stronger doses. In forty years of the old wine-drinking days the consumption of alcohol in France doubled. Your nation is like a man;....the wine habit led straight to stronger ways of drink....Let there be no doubt about it; the wine way to drunkenness is a way like any other. It is not a clean way; if you have followed the trail of the wine-drunkard home faring."

Turning the Searchlight on Chicago

(Continued from Page Four)

patients now being received are cared for at the Irving Park Boulevard Martha Washington Home. "During the ten years from 1910 to 1919," says Judge Greene in his report, "the average number of patients treated each year was 921. Of these an average of 65 each year had delirium tremens. In 1920, of 125 patients treated, only three had delirium tremens among the men and none among the women. In 1921 there were only two cases of delirium tremens among the men, and none among the women.

"The population of our home is a sure thermometer of prohibition and its enforcement," says Judge Greene. "I have noticed this through the past several years in looking over our monthly reports, and my experience for thirteen years as legal assistant to the chief justice of the Chicago Municipal Court, and before that as assistant state's attorney of Cook County, provided me with a practical basis on which to judge. I can draw only one conclusion from this steady and sharp decline in the number of inebriates, and that is that vastly less liquor is being used today than formerly."

In 1918, the last license year, there were 733 residents; in 1921, there were 171. Judge Greene explains that the small increase of patients in 1921 over 1920 is made up almost exclusively of men over the age of forty years and particularly betwen the ages of fifty and sixty. "I think our experience with 'repeaters' offers proof on this line (that drinking is not so prevalent)" said the judge. "We haven't had any for a month or more, while they used to be always with us. For instance, in 1917 there were 450 admissions for the first time, 150 for the second and 100 for the third time in the year. How greatly the ranks of the inebriates have thinned in the past few years may be further illustrated by our admissions for January, which numbered only eight. Of these, six were alcoholics."

Unanimity Among Social Welfare Workers as to Value of Prohibition

A visit to a half dozen or more social settlements, as many missions, and to Salvation Army Headquarters, impressed the writer with the unanimity of opinion of the social welfare workers as to the desirability of prohibition. The testimony of Miss Jane Addams, head resident of the Hull House, and noted social settlement worker, well voices the sentiments of the men and women who are investing their lives among the people of the poorer and foreign sections of the big municipality.

(Further reference to these interviews will be made next week.)

HOW CAN WOMEN PROMOTE SENTIMENT FOR LAW OBSERVANCE?

LEADING WOMEN OF AMERICA, IN ANSWER TO REQUEST FROM THE UNION SIGNAL, EXPRESS THEIR CONVICTIONS IN REGARD TO OBSERVANCE OF AND RESPECT FOR LAW

RICH AND POOR ALIKE SHOULD BE PUNISHED FOR DISRESPECT TO THE LAW

Zona Gale

It seems to me that the most effective way to impress upon men and women the importance of the observance of law is to demand that observance equally from all classes of society. At present it is perfectly well known that the failure to observe law is often overlooked and excused in the rich and powerful, whereas the poor and friendless are obliged to suffer for their disobedience. When we recognize the connection between jails and poverty—the fact that the majority of prisoners are the poor—we shall be beginning to face this question. When we note further the open violation of law and even of the Constitution by those of power and that these violations often pass unpunished we shall be squarely facing it. We caunot create respect for law in those who now do not respect it when they see it broken with impunity by the powerful while the poor are made to pay the penalty.

I believe that the best way to serve this end is by education, and a step toward it would be the emphasis of this idea by every woman to every group with which she is associated.

OBSERVANCE OF AND RESPECT FOR LAW SHOULD BEGIN IN THE HOME

Marietta B. Wilkins, Ex-President Women's National Missionary Association of Universalist Church

Flagrant violations of the Volstead Act, with open approval of such violations, in many cases, on the part of our citizens, are reaching an alarming stage, and, apart from obvious benefits accruing from the suppression of the liquor traffic, cause us to wonder whether basic principles of our Government itself are not being undermined.

Only recently an attempt was made in a Massachusetts coast city to land a whole ship-load of whisky and gin worth several hundred thousand dollars from a vessel lying a few miles outside its harbor, one of the most daring and gigantic schemes ever known. Subsequently, there was ill-concealed glee on the streets when it was thought that the vessel had escaped the authorities, but gloom followed, for it was apprehended and is now held at our capital city.

Such open violations of our Federal laws should be severely punished and it should be made an offense against society to condone such acts. Such an attitude is little short of treason. A weakness lies right here; violations of law should be frowned upon by everybody. Unconsciously our people ignore the truth that conformity to our laws is essential to peace and prosperity.

Women, who are usually the greater sufferers from broken laws, can do much to raise the standard of public opinion individually by unqualified disapproval of each and every act of this kind, by setting a high standard, first of all in their own homes, unalterably setting themselves against any suggestion of the use or *home manufacture* of any questionable drink, taking the safest side on all such questions, excluding the use of such things in cookery, etc.

This is not always easy perhaps for the woman unaided by the rest of the family. Is it true, as a recent writer states, that this amendment to the Constitution "strikes at a well-nigh universal taste, at the unbroken habits of centuries, at traditions embalmed in prose and poetry and associated in men's minds with much that is pleasantest in their lives," calling upon us "to change at once the habits of a life time?" If true, then "Pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Especially can women help in their clubs and various organizatious. Massachusetts is one of the four states which have as yet not adopted a state code in harmony with the Federal law, but at a meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs recently held in Boston, it was unanimously voted that the recommendation for such a code be adopted. Previous measures under consideration had their varying supporters but the resolution on the Volstead Act went through at once with a clear determined "Yes" and no nays; eloquently revealing the woman's mind and heart in that great assembly. The work in organizations is far-reaching for it carries with it many individuals, the hearts of many homes.

Seeing some homes and not altogether poor homes either, one wonders if it be possible to raise up a generation of law-revering people. Obedience in the home, in the school, in the community will carry with it the broader grasp and reverence for the laws of the land. The schools are doing much through their patriotic observances. Communities should insist on the enforcement of all laws and our women are now in a position to see that the laws are enforced.

Influence of Home Life Far-Reaching

There is one remedy which we firmly believe will help in instilling into the minds of young people respect for our laws,—and this again harks back to the mother—that remedy is refusal to condone the petty thieving of young children, stealing of flowers and fruit, a simple and well-known example. Children should be punished for such thefts but if caught, mistaken sympathy oftentimes prevents the enforcement of any adequate punishment; again and yet again this happens until private gardens and fruit trees are taboo in this country. Even Germany could teach us something here. Disrespect for law and for the right of the individual, failure to recognize the principle of "Thine and Mine" begins right here oftentimes; it would be better for us all if examples could be made of such young offenders, who if unpunished, become more dangerous malefactors. This may seem harsh but there is no question in our mind but that so-called "petty thieving" *checked*, would have a salutary effect. Many of our settlement workers can help materially; many times the settlement worker, believing fully that her love for and interest in the offender will suffice, does more harm than she realizes when she probates these young thieves.

How little is thought of the far-reaching influence of the well-regulated co-operating household, the welfare of one being, the welfare of all; the failure of one, the failure of the whole unit, the rights of each respected.

In the home, yes, the American home, with its consecrated mother at the helm, the principles of law observance, which later can be the basic principles of statesmanship itself, can be engendered and made secure.

Let us begin at the right end; check the tendency to disregard authority in the young and we shall see greater respect for our very laws in the next generatiou.

FAILURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT MAY BRING COLLAPSE OF GOVERNMENT

Ada Comstock, President American Association of University Women

I believe that failure to enforce the laws of a country, whether due to inability of the governing body or to cynical lack of effort, is so demoralizing to the people that it might easily be the forerunner of the collapse of their form of government. Women could give no better evidence of their value as citizens than by helping to promote a belief in the enforcement of law. They can do it, if they will, by themselves setting an example of scrupulous observance of law; by briuging up their children to respect the law; by influencing the organizations to which they belong to regard legislation as a solemn act, never to be performed lightly or carelessly, and never when accomplished, to be disregarded.

PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT

Katherine L. Craig, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Colorado

I have been reading with manifest interest the articles being published upon the subject of prohibition and the crime wave which seems to be sweeping over this broad land of ours.

I quite agree with the ideas advocated that prohibition is not responsible for the lawless tendency of today. In this period of political and educational readjustment, there seems to be a tendency to unrest, such as an unsettled state of affairs produces in the re-establishment of old principles and the organization of new. It seems to be a logical conclusion when we say that crime and lawlessness follow the state of warfare and governmental upheaval. The present condition is not affecting so much the youth of our land as the adults who are loath to accept new conditions.

Boys and girls are inclined to follow in the footsteps of their elders and if we enforce laws preventing crime, and restrain the wave of lawlessness, the child will become a law-abiding citizen.

Law of itself is inactive. The law but the wish of the people and it should be instilled into the minds of the youth of our land that only respect for the law and adherence to it can make us a great people, a great nation, and a successful government.

It is said that prohibition does not prohibit; that it is only a restraining law. While this may be true, it is certainly conclusive in the mind of every well thinking being that it has lent its advantages to the welfare of the people. It takes time to convert the people to the right way of thinking. The best and most substantial method is to introduce in the public school system respect for the prohibition law and all laws. Children should be taught to be law-abiding citizens.

Mobilize a Million Members

Third Intensive Membership Campaign for 3 days each Week of 3 Weeks—April 24–May 14

1. Have 3 canvassers for each day in small unions; multiples of 3 in large unions.
2. Interest 3 groups especially: (a) Women in the churches. (b) Young women. (c) Women in business.
3. Get 3 special supplies prepared for intensive campaign. Secure them from National W. C. T. U. Publishing House or from state W. C. T. U. headquarters.

WANTED: A MILLION WOMEN IN THE RANKS OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

READ! DECIDE! JOIN!

"The Eighteenth Amendment is the will of a fanatical minority," the effort of "a lot of lunatics to regulate personal liberty," says the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

WANTED, a million clear-visioned women who can see through the subterfuges and sophistries of the opponents of prohibition and estimate aright the value of the Eighteenth Amendment to home and society, to join the "right-minded majority" and help enforce and hold the national prohibitory law.

"Let us refuse to become a milk-fed and spineless race," pleads one of the leaders of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in urging audiences to work for the repeal of the Volstead Code and ultimately the Eighteenth Amendment.

WANTED, a million level-headed women, with the courage of their convictions, to protest against the movement to make the United States an alcohol-fed, brewery controlled nation, and as evidence of their protest, to join the W. C. T. U. and wear the white ribbon.

"Prohibition has been attended with dire economic consequences and an increase in crime," declare the leaders of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

WANTED, a million intelligent women to refute this false statement and to proclaim the whole truth about prohibition; to inform the people that the past two years under prohibition have been superlative health years; that savings banks note big increase in deposits, and social welfare and charitable societies report improved conditions as the result of the dry law.

With the slogan, "Light Wines and Beer," the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment proposes to replace the present law with a measure that will permit the sale of these liquors in every cafe, soft drink parlor, drug store and grocery.

WANTED, a million women to unite in opposing, with voice and pen, a scheme that will make accessible to every young man and woman the temptation to drink alcoholic beverages, and to throw their influence for the retention of the Volstead Law.

"The United States has become a by-word among the civilized and free peoples of the world, shunned by visitors from other lands," charged one of the speakers for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, at a mass meeting in New York.

WANTED, a million women to tell that the peoples of other nations are eagerly looking to the United States for leadership in the anti-alcohol movement, depending upon our demonstration of prohibition to aid them in their campaigns to abolish the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

"Enlist residents of your political districts in the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment," advise the promoters of the movement.

WANTED, a million patriotic women to help arouse other women voters to a realization of the vital issue to be decided at the coming primaries and election, and to persuade them to make it a matter of conscience to cast their ballots for candidates who can be depended upon to support the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Code.

Let the home loving women of this country, each in her place—in the family circle, in the school room, in the office, in the club, in the church—unitedly work and pray and vote for the enforcement and continuance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code!

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, May 4, 1922

Word has just been received at the national headquarters of the passing to the Home beyond of Mrs. J. K. Barney, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, and honorary president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. White ribboners in all parts of the country will feel a personal grief in the loss of this pioneer worker. Grateful mention of her labors of love during her long life will be made later.

Law Enforcement Resolution In Order

The adoption by the Young Women's Christian Association, at its national convention, of a strong resolution for the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, sets the pace for other influential bodies which are soon to meet. There is not the slightest doubt that the preponderance of sentiment in the United States is strongly in favor of strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. If this sentiment is given expression in resolutions passed by assemblies, conventions, mass meetings and conferences, it will put new courage into the hearts of officials who are heroically endeavoring to enforce the law, and will serve notice upon violators of the Eighteenth Amendment that the people are insisting that justice be meted out to them.

If Forty-Eight Governors Were To Do It

A proclamation was issued by Governor William D. Denney of Delaware, in which he urged his people to rally to the observance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law, and asked that the week from April 23 to April 29 be specially observed as Law Enforcement week, with appropriate services and exercises to be held in churches, schools and public buildings.

What the governor of Delaware has had the wisdom and courage to do, the chief executive of every commonwealth ought to do. If these men of privilege and authority were to take similar action and appeal to the citizens of their states to "concentrate their best, spiritually and materially, to encourage and assist those whose duty it is to enforce the law" it would give an impetus to the observance of all law that would send the bootleggers, hootch makers, moonshiners, and other violators into oblivion.

Perhaps all *your* governor needs to spur him to action is a suggestion from the law-abiding men and women who elected him to office.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Jogging The Voters' Memories!

If the voters of Indiana fail to vote right at the primaries—which, by the way, will have occurred before this issue of THE SIGNAL is in the mails—they will have sinned against light. The Indiana W. C. T. U. is doing its level best—and the Hoosier state's best is of a superlatively fine quality—to enlighten men and women citizens on the big issue of wet and dry candidates. They are heading the little dodgers with which they are literally sowing the state, with the words, "Work and Vote for Dry Candidates," and are following that appeal with some mighty interesting "before and after" facts and figures that ought to give voters long, long thoughts on casting a ballot for the nomination of any candidate who isn't four square for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code. Their statistics are taken from the records and reports of the board of state charities, and show such interesting facts as these: 39 per cent reduction under prohibition of admissions to county jails; 64.8 per cent reduction since prohibition of persons committed to all penal institutions for adults; reduction of children of drunken parents brought before the Juvenile court from 619 in 1917 (last wet year) to 8 in 1921; reduction of inmates of women's prisons from 226 in 1917 to 99 in 1921.

They offer this sage advice: "Don't let the propagandists tell you, or others, that prohibition is a failure. Here are some facts. Think them over. Think of changed conditions near your home. Look around you. Remember that any step backwards helps to bring back the corner saloon."

This is the kind of literature that ought to keep the thinking machines of good Americans working overtime, until they have come to the commonsense conclusion that it is "up to them" to get busy and make sure that not only they themselves but their neighbors, business associates and friends are not fooled into nullifying or hampering a law that is one of the finest economic and social assets the nation possesses.

A suggestion to the sagacious is all-sufficient. May every state distribute at its primaries as good literature as that receiving wide circulation in Indiana.

Paying the Price

"Do you know," said the club woman, rather soberly, "I was one woman who never wanted the vote. I used to think I would rather not have anything to do with choosing those who should control city, state and nation. I believed I already had enough to do, and—well, I know it was a selfish reason, but I did not want the responsibility."

"How, then, did you come to change your opinion?" asked her friend. "I know how earnestly you have worked since women got the vote, and what an influence you have in civic affairs, as well as in church work. You surely are now taking that responsibility very much to heart."

The club woman smiled over at her husband. "My husband converted me," she explained. "Many is the hour he has spent impressing upon me the fact that a woman has just as much responsibility as her husband for the welfare of her town, and has the same inherent right as he to say who shall fill public positions."

The professor nodded. "Yes, I always believed that there were some tangles in our public affairs that the women would straighten out if once they had the opportunity. Very often, the men are busier than their wives, because they have to earn the living, and when the day is done they are too weary to know who has been elected, or how well the public official is carrying out his election promises. The men want good to be paramount, but they often don't see how they can take the time to eliminate the crookedness which exists in politics. What the women had already accomplished, however, long before they had the vote, showed not only that they were interested in public affairs and that they had the keenness to see what should be done, but also that they had the will and the faith to see that it was done. And I believe that city, state, and national affairs will be far better because the man and the woman go together to the polls to cast their ballots."

"So,"—and the caller turned again to her hostess—"when you once had come to the conclusion that you had a duty as regards civic affairs, you went to work with all your might. I wish some other folk were as thoroughly convinced that even to vote is not all there is of civic duty."

"Well, you see," replied the other slowly and thoughtfully, "I have come to realize that a Christian woman cannot pray, 'Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done,' unless she is willing to throw her whole strength into helping to answer that prayer. The trouble is, we want things to be all right, but we are *unwilling to pay the price.*"

"Unwilling to pay the price!" The phrase stayed with the caller as she took her leave. It came to her again and again during the rest of the day and evening. It appeared on the pages of the book she was reading and re-echoed in the watches of the night. Did it not answer the question of why wrong so often prevails all over the world? What would have become of civilization had not Paul, Martin Luther, Savonarola, Joan of Arc, Frances E. Willard, or the Master Himself been willing to pay the price?

PITHY PROHIBITION PARAGRAPHS

1,300 GALLONS OF ALCOHOL PER 1,000 OF POPULATION CONSUMED IN ENGLAND TO 41 GALLONS PER 1,000 IN THE UNITED STATES during the year 1921 is the result of the analysis, by the *Manchester Guardian*, of G. B. Wilson's annual report of the British national drink bill.

BARLEY, FORMERLY USED FOR BREWING PURPOSES, IS COMING ON THE MARKET IN INCREASING AMOUNTS AS A HOG FEED, is the word from the United States Department of Agriculture, which has taken up the problem of finding out the relative feeding value of light and heavy barley. The hog industry has been moving into the barley producing districts since use of the grain for brewing purposes has fallen off.

EX-CONGRESSMAN CHARLES RANDALL ADVISES PROSPECTIVE BOOTLEGGERS AND MOONSHINERS OF CALIFORNIA TO CONSIDER THEIR PROBABLE FATE before entering the game, and says that if ever they get caught in the meshes of United States Federal Judge Bledsoe's court, they may look for a heavy penalty. The mills of justice grind exceedingly fine, and at a recent Monday's grist not a single culprit escaped jail sentence of from sixty days to six months. Oh, yes, one did—a young man who pleaded that he was out of work, his wife was an expectant mother, and he needed money. After his arrest he had secured an honest job and had already been promoted. Would the judge let him off with a fine? Yes, the judge would. He said, "Young man, your bond of $2,000 will remain up, while you pay a fine of $750, in installments during one year." Here is a 100 per cent American judge who believes that respect for the law is the only cure for lawlessness.

PROHIBITION ABOVE PARTY will be the slogan of members of the New Jersey Methodist conference when they go to the polls next November, and they will at that time support the candidate who is consistently dry, be he a Republican or a Democrat.

"THE OLD POODLE DOG" of SAN FRANCISCO HAS SUCCUMBED TO THE RIGORS OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION. This famous restaurant whose "bark had its sails furled when the Volstead act came to scuttle every vessel hitherto impervious to water," according to the San Francisco *Examiner*, in closing its doors has gone the way of other famous local eating places such as Jules', said now to be a dairy lunch; Techau's Tavern, soon to be a candy store, the Odeon and Portola-Louvre, which have been changed into cafeterias.

MEN ARE NOT SO GENEROUS WITH THEIR WOMEN FOLKS WHEN THEY ARE SOBER AS WHEN INTOXICATED is the contention of Lucille (Lady Duff Gordon), well known modiste, who has just gone into bankruptcy and attributes her failure to prohibition. It would seem that formerly friend husband's liberality took the form of a peace offering after a night's debauch, and that at least a part of this "hush money" eventually found its way into the coffers of fashionable makers of gowns. "Accounts at Lucille's run all the way from $10,000 to $75,000 a year," says the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Express*, "and a man must be very drunk, or very rich, to let 'his women folk' doll up to this extent. Sad, isn't it, that Mr. Volstead has curtailed the adornment of 'the women folk' of the rich broker, the smart speculator and the man about town!" But the woman who now has the money that usually rested in the till of the corner saloon when her husband was under the influence of liquor, is not finding fault with her husband's lack of generosity now that he is habitually sober. "She is thanking God that at last, as a hard working, self-sacrificing wife and mother, she is getting what in strict justice is her due."

THAT THE "BOOTLEGGERS' BLUE BOOK," reported by the San Francisco *Call* to have been found in the offices of the Central California Vineyard Association, may become a "Doomsday Book" for those whose names appear as buyers of liquor, is indicated by the announcement of the state prohibition director that "Persons conspiring with bootleggers to purchase liquor are liable the same as the sellers."

BEAUTY PARLORS THRIVE UNDER PROHIBITION. Such is said to be the impression of some of their owners, who offer the explanation that since former drinking men now sit at home evenings clear-eyed and clear-headed they are more critical than in the old days when, under the influence of alcohol, they saw everything through a rosy glow, more properly, a mist. As a result the women are flocking to beauty parlors.

RESPECTABLE CLUBS HAVE NOT SUFFERED THROUGH THE BARRING OF THE SOCIAL GLASS, at least one club hasn't. We are told by the Oakland (Cal.) *Tribune* that "the Union League announces the completion of plans and arrangements to build a new club house to cost a quarter of a million dollars. The structure is to be seven stories high, and will contain some ninety lodgings."

"WOULD A LIGHT WINE AMENDMENT BENEFIT THE GRAPE BUSINESS?" is a question which was recently asked of Mrs. Fern McPherson, of Lawton, Michigan, manager of the largest fruit association in the state, according to the Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Gazette*. "I do not really know," she replied, "but I would vote against it anyway. The grape business, the same as any other, is going to depend on general prosperity, which will certainly be promoted more by prohibition than by the liquor traffic. The demand for bulk grapes is decreasing, and we must depend on table grapes well packed and of good quality to supply the demand."

DATES OF STATE CONVENTIONS

California (South), Glendale—May 23-26.
Michigan, Muskegon—June 9-14.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Time For Prayer

When is the time for prayer?
With the first beams that light the morning sky,
Ere for the toils of day thou dost prepare,
Lift up thy thoughts on high;
Commend thy loved ones to His watchful care;
Morn is the time for prayer.

And in the noontide hour,
If worn by toil, or by sad cares oppressed,
Then unto God, thy spirit's sorrow pour,
And He will give thee rest;
Thy voice shall reach Him through the fields of air:
Noon is the time for prayer.

When the bright sun hath set,
While eve's bright colors deck the skies;
When with the loved at home thou'st met,
Then let thy prayers arise
For those who in thy joys and sorrows share,
Eve is the time for prayer.

And when the stars come forth—
When to the trusting heart sweet hopes are given,
And the deep stillness of the hour gives birth
To pure bright dreams of heaven,
Kneel to thy God—ask strength, life's ills to bear,
Night is the time for prayer.

When is the time for prayer?
In *every hour*, while life is spared to thee;
In crowds or solitude, in joy or care,
Thy thoughts should heavenward flee.
At home, at morn and eve, with loved ones there,
Bend thou the knee in prayer!

—*Central Christian Advocate.*

You can spare a dollar. It is the dollar you can't spare which bears the hallmark of Calvary and is the minister of redemptive life. It is when our giving, whether of money, of strength, or time, touches the quick that it becomes vital, and existence passes into life, and we share the travail of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.—Rev. J. H. Jowett.

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RED LETTER DAYS

May 8-14—Membership Week.
May 14—Mothers' Day.

Michigan Holds Interesting, Inspirational Institute

Myrta E. Lockwood, Recording Secretary

From the first call to order by Mrs. E. L. Calkins, state president, until the last goodbye was said, the institute held in Detroit spelled i-n-s-p-i-r-a-t-i-o-n. Eleven members of the state executive were present at the opening session, the previous day having been spent in executive board meetings at state headquarters.

Mrs. Laura Parks Miller, national director of Women in Industry, won her listeners as she discussed the "Millionaire Program." Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national director of Americanization, captivated her audience when she presented W. C. T. U. plans and urged "Conferences and Conversations" on the burning vital question, "How Does Prohibition Work in the United States?" and showed how the Jubilee Fund has made it possible to meet world needs.

A. C. Graham, field secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, and F. P. Leckliter, superintendent of the Detroit district of the A. S. L., brought words of encouragement and cheer as they declared: "Legalized beverage has gone and the Eighteenth Amendment will not be repealed," and urged intelligent citizenship, emphasizing the fact that "woman holds in her hand the balance of power." Her business, then, is to become familiar with the issues.

It was a happy privilege to present the mother of Prohibition Commissioner Roy Haynes—a guest from the home of Mother Thompson—who declared she "was glad, through her son, to contribute to the cause of right." The fragrance of the appreciation of Michigan white ribboners was carried to her in a beautiful bouquet of roses.

Plans were presented for a membership drive, and essay contest plans outlined.

Evening addresses were given by Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Vayhinger, and a great day was over. Three wonderful sessions—with workable plans suggested—and Mrs. Miller declared, "I did not hear one '*I can't*' all day." Michigan W. C. T. U. members do not say "*I can't.*" We are sounding the three triumphant notes, "I wish"—"I can"—"I will," and, as we go forward, we are singing to the tune of "Old Black Joe":

"Gone the saloon, with all its sin and shame,
Gone beer and wine from Oregon to Maine;
Gone Demon Rum, our Nation's greatest foe,
And we will fight with all our might
To keep it so.
Chorus
"We love her—we love her,
The state of Michigan,
God helping us, we'll see it through
In Michigan."

Stickers

If the efforts of reformers are to be successful, their work must not be done spasmodically in the enthusiasm of the moment. The destructive forces are working twenty-four hours per day, three hundred and sixty-five days per annum. The reformers must become "stickers" to their job. The committee for the World's W. C. T. U. convention have discovered a method by which every temperance worker may become a twenty-four hour worker for the cause. Just enclose $3.00 for a thousand or 50 cents for a hundred and say "Stickers," to

MRS. J. B. SCOTT, 503 S. 46th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to THE UNION SIGNAL, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add five cents to pay cost of exchange on checks or drafts on local banks. Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

"Show Your Colors!"

(Tune: "Onward, Christian Soldiers.")
Grace Spalding Adams

1.
Come, ye loyal people, come and take your stand
In the fight for temperance over all our land!
Come armed with the ballot, come with flags unfurled,
Stand and "show your colors" proudly to the world!
CHORUS
Stand for law and order, stand for God and right,
Stand for home and country in this noble fight!

2.
Traitors to our country we will never be—
We uphold together law's supremacy.
Rum, the dire invader, from our land must go—
Then shall peace and plenty in our borders grow!

3.
God of Hosts be with us! Right shall e'er prevail!
May the powers of darkness in Thy presence quail!
Give us strength and courage as we march along,
Grant to us the victory over sin and wrong!
CHORUS
Thine shall be the glory! Upheld by Thy might
We shall win the victory in this noble fight!

All Aboard For the Membership Drive April 24—May 14

NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!

Membership Leaflets. Attractive! Informing!! Winning!!!
Illustrated in Colors
Order largely. Distribute wisely. Expect the Harvest.

LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.
Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

MATCH THE A. A. P. A.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page
Do Thou Likewise
We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of leaflets and prices. Each leaflet a winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.
Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.
Be a Million-aire.
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 40 cents.

Declaration of Principles.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Recruiting for Membership.
Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.
W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.
Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, cents.

MEMBERSHIP POSTERS

Sound the Jubilee (The Challenge of the Trumpeter). Price, 5 cents; per dozen 50 cents.
Forge a Chain.
Guard Their Future.
Price, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00
Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

YOUTH SAVED MEANS MANHOOD MADE STRONG

Maude B. Perkins, National Secretary Young People's Branch

Twelve weeks of field activities in the great northwest, most of which have been at conferences, convince me that our work for young people is the most important endeavor of the W. C. T. U. today. No better investment of our lives can be made or will bring better returns. There are many who could lead but are afraid to try it. Surely those of us who have traveled a few more years over the road of life can supplement their education by our own gained through experience, and thus steer them over some of the hard places. Y. P. B. effort is an investment in humanity. The future of the W. C. T. U. depends upon our concerted service with and for young people, at this critical time.

There are many Sunday school classes with members of the W. C. T. U. as teachers, and our program, as worked out, would provide for them an excellent avenue of service, linking up these earnest young people with our splendid social service work. Present conditions prove that the Y. P. B. is more greatly needed now than ever before.

In one large high school we found a Girls' Cigaret Club. In other high schools, students were debating, "Resolved, that the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed." Law enforcement officials tell me that one of the places where the bootlegger is most frequently to be found is near the college campus. In one school the boys used liquor brewed at home and became so intoxicated that the teacher was obliged to call for help.

These things compel us to believe that our pledge-signing campaigns are needed and that the Y. P. B. is today the finest of organizations for our young men and women. No union is doing all that it should if it is failing to enlist the young people in its ranks.

In one conference the Federal prohibition officer said, "When I go to your W. C. T. U. meetings I am always impressed with the courage and nobility of the gray-haired women who are working with us for the enforcement of our law, but you need more young women in your ranks. Where are they?"

5,000 New Members, 500 New Branches and 500,000 Signatures to the Polyglot Petition!

As we pursue our work in our Million Members campaign, let us enlist at least one young woman for every middle-aged woman, and let us give her some definite work to do.

The men and women who are to be the statesmen, educators, lawyers and leaders of tomorrow are the boys and girls growing up in your town today, and it is your duty to reach them NOW. Convictions worked into their lives in these formative days will make of them in the future ideal citizens.

It is said that when John Wesley was a small boy a man risked his life by rushing into a burning building to save him. In this way he was instrumental in giving to the world Methodism. What boy or girl in your town are you working to save? Perhaps some youth whose life you may save from sin and sorrow is destined to be America's greatest citizen. Is it not worth while to at least make the investment of time and effort?

Getting It Straight From the Psychopathic Expert at Michigan University

"Let us admit that the case of The People vs. Alcohol has not been settled," said Keene Sumner in an interview with Doctor Albert M. Barrett, head of the State Psychopathic Hospital of the University of Michigan, as reported in the *American Magazine*. "Drinking is still going on. Every man claims, of course, that the liquor he drinks is 'good liquor,' although a long array of obituary notices proves that a lot of people have been fooled on that point. Assuming that a man drinks only what he calls good liquor, what are the effects?"

"Any discussion of the subject," said Doctor Barrett, "must begin with the primary fact that alcohol is a poison. The very word 'intoxication' is a recognition of this fact."

"Then a confirmed drinker is really a poison addict," said the interviewer.

"Well, that's a novel way of putting it," was the reply, "but I guess it is accurate. Yes, I suppose it is literally true. There is, of course, a wide difference among individuals in their susceptibility to alcohol. One person reacts violently to a very small quantity. Another person can take an extraordinary amount without apparent effect. But even in the latter case, the absence of effect may be only apparent. The man who boasts that he can take any amount of liquor without feeling it, is thinking of the superficial symptoms of intoxication. Even though he exhibits none of these symptoms, the insidious process of poisoning may be going on in his system, nevertheless."

Crown of American Sovereignty Is the Ballot

In a message to Christian Endeavorers, sent out by radio, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, says, "Someone has described America as a republic in which all men are sovereigns, but in which no man cares to wear a crown. The crown of American sovereignty is the ballot, and every citizen otherwise worthy who fails to wear his crown denies his kingship and endangers his kingdom. The only man who throws away his vote is the man who does not vote at all, or who, voting, votes against his convictions for some venal consideration. I may never vote with the majority; but if my vote expresses my political judgment, delivers my own soul as a citizen, it wins."

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, Urges Enforcement of Eighteenth Amendment

"During the past year evidence has accumulated on every hand that prohibition has promoted all over the country public health, public happiness and industrial efficiency," declared Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, in a communication read at a recent hearing of the legislative committee on legal affairs in the State House, Boston. "This evidence comes from manufacturers, physicians, nurses of all sorts, school, factory, hospital and district, and from social workers of many races and religions, laboring daily in a great variety of fields. This testimony also demonstrates beyond a doubt that prohibition is actually sapping the terrible force of disease, poverty, crime and vice. These results are obtained in spite of the imperfect enforcement in some communities of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution."

When Ulysses Grant Became an Abstainer

Last month we celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Ulysses S. Grant. Of special interest, therefore, is the story related by Andrew Carnegie, in his autobiography. "During the trials of the war in the west," writes Mr. Carnegie, "General Grant began to indulge too freely in liquor. The chief of the staff, Rawlins, boldly ventured to tell him so. That this was the act of a true friend Grant fully recognized. 'You do not mean that? I was wholly unconscious of it. I am surprised,' said the general. 'Yes, I do mean it. It is even beginning to be a subject of comment among your officers.' 'Why did you not tell me before? I'll never drink a drop of liquor again,' said General Grant." Mr. Carnegie adds, "He never did. Time after time in later years, dining with the Grants in New York, I have seen the General turn down the wine glasses at his side. That indomitable will of his enabled him to remain steadfast to his resolution."

Patron of Bootlegger Partner of Criminal

"Speaking in a general way, the partner to a crime is one who participates in the profits or benefits of the crime, though he does not actually commit the deed," says M. Ashby Jones, D. D., in the *Atlanta* (Ga.) *Constitution*. "For this reason he does not run the same risk of detection nor is he liable to as severe punishment. And yet quite often he is the instigator, the tempter, or at least the inspiration of the crime.....Therefore, we must face the truth, that the partner to the crime is a more dangerous enemy to society than the criminal, and that it is impossible to decrease or stop crime, unless you can in some effective way reach the source.

"I can think of no better illustration of the principles I am trying to state than the 'bootlegger,' his backers and his patrons. Of course in this *dramatis personae* the bootlegger is the criminal, while those who finance him and those who buy from him are both *particeps criminis*. Or in terms of the English language, they are the partners of the criminal. And no matter how harsh it may sound, those who buy intoxicating liquors anywhere in the United States today must face the moral indictment that they are the primary source of all crimes traceable to the bootlegging business. Next in this chain of moral responsibility come those who furnish the money to finance this nefarious business.

"Leaving out for the moment all consideration of the deleterious effects of the drinking of intoxicating liquors, let any thoughtful man face the vicious effects of this illegal business upon our social and political life and he must see that free government and civil order itself is being put in jeopardy. This business calls for men of the most desperate temperament, who care nothing for the sacredness of law, the preservation of social order or the safety of life.

An Indictment

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the baneful influence of this illegal traffic upon the general morale of our people. Lawlessness is a spirit—an attitude toward organized society. Democratic civilization can never be builded upon force. It depends for its highest success upon an enlightened and self-controlled citizenship. Having created a government and delegated to it authority, such a citizenship recognizes that within the care of that governmental authority are entrusted the precious possessions of its safety and freedom. So the authority of democratic government depends for its final force upon the respect and loyalty of its citizens. It is this respect for and loyalty to our own government which this bootlegging business is rapidly destroying. Courts and police are feeling this pernicious influence. We are making a huge joke of our government and the world is joining in the laughter.

"Therefore, we are forced to indict the bootlegger as the most dangerous criminal of modern times. But the moment we have done this, a clear-sighted honesty will compel us to indict his patrons as *particeps criminis*.

Lack of Moral Imagination

"It is the lack of moral sensibility or lack of imagination which renders our people today blind to the cost of their social parties. If the average citizen would pause as he lifts his glass to his lips, and ask how that liquor came to him, I have faith enough in the moral integrity of our people to believe he would never drink it. He is a partner of criminals, who run over women and children, as their liquor cars dash over the highways from seacoast or mountains, to fulfill his demands. He is a partner of murderers who kill sheriffs and police when they attempt to stop them in their illegal acts. He is a partner of those who make a mockery of good government, and is helping to sow broadcast in this country the seed of anarchy."

Helpful Material For the Approaching Flower Mission Day

(Leaflets 2c each unless otherwise noted)

Lights and Shadows.
The Story of Jennie Casseday.
A Cluster of Posy Poems.
The Story of a Roof Garden.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

Frances Willard and the Lamplighter.
Arbor Day Program.
Hints for W. C. T. U. Flower Missions.
Friends in Need.

Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Frances E. Willard's Love of Flowers and Folks.
Daddy's Easter Basket.
Jack's Clouds Dispelled.
Her Thought in Full Flower.
The Awakening of Mrs. Fogg.
Program for Department Meeting.
The Lady of the Flower Mission.
Mary Forest's Bequest.
The New Recruit.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Suggestions for Flower Mission Day Program. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

A Flower Mission Brochure. (Short poems by Anna A. Gordon.) Price, per dozen, 10 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

Record Cards. Price, per dozen, 20 cents; per 100, $1.20.

Text Cards. Price, per 100, 15 cents; per 1,000, $1.25.

Text Cards. (L. T. L.) Price, per 100, 15 cents; per 1,000, $1.25.

Post Cards. One cent each; per 100, 90 cents.

Plan of Work. Sent for postage.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Jennie Casseday of Louisville

The charmingly told story of a wonderful life. By Fannie Casseday Duncan. Beautifully bound in Art Board Covers. Illustrated. A beautiful gift book. Price, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Federal Judge Holds Beer Is Intoxicating

When the anti-beer bill was passed by Congress the liquor interests immediately took it to court with the claim that it was unconstitutional. They chose their own courts, one in St. Louis, one in Brooklyn and one in New York. In every instance the judges have ruled against them.

Judge Farris of the United States District court of St. Louis, in his opinion said, as quoted by the press:

"Courts take judicial notice that beer of the sort here involved is intoxicating liquor, but they do not judicially notice whether beer is or is not valuable as a therapeutic agent. It follows, then, that for the present purposes of this case, beer which complainant desires to make and sell without any interference from the defendants, must be regarded as an intoxicating liquor which possesses no medicinal value whatever. In other words, since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, the privilege of drinking beer is no longer to be governed by the state of mind of him who drinks it, for since it is an intoxicating liquor its use is forbidden by the Eighteenth Amendment and such use may be forbidden by law passed by Congress, under the power conferred by that Amendment.

"The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act both forbid the use of beer as a beverage. The amendment to the Volstead Act, now before me, forbids its use as a medicine. When used as a drink it necessarily follows that it is so used either as a beverage or as a medicine. If it has no value as a medicine then when it is used as a drink it is used as a beverage, and this the Eighteenth Amendment, and the laws passed thereunder, forbid.

"Since the end sought, as Congress has thus solemnly determined, is the prohibition of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, no one, I apprehend, can well contend that the Amendment of November 23, 1921, is not appropriate legislation to the end sought. Color is lent to the appropriateness of the restriction here complained of by the fact that a large number of the states of the Union have deemed it absolutely necessary to pass laws which will prohibit the prescribing for medicinal purposes of any intoxicating liquors whatever, save alcohol alone.

"If so it be that the power conferred upon Congress by the Eighteenth Amendment had the effect to narrow or impinge upon, or wholly wipe out Constitutional rights and guarantees heretofore deemed vested and inviolable, the provision may be regrettable, but it cannot be helped. The Constitution when amended must be construed as a whole. If later amendments destroy, impinge upon, modify or wipe out old provisions the newer provisions must stand, because they are the last utterance of the people who reserve to themselves the right to change the organic law in the way provided by the organic law itself. So it is to my mind, utterly futile to urge that the Eighteenth Amendment cannot stand for what it fairly and obviously means, if such construction shall be in effect to change, modify or impinge upon or in fact destroy old provisions and guaranties. In such case, and in the face of obvious conflicts, I repeat, the old provisions must yield and the newer provisions must stand. Any other view would, in effect, be tantamount to saying that the Constitution cannot be amended at all."

Popularize Your Meetings With Jubilee Songs

Eighth edition. Contains Miss Gordon's latest song, "Win a Million Members." Also "Work for Enforcement Where You Are," "Sound the Jubilee," "The White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner," "Crusade Glory Song," etc., etc. Thirty-two pages packed full of singable, thrilling songs.

Price, 10 cents; per 100, $5.00.

ORDER PROMPTLY FOR SUMMER MEETINGS.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

QUESTION. How shall we raise our Budget?

ANSWER. By selling PEASE POST CARDS, of course.

(See advertisement on page 16.)

Put The White Badge on Your New Members

They'll Wear It With Pride

You will be glad to know we are now prepared to furnish the Loop Bow Pin, white enamel on silver with letters "W. C. T. U." Price, 90 cents. Smaller size, 75 cents.

Flat bow, white enamel on silver, without letters. Price, 40 cents; per dozen, $4.00. Same on gilt. Price, 30 cents; per dozen $3.35. Same with safety clasp. Price, 35 cents; per dozen, $3.75.

Scotch Clasp Pin. Price, 20 cents; per dozen, $1.80.

Scotch Bow Stick Pin. Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25.

Blue Enamel Pin with white bow. Price, 25 cents; per dozen, $2.75.

Y. P. B. Pin, of blue enamel on gilt. Price, 30 cents; per dozen, $3.35.

L. T. L. Pin, silver plated. Price, 12 cents; ten or more, 10 cents each.

L. T. L. Pin, coin silver enameled. Price, 30 cents.

Special. Gold Pin set with seed pearls $5.00.

Pearl Pin, facsimile of "Jerusalem pin," without letters. Price, 25 cents; per dozen, $2.75.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Enforcement of Prohibition

W. J. Bryan in *The Commoner*

Acquiescence in the will of the majority when expressed in accordance with our Constitution and our laws is the vital principle of our government. Jefferson said that acquiescence in the will of the people was the vital principle of the republic from which there is no appeal except to force, the principle of despotism.

That acquiescence in the will of the majority is the recognized policy of this country can be proven by innumerable facts in our history. For instance, in 1876 the Democrats acquiesced in the election of a Republican President by a majority of one in the electoral college when that one majority was secured by a decision of the electoral commission which voted eight to seven on every important question. In 1884 the Republicans acquiesced in the decision when Cleveland was elected by the vote of New York and the vote of New York turned upon a few hundred votes. In 1916 the Republicans again acquiesced in the decision when President Wilson was re-elected by a small majority in the electoral college and that majority came from California which went Democratic by a few votes.

Here we have three instances of acquiescence in the election of Presidents by a narrow margin. Although great interests were at stake there was no suggestion of resistance to the decree rendered according to the Constitution and laws. And yet, we find a large element, made up of some who claim respectability, resisting a prohibition law based upon a Constitutional Amendment adopted by a large majority after a fight of fifty years. No important question has ever been settled by so decisive a majority as that recorded in favor of prohibition. More than two-thirds of the states in the Union went dry by their individual act. More than two-thirds of the members of the Senate and House voted to submit prohibition. Forty-six states out of forty-eight have ratified prohibition. Only two states, Connecticut and Rhode Island, have refused to ratify and they are small states and in the larger of these one branch of the legislature favored ratification. Two congresses have been elected since national prohibition was submitted—one since prohibition went into effect—and both of these congresses have been dry by more than two-thirds majority.

And yet, instead of acquiescing in the will of the majority, the wets in city, state, and nation are attempting to elect to office men pledged to violate their oath. They are trying to prevent the enforcement of the law and also trying to secure legislation which they know to be a violation of the prohibition Amendment.

So bold are these enemies of government that they insolently warn the Federal Government not to interfere with open conspiracies in neighboring nations and on the high seas. A Philadelphia paper recently insisted that the Federal Government should not interfere with rum-runners outside the three mile limit. What a doctrine to preach in this enlightened age! The geographies teach us that three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered by water. The wets would confine civilization to one-quarter and turn over three-quarters of the earth's surface to those who are outlaws and who are engaged in conspiracies against governments.

Whenever a ship puts the black flag above the flag of any nation it can be sunk without fear of war. No civilized nation will lend its flag to the violation of the law of any other nation and it will not protect its citizens when they disgrace their country and their country's flag by such kinds of piracy.

"Freedom of the seas" in this case will be "freedom to seize;" the nations that attempt to protect their homes from the invasion of alcohol will be prepared to seize those who attempt to use the seas for unlawful purposes.

HAVE YOU SELECTED YOUR MUSIC FOR MOTHER'S DAY?
You Will Like These Solos

There Is No Love Like a Mother's Love.
O Mother Mine.

Price, per copy, 35 cents. Order from

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Drinking of Bootleg Whisky Suicidal

The National Vaccine and Antitoxin Institute of Washington recently sought to analyze a number of samples of bootleg dope. "Three of them contained wood alcohol," says the Upper Sandusky (Ohio) *Union*. "One, branded to be genuine old Kentucky, had bay rum in addition to the wood alcohol, and a heavy trace of fusel oil. Another bearing the label of an old brand of whisky even had traces of formaldehyde in it, as the test disclosed. It is thought this was used to preserve the color and prevent settling sediment to form. Practically all had heavy traces of fusel oil, which when taken into the body causes such a reactive effect as to result in speedy decay, especially attacking the nervous system. .....It's a mighty big risk for anyone to take a drink of the poisonous stuff that is being bootlegged around these days."

How shall I win one?—PEASE POST CARD INVITATIONS will bring many. See advertisement on page 16.

Prohibition Enforced Will Show The True Value of the Law

SOW THE LAND KNEE DEEP WITH ENFORCEMENT LITERATURE

LEAFLETS:
(Leaflets 2 cents each unless otherwise noted)

- Never Again.
- The Gospel of Enforcement.
- Safety and Happiness Depend on Obedience to Law.
- Abraham Lincoln Said.
- Law Enforcement Decalog.
- An Example of Law Enforcement.
- Let Us Make Our Victory Secure.
- Representative Volstead In Defense of the Enforcement Code.
- How Most Effectually to Promote Law Enforcement.

Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

- Reasons Why the Prohibition Law Is Not Adequately Enforced and Suggested Remedies.
- But One Common Ground.
- How Can Women Help Enforce the Law?
- The Fight Is Still On.
- What Can We Do to Bring Enforcement of Law?
- Today's Imperative Task.
- The Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.
- Questions and Answers Relative to the National Prohibition Act.
- Eighteenth Amendment an Expression of the Will of the People.
- United States Supreme Court Decisions.
- Stabilize Public Sentiment.
- Crusading In the Court Room.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

- Quiz on National Constitutional Prohibition.
- Twenty Years of Prohibition Legislation by the United States Congress.

Price, per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Questionnaire on Federal Prohibition Code. Price, 3 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.00.

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For Schools, Colleges, Sunday Schools, Public Halls, Libraries, etc.

Set of 12 Illustrated Posters. Price each, 15 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, $1.50.

TITLES:

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- Different Drinks but Same Amount of Alcohol.
- Alcohol Effect a Drug Effect.
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- Alcohol Impairs Skill.
- Doctors Dropping Alcohol as Medicine.
- John Barleycorn Not a Good Sport.
- Alcohol Hinders Success in Business.
- Drinkers' Wounds Heal More Slowly.
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The Poster Book. Pamphlet with explanatory matter for each of above twelve posters; for use of teachers and speakers. Price, 15 cents.

The Ten Commandments. Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60.

- College Smokers and Non-Smokers.
- The Cigaret Condemned.

Price, each 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

UNIONS AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Prohibition Adds to Business of Candy Dealers

The demand for sweets, which was one of the first noticeable effects of prohibition, continues to grow. Men who, in the days of the open saloon, never entered a confectioner's, now buy candy and salted peanuts. Chocolate candy is said to be a favorite. More and more drug stores are catering to the sweet tooth of their male patrons.

New Stickers to Make the Truth Stick

LAW ENFORCEMENT:
- Prohibition Does Not Make Law Breakers.
- Obedience to Law Is an Essential Element.
- The 100 Per Cent American.
- Without Reverence for Law.

ANTI-CIGARET:
- The Remedy for the Cigaret Habit.
- A New Arithmetic.

PEACE:
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Use on envelopes, packages, etc. Price, per 100, 25 cents.

New Posters! New Posters!

Let Them Talk to the People Now!
For Their Sakes Enforce the Law.
Booze Stands Between—
Price,15 cents each; per dozen, $1.50.

Other Posters For Immediate Use

(Price, 10 cents each; per dozen, $1.00)
Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
The Eighteenth Amendment. (Stand by the Flag and the Constitution)
Guard Their Future.
Forge a Chain.
Protect the Woman Worker. (Women in Industry)
The Crossroads. (Child Welfare)
Give Her a Torch. (Moral Education)
Milk or Beer?
Our Industrial Creed.
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Successful Men.
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Scientific Temperance Instruction Charts

Animals and Alcohol.
The Effect of Tobacco.
Construction or Destruction.
Diagrammatic Scheme of Brain Centers.
The Smoker's Heart.
Price, each 15 cents; Explanatory Manual, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Major Orde and Bertram Harford, who have become acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle, her small son, Eric, and Angela O'Connor, who, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, is on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, who is a total abstainer, is glad to note that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, Harford is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Through pity for her he breaks his reticence on the subject, and tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise, but does not mention any particular reason therefor. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and the wedding takes place. After a long railroad journey they arrive at Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepfather come for a visit. Admitting to her mother that she has yielded to her husband's insistence that she drink, she is told that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly.)

CHAPTER XIII.

"I have a second cousin living in Seraneb," announced Mr. Mortimer. "I wonder if you have met her."

"What is her name?"

"She is a medical missionary—Dr. Kathleen Scott, of the Zenana Mission."

"Yes, I have seen her several times at Colonel Green's; she is a friend of his wife's, but she does not go out much."

"She called on me, but I was away, and she was out when I returned the call," said Angela.

"She is a striking looking girl, and, I hear, a very able doctor. The Mission Hospital is said to be very well appointed, thanks to her generosity. I believe she gives a good deal out of her own pocket for its upkeep," said Fortescue.

"She has a nice little income from her mother," said Mortimer. "When quite a little child, she declared her intention of going to India and she has carried it out."

"Let us all go and see her," said his wife.

That morning they drove to the hospital. They were ushered into a sitting-room by a native nurse who said Dr. Scott was busy, but would be at liberty in ten minutes.

They waited in the exquisitely clean room, scented by violets, which were growing in pots, on a jardiniere beside the glass doors.

Dr. Kathleen Scott soon appeared in her spotless white dress and cap, looking the incarnation of vigorous, useful womanhood. She seemed delighted at the unexpected visit of Mr. Mortimer.

"It is just sweet of you to look me up, dear Cousin Robert! It is years since I saw you, but 'Auld Lang Syne' is very dear to me!"

"I guess I should not leave Seraneb without seeing you, Kathleen; we only arrived three days ago. You have not met my wife, and her daughter, Mrs. Fortescue."

She smiled at Angela. "Yes, I've seen her driving, but we missed each other in our calls"; then turning to Mrs. Mortimer, she said, "It is very nice to have you for a cousin. Cousin Robert has waited long for a wife: how happy he must be with you!"

"You've hit the nail on the head, Kathleen; we are just supremely happy," and he cast an adoring look at his wife.

"We want you to make a friend of Angela," said Mrs. Mortimer, intent on the thought that here was a strong, reliable woman, a very friend in need for her young, delicate daughter.

Angela laughed. "Dr. Scott is too busy to come and see me often."

"Yes I am, but *you* can come and see me, can't you?"

"Oh! I should love to!"

"Would you and Mrs. Mortimer like to see my hospital now?"

"Yes, if you can spare the time."

"Here is a book, Cousin Robert, to occupy your time while we are away. This is a Zenana Hospital, and those of the sterner sex are rigidly excluded."

Many were the sights which greeted mother and daughter; many the tales of alleviated suffering told by dark-skinned convalescent patients. The Miss Doctor Sahib was evidently adored by the staff and patients alike.

"And do you perform all the operations yourself?"

"Yes; on an average I have four critical operations every week, summer and winter, but I have an excellent English trained nurse; all the rest have been trained in this country, but most are reliable. So you see I am well assisted."

Angela was filled with admiration. She scanned the fine face lit up with such interest in her noble work. "She is the handsomest woman I have seen since I came to India," she said to herself. The oval face with its slightly aquiline nose and straight, dark brows, and the mobile, sensitive mouth, and rather prominent chin, gave an impression of sweetness and strength, very rare. Evidently of good birth and breeding, authority was in every gesture; this inspired respect without repelling. Though an American, she had gone to England for her medical course, judging an English degree to be more acceptable in a British dependency, and had taken an M.B. of London, with distinction. She had been four years in India, most of the time in Seraneb, and she was now about twenty-eight years of age.

"I don't think we shall see anything more interesting in the whole of India. What a lovely work it is! To help the suffering Indian women, body and soul, seems to me one of the noblest works on earth. If I could begin life again, I would train for this work," said Mrs. Mortimer.

When they reached home, Angela described to her husband the whole interesting visit, and said, "I shall go often and see Dr. Scott. I like her awfully."

"Go to the hospital, child! What do you mean?"

"Just what I say."

"Indeed you won't go; go and pick up all kinds of diseases, indeed? I object strongly."

"Frank, how absurd! It is an exquisitely clean place."

"Well, you are not to go. Ask Dr. Scott to come here instead."

"She is too busy. Frank, let me go; I want her for a friend."

"Plenty of friends are available without your running after this Mission woman."

Angela was silent. What was the use of entreaty? She knew by experience her husband's arbitrariness. She communicated this decision to her mother who was grieved, but thought it best to say no more.

(To be continued)

Helps for Local Officers

Recording Secretary's New Record Book.
Treasurer's New Record Book.
These make the work easy and accurate. Price, each, $1.20.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

The Cure

Jennie N. Standifer

"How long have you been keeping a boarding house?" I asked my pleasant-faced landlady.

"Fifteen years, my dear. For ten years I have been in S——. It is not as monotonous a business as you may think. Many interesting life-incidents enliven the work. I've just had a letter from —— but I'll not tire you with stories."

"I'd like to hear one," I insisted.

"Then, I'll tell you the preface of this letter. I had not been living here long when pretty, capable Edna Howard, a young stenographer, came to board with me. She worked for the Louisiana Lumber Company. There were several employes of the firm in the office, but Clarence Cottrell was the head. I soon saw that Edna was deeply in love with his young man. He called to see her often, but never took her out in the evenings. She soon confided to me that Mr. Cottrell had asked her to marry him, but he did not think his salary sufficient to support a wife and they would wait for an increase.

"'I have heard that the young man is dissipated,' I ventured to say. 'Perhaps it would be better to wait several years.'

"'He has vowed he will never touch another drop of liquor as long as he lives,' she assured me confidently.

"Saloons still existed in our town and I had my doubts as to whether the young man would keep that vow. My surmise proved correct. There were times during the following winter when the worried look on Edna's face told of her lover's failure to keep his promise, but sometime in the spring she told me that his salary had been raised and they would marry early in June. She asked my advice in selecting her simple trousseau.

"'Wait until Mr. Cottrell has saved something ahead,' I urged.

"'No,' was the decided reply, 'He needs me, and I want a home, even though it is only rented. My parents died when I was a child, and I have never had a real one with my uncle and aunt. I must go out to see them Sunday and tell them of my approaching marriage, and how happy I am.'

"Her uncle lived on a farm twelve miles north of here. Edna received permission from her employer to remain several days. While she was away Cottrell went on a spree which was freely discussed by my boarders. Some of them were sure she would break her engagement.

"'No,' said young Dr. Hendrix, who admired Edna immensely, 'she is infatuated with an ideal hero who does not exist. She is blind to Cottrell's faults, and must have a cure of some sort before her eyes are opened, or she will listen to reason.'

"Edna soon heard of Cottrell's 'misfortune' as she called it, and hastened to explain that he had been over-persuaded by drinking friends. 'He says I can reform him, for when he is with me he never has a desire to drink,' she explained.

"Nothing I could say changed her determination to marry him. She began work on her wedding clothes, sewing late into the night, and having only a few best gowns made by a professional dressmaker. She was to give up her position as stenographer the first of June and be married at her uncle's the following week. On the Sunday morning before the first of the month, Cottrell phoned that he had been called out of town but would be back Monday afternoon. He had not returned by Tuesday evening and Edna was almost frantic. She kept saying over and over: "'He has met with an accident or there has been foul play.'

"She was sitting on the porch with me late that evening when a wild-eyed, disheveled man came rushing up the steps, and fairly shrieked:

"'I've been fired. I have no work, and we can't marry, Edna!'

"It was Clarence Cottrell, and I expected Edna to turn from him in disgust. But the loss of his position seemed to call out her tenderest sympathy. I left them on the porch. She was speaking words of encouragement, and promising to wait for him until he found other work, no matter how many years it might be. I was relieved that the marriage was postponed. Later, I learned that Cottrell had been drunk and by his negligence had caused the lumber company to lose many thousands of dollars.

"Edna went back to her uncle's and young Cottrell drifted west.

"Ten years passed. The saloon was voted out of our state and then came prohibition. I heard from a mutual friend that Edna had become a trained nurse, and during the world war had gone to France. I had not heard of her return, but one day last summer she knocked at my door and asked for board.

"'I've been sent from the city,' she explained, 'to be night nurse for a woman living in the suburbs of your town, and I prefer to board with you and go to my work on the street car at six in the evening.'

"I was glad to have her, and pleased to see that she had grown handsomer and had acquired self-confidence and dignity. Before she had been with me an hour she told me that she had met Cottrell in France and their engagement had been renewed. He had inherited a fine legacy from an aunt and he was able to go into business for himself, and they would be married quite soon. He was then off in the country buying timber land.

"'He has a lovely bungalow near the home of my patient, and we will live there.' She seemed so happy I could say nothing. 'Of course he will be obliged to keep sober now, since prohibition has made it unlawful to have liquor shipped into the state.'

"'Some get it anyway,' I said.

"'The man *I* love would no more violate the liquor law than he would commit murder or steal,' she declared proudly. 'Besides, he will have me to watch over him. He was a brave soldier in France and will be a fine man yet!'

"Edna's patient grew worse, and one evening she phoned me that the woman had passed away, and she would return after eleven o'clock in the car of a friend of the bereaved family. I did not retire, although it was long after midnight when I heard Edna enter the front door. She walked into the living room with a firm step, head up, and flashing eyes.

"'So sorry I kept you up,' she said, 'but we had a punctured tire, and were delayed.'

"She paused, and looking at her I knew that some great change had taken place. She continued:

"'We drove back by way of the Cottrell bungalow. Clarence and his friends were having a carousal. The chauffeur stopped near the house to change the tire, and we could not help seeing what was taking place. The men were so drunk they crawled around the festive bowl and sang disgusting songs. Clarence was the leader. He, at last, staggered to his feet, and called out: "Fellows—here's to the best sport in the world, the hooch seller! And we'll drink to the girls that are sweet on us." There was much maudlin applause—but I do not care to mention the rest. I never want to see or hear of Clarence Cottrell again.'

"The next morning she left for a city in the middle-west and when young Cottrell called that evening I did not give him her address, although I was sure she was completely cured of her infatuation. This letter I am reading tells me that she is married and is very, very happy. Whom did she marry? Dr. Hendrix, of course. His theory of a cure for love blindness was correct, and I am glad it came before a fine woman's life was wrecked."

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Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

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Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

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Result: Awakened interest in W. C. T. U. work.
A clearer vision of the number, strength, and power of women co-operating in our righteous cause.
A desire to get others to join us in putting principle before politics; purity before poisons, and the children before the dollar.

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These are just a few of the results $4.00 invested in UNION SIGNAL subscriptions will procure. There are the libraries, the stations, lodges, hotels and restaurants to be supplied. Everyone will think of many other places and persons where the paper would be useful and acceptable and none can tell how great the result would be.

Four dollars—Three new names—and we will do the rest—Send today, please.

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia
3. Boone County, Illinois
4. Barton County, Kansas
5. Harper County, Kansas
6. LaPorte County, Indiana
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas
9. Washington County, Kan.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa
13. Shawnee County, Kansas
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wis.

"We have a live W. C. T. U. here on the western plains, a country union," writes a member of the Irene (Kan.) W. C. T. U., at the same time sending in several subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL. "Our members live many miles apart. It is very common for them to come from twelve to fifteen miles to attend our meetings. Yet we have a good attendance every month, and interest increases right along, due largely to the faithful work of our president."

"The Trio Team in the local union is the committee on membership for the campaign. By careful study of THE UNION SIGNAL, *Woman's Temperance Work* and the literature sent out from headquarters, they are expected to arouse enthusiasm and zeal among members so that all will co-operate," exclaims New York's state president.

Australia W. C. T. U. Workers Use Signal

I find THE UNION SIGNAL most helpful when preparing addresses, press articles, etc. I have just sent to our principal daily paper an account of the visit to Washington of Madame Yajima and our weekly prohibition paper, *Grit*, will reprint anything I send it from your admirable SIGNAL.

EVELYN C. STRANG, Walroonga, New South Wales.

The Federal prohibition commissioner is right when he says that enforcement of prohibition will bring an added weight of authority to all law.

At the present time the lax enforcement of prohibition weakens public respect for statutes of all kinds. It is not surprising if a man who violates the Eighteenth Amendment and the statutes enacted to render it operative adopts a rigorous attitude toward other laws. Lawlessness breeds lawlessness —Providence (R. I.) *Journal*.

New Subscriptions for $4.00

Commencing April 24—Ending May 14

Three (3) new subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, sent in at one time—$4.00.

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THREE WEEKS
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READ AGAIN

Quiz: Prohibition and the Law

1. Law Enforcement Week—where when, why?

2. Give a summary of conditions in Chicago; proving that prohibition is beneficial.

3. Show that one can as readily travel to drunkenness by the wine way as by any other.

4. Who should obey the law? What danger is incurred where laws are violated?

5. Discuss the influence of home and school life upon respect for and observance of law.

6. Name half a dozen reasons why a million women are needed in the ranks of the W. C. T. U.

7. From news notes and prohibition paragraphs trace the progress of prohibition.

8. Why work with the young people

9. Show that the buyer, no less than the seller, of illegal liquor, is a criminal

10. What does Judge Farris say about the legality of the anti-beer law?

Let It Shine From Your Window

THE NEW LAW OBSERVANCE STAR. A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, **"Serve America. Support the Constitution."** Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Per copy 10 cents; $3.00 per 100, $12.50 per 500, $20.00 per 1,000. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly — Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

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The Second Sunday in May has been set aside by the United States Congress as MOTHERS' DAY

"WHEREAS, the service rendered the United States by the American Mother is the greatest source of the country's strength and inspiration, and

"WHEREAS, we honor ourselves and the Mothers of America when we do anything to give emphasis to the home as the fountain head of the state; and,

"WHEREAS, the American Mother is doing so much for the home, the moral uplift and religion, hence so much for good government and humanity; therefore, be it

"Resolved * * * that the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation to display the United States flag upon all government buildings, and the people of the United States to display the flag at their homes or other suitable places, on the second Sunday in May as a public expression of our love and reverence for the Mothers of our country."

How can we better observe "Mothers' Day" than by renewing our own memberships in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and, as a token of our appreciation for the mother-love which has followed us through all our lives, enlisting as many women as we can reach in the ranks of those who are endeavoring, with the help of God, to "make the world itself a larger home"?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ANTI-NARCOTIC DRUG BILL PASSES HOUSE—OVERSEAS WOMEN IN NATIONAL CONVENTION—HOMELAND FOR JEWISH PEOPLE — APPROPRIATION FOR GOOD ROADS—THREE PER CENT IMMIGRATION BILL FINISHED—TARIFF BILL CONSIDERATION MOVES SLOWLY

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Anti-Narcotic Drug Bill Passes House

The Miller Anti-Morphin or, as it is better designated, the Anti-Narcotic Drug Bill, passed the House Thursday without a dissenting vote and has been referred to the Senate.

Write your senators at once of your interest in this measure and appeal for their active support to secure its prompt passage.

A synopsis of the bill is here given and a comparison of the present law with its provisions, showing the manner in which the law is to be enlarged and strengthened.

1. It enables the United States to comply with the provisions of the International Opium Convention of 1912, commonly known as the Hague Convention.

2. By making morphin and cocaine a "watched article of commerce" the world over and by strengthening the law relating to opium prepared for smoking, which is now a "commercial outlaw."

3. By increasing the penalty of violators to a fine of not more than $5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

4. By the deportation of alien offenders as undesirable citizens.

5. By putting the whole narcotic program, so far as it relates to morphin, cocaine and the salts and derivatives therof, under the authority of the Federal Narcotics Control Board—composed of three principal Cabinet officers—who regulate the amount of raw material to be imported and manufactured into narcotic drugs for medicinal purposes and legitimate uses; the control of the amount to be manufactured for medical purposes only, with the authority to increase the same should there be a medical demand therefor, thus enabling the medical profession to have all that is necessary to meet an emergency such as an epidemic.

6. By controlling transshipments and in transit shipments by rail and water.

7. By seeing to it that countries to which narcotic drugs are exported comply with the International Opium Convention of 1912, and that such countries have a system of control of narcotic drugs which the Board deems adequate and which nations can thereby be entrusted with these dangerous drugs to be used exclusively within such countries for medical uses. The Board shall close down exports to countries which "transship." This insures that American narcotics will be kept out of China. The Board may increase the amount exported to any country party to the Hague Convention which has adequate laws governing the control of narcotics in order that the medical profession of such country may have a necessary supply for its use.

8. By providing the legislation to overcome the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, relating to narcotic drugs not on a ship's manifest.

We are indebted to Congressman John F. Miller of Washington for much valuable and detailed information.

Overseas Women in National Convention

This week hundreds of delegates have been attending the national convention of the Woman's Overseas Service League. The membership of the League is confined to women who served overseas during the world war.

A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY RESTS UPON WHITE RIBBONERS IN ELECTING A "DRY" CONGRESS

In the primaries and conventions which take place between now and October, 435 Congressmen and 35 Senators (three more than the usual number because of deaths and resignation) are to be nominated. How many are actively interested in the nomination of men and women who will stand for keeping the Federal prohibition law? Hands up! The fact that several societies, organized nationally, are at work to weaken or repeal the law by nominating and electing Senators and Representatives who favor modification is a challenge to the women who have helped secure the law.

The written declaration of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which is leading the campaign, is first, to repeal the Volstead Act; second, to leave to each state the enforcement of prohibition through state law alone; and third, to legalize the sale of wine and beer, which would mean the return of breweries and wineries with the system necessary for distribution, thus making the Prohibition Amendment nonenforceable. It would bring back most of the evils of political corruption which the Eighteenth Amendment abolished.

The campaign is on to elect wet Congressmen. What are you doing about it? Your responsibility cannot be shirked.

Primaries have already been held in South Dakota, Illinois, and Indiana. Pennsylvania comes next.

These women have called on members of Congress to ask that a national charter be granted the League. Many of them also made direct appeals for the passage of the soldier bonus.

Homeland for Jewish People

A Senate resolution, sponsored by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, has been reported favorably by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The resolution declares for non-interference of persons of other than Jewish faith in Palestine and also for protection of Christian shrines.

Appropriation for Flood Sufferers

Congress hurried through a resolution appropriating $200,000 to be immediately available for the protection of life and property in certain portions of the Mississippi flood districts.

Appropriation for Good Roads

By a vote of 239 to 31 the House passed a bill authorizing an appropriation of $65,000 for road building for the year beginning July 1 and $75,000 for the year after.

Under the provisions of this bill, which has gone to the Senate for consideration, the Federal funds would be used in connection with state aid appropriations.

Thomas B. Dunn of New York, in charge of the measure, stated that since the cost of road building has decreased since the war, the Federal share was limited to $12,500 a mile for the year ending June 30, 1923, and thereafter to $10,000 a mile. The sum of $6,500,000 is authorized for forest roads and trails for the year ending June 30, 1924.

Three Per Cent Immigration Bill Finished

The House adopted, 257 to 36, the conference report on the Immigration bill, extending the 3 per cent immigration limitation to June 30, 1925. The Senate having acted upon the report, the bill now goes to the President.

Tariff Bill Consideration Moves Slowly

After twelve days, the Senate on Wednesday of this week voted on the first item in the chemical schedule, this being accepted by a vote of 47 to 2, after an amendment, offered by Senator King of Utah, to cut the rate, had been rejected.

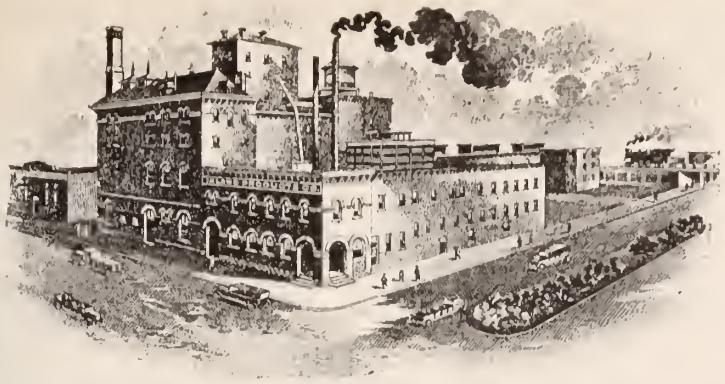
On Thursday, the thirteenth day, the Senate voted on the second committee amendment, rejecting by a vote of 26 to 47 an amendment by Senator Jones of New Mexico to reduce the proposed duty on boric acid from 1½ cents a pound to ¾ of 1 cent a pound.

There has been comparatively little debate on the Tariff Bill. Much of the time since the bill was presented to the Senate has been occupied by a discussion of probable issues in the coming primary and election campaigns.

An estimate, showing that at the present rate the pending Tariff Bill will be passed September 29, 1946, was made by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, in charge of the measure, who said the estimate had been prepared by an expert who based his calculations on the fact that just 2 of the 2,000 odd Senate Committee amendments to the measure had been acted on in thirteen days. "I think, after listening to the debate today," said Mr. McCumber, "we will have to add thirty or forty days more to that estimate." Senator Jones of New Mexico has announced that a roll call will be demanded on each of the 2000 or more amendments.

The Senate now convenes at eleven instead of twelve o'clock and it is certain that night sessions will soon be necessary.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., May 6, 1922.



FROM BREWERY TO PURE FOOD FACTORY

The Inland Brewery, one of the largest in Spokane, Washington, in pre-prohibition days, has been converted into a pure food manufacturing establishment. Charles H. Shinkle, consulting engineer, who superintended the arrangements for the new factory, is reported to have said that upon the completion of its plant, the Inland Products Company, as it is now known, "will be able to manufacture just as good fruit juices, catsup, chili sauce, maple syrup, and other products as the imported articles now being bought from the east. At the same time a saving will be effected in the freight to and from the Atlantic seaboard, and a market will be furnished for all our farm products at good figures." The company will be able to make or handle the following products: Butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, ice, beverages, vinegar, pickles, kraut, catsup, pork and beans, sauces, and condiments, jellies and jams and apple butter. The candy department, another unit of the plant, now has a capacity of five hundred pounds a day.

In addition to its manufacturing facilities, the factory has storage room for fruits and vegetables, with a complete ventilating system.

More than $100,000 has been spent in converting the brewery to its present uses. While preparations for the various departments have been made on a scale considerably beyond the market needs at this time, it is the belief of the president that the demand for home products is so great that within a few years the former brewery, now a food factory, will be taxed to its capacity.

The Home Brew Raisin Is Extinct

In his annual report to the California Associated Raisin Company, President Wylie M. Giffin said:

"The home brew industry, so far as the raisin business is concerned, is practically a thing of the past." That market vanished as quickly as it came. In 1920 large amounts were used; in 1921 practically none."

California Communities Continue to Fall Into Line

The communities of California are continuing to show their sentiment toward the Wright Bill which is to be submitted to the people of the state this fall in a way which would seem to forecast the adoption of that measure. Two more towns have passed enforcement ordinances of their own, putting the responsibility of the enforcement of prohibition upon their town officials—Ferndale and Hayward. The Ferndale town trustees passed the ordinance by a unanimous vote.

Australian Official to Investigate Prohibition in America

According to the press, a commissioner will be sent by the state of New South Wales, Australia, to learn the truth about prohibition in America. The Australian government will act upon his report.

Bishop Sumner Foe of Beer

The Rt. Rev. Walter T. Sumner, Bishop of Oregon, formerly of Chicago, believes that the legalization of beer would be a fatal mistake. In an interview given to the Chicago *Tribune*, during a recent visit to that city, the Bishop said:

"It is folly for liquor men to charge up the present wave of crime to prohibition. It would have been ten times worse if we hadn't had prohibition. When I was dean of the Cathedral in Chicago the men found lying around drunk all day in my neighborhood were drunk on beer. They didn't drink whisky. Men drink for the effect the alcohol has on them and they will continue to drink until the effect is produced. Oregon is satisfied with prohibition and we don't want beer or wine."

Bishop Sumner was never an aggressive opponent of the liquor traffic until, as chairman of the Chicago Vice Commission many years ago, he made a study of conditions and became persuaded that drink was the strongest ally of those who were promoting the social evil. He has ever since been an ardent temperance advocate.

Movies to Help in Enforcement of Law

The support and co-operation of the moving picture industry in the enforcement of, and the respect for, law has been pledged by its new chief, Will H. Hays, says the *North American* of Philadelphia, in reporting a conference between Mr. Hays and the heads of the Philadelphia Law Enforcement League, recently held in New York City.

Mr. Nicholson, secretary of the league, pointed out the fact that in a good many moving-picture houses the impression prevailed that it is good business to refer slightingly to violations of the law. He argued that this undoubtedly leads audiences to believe that those intrusted with law enforcement will wink at violations. This, he said, would ultimately weaken the whole fabric of the law and would lead to a state of anarchy.

Mr. Hays replied that he had noticed the tendency, and that as an American citizen he deplored it. He promised to use every effort in his power to obviate this tendency so far as the moving-picture houses are concerned, and point out to the industry the undesirability of permitting this to continue.

Rhode Island Legislature Passes Dry Enforcement Law; Governor Approves

One of the last acts of the Rhode Island legislature, on the closing day of the session, was the passage by both houses of a comprehensive prohibition enforcement bill. Governor San Souci on May 3 approved the law, and it goes into effect at once. Rhode Island is one of the two states which have not yet ratified the Eighteenth Amendment.

Prominent Indiana White Ribboner Nominated as State Senator

News has been received of the nomination as state senator of Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, National W. C. T. U. director of Americanization, at the primaries, May 2, by a majority of 698. Her opponent has a record for talking and voting against prohibition legislation. It was a clear line-up in which the women showed their ability to defeat a candidate who had been against the state enforcement code.

Will Beer and Wine Return?

Not in the opinion of Dr. Max Henius, the internationally known authority on brewing, who recently left Chicago for a tour of European countries.

"It is utterly impossible by amending the act to permit the sale and manufacture of beer and wine," Dr. Henius said, as quoted by the press, "as it is a recognized fact that wine is intoxicating and beer over three per cent may be. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating beverages. In order to get wine and beer restored to their former status, it would be necessary to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment."

"Beer" Recorded As Obsolete Word in Revised Edition of the Encyclopedia Americana

"Such words as 'beer' and 'wine' and the names of other intoxicants are recorded as 'obsolete' in the revised edition of the Encyclopedia Americana," says the *Christian Science Monitor*. "The Eighteenth Amendment, which outlawed the liquor traffic in the United States, is responsible. Recognizing the existence of prohibition, the encyclopedia thus has set a new style for reference compendiums of the future, by referring to the brewing and distilling business in the United States in the past tense. Likewise, treatises on beer and its manufacture, on methods of distillation and brewing in general, have had all present tenses edited out wherever the United States is concerned and past tenses substituted. 'What Beer Was and Is' is the heading of an account of that beverage's alcoholic contents."

FEELING THE PULSE OF THE CHICAGO SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS ON THE PROHIBITION QUESTION

Few people have better opportunity to observe the effects of prohibition on family life than do the residents in the social settlements of a big city. Visits were made by a representative of THE UNION SIGNAL to several of these "home centers" in the congested foreign districts of Chicago, for the purpose of learning the opinions of the workers. Without exception, all who were interviewed gave it as their judgment that the prohibitory law, while inadequately enforced, is, nevertheless, of marked value.

Decided Improvement in Neighborhood Conditions, Says Mary McDowell of Chicago University Settlement

The head resident of the Chicago University Settlement, in the Union Stock Yards District, Miss Mary McDowell, most enthusiastically endorsed the law. She said there had been a decided improvement in the home life and neighborhood conditions since prohibition went into operation. One especially noticed the difference on Saturday nights, when shooting affrays used to be common. The attitude of the younger generation was illustrated by a neighborhood incident. The head of the family set up a still and was making his own liquor. The son and daughter, who worked down in the city, upon discovering the still, decided that such lawlessness was not to be tolerated, and surreptitiously made holes in it, letting the liquor run out. The father was overheard talking the situation over with himself: "How did it ever happen? The deadly stuff must be going to my brain, or I'd never have done it. Guess I better give it up." "The moving picture managers in this neighborhood will tell you," said Miss McDowell, "that the men are coming in with their families in the evening to see the pictures, instead of spending their money to load up with drink."

Before and After Prohibition, Seen through the Eyes of Harriet Vittum, head resident Northwestern University Settlement

"I was brought up in a home where we never used alcoholic liquors, and the theory was that everyone must use self-control and not yield to the temptation to indulge in strong drink," said Miss Harriet Vittum, head resident of the Northwestern University Settlement, Chicago, to a representative of THE UNION SIGNAL who sought to know her views on the prohibition situation. "I belonged to a Band of Hope in the Sunday school," continued Miss Vittum, "and grew up with the idea that the way to deal with the liquor evil was to control individual appetites. Seventeen years ago I came to Chicago. At that time, while I abominated drunkenness, I did not believe in prohibition, but I had not lived long in this neighborhood where I continually saw wives beaten by drunken husbands, and children underfed and lacking clothing because their fathers wasted their earnings at the saloon, where at the same time I observed the prosperity of the saloon-keepers and the millionaire brewers, before I changed my ideas and became a rampant prohibitionist. During the years I have lived in this largely foreign district, I have had all sorts of interesting discussions with all sorts of people on the subject of prohibition. I have been fighting liquor in the dance halls for fifteen years, and have lived to see it practically cleaned out and the dance halls almost a thing of the past. As I say, I have argued with every sort of person on the question of prohibition, and when the law finally went into operation, it was one of the most wonderful experiences I ever had to watch the changed attitude of people who were formerly opposed to it. For instance, our janitor had an intimate friend, a good man when sober, but when intoxicated abusive to his family, who was so wedded to his drink that he threatened to commit suicide if prohibition went into effect. Shortly after the dry law came in, the janitor said to me, 'Well, Alex is still here; he hasn't committed suicide, and he's getting along all right without his drink, and his family is a lot better off.'

President of Illinois Steel Company Testifies to Advantages of Prohibition

E. J. BUFFINGTON,
President Illinois Steel Company,
Chicago, Illinois.

Our observations of the influence of prohibition upon our employes are that they report for work with greater regularity, resulting in a decrease in the percentage of our "labor turnover"; that the average efficiency of employes has increased; that personal injuries due to accidents at the mills have decreased, and that the average economic condition of employes' families is improved.

Improvement in the economic condition of employes' families is evidenced by the fewer cases of economic distress reported to us during the present period of decreased employment at our steel plants. In previous periods of decreased employment we have found it necessary to contribute relief to families of employes in far greater number than at present. Furthermore, the visiting nurses whom we employ for administering aid to families of employes in case of sickness, report that the economic condition of such families is very much better than was to be found prior to prohibition.

It may be that some of the above mentioned observed results are due in part to causes other than prohibition.

In our opinion they are the result mainly of prohibition.

And Now They Have a Ford

"On a certain Monday morning after prohibition came into operation, I was on my way to the police station, when I met a woman of the neighborhood, whose family we had helped right along to feed and clothe. Her husband drank, and she had to work out to help support herself and the family. She said, 'Well, Miss Vittum, I'm going to stop working out and stay at home with the children. Since this here prohibition I don't have to work any more. My man takes care of us.' For the first time in its history the Rice family was properly fed and clothed, and last year that family had enough money saved to buy a Ford car, and week-ends they go out into the country. Only last Sunday, I saw the whole family passing in their car, as happy as can be.

"Well, that same morning," continued Miss Vittum, "I went down to the police station, and there I met one of my old friends, a police officer, who had been very much opposed to prohibition—we'd frequently argued in a friendly way about it. As I came up, he said, 'You win, Miss Vittum. I give up. Look at that court room. You know how it usually is Monday morning, so full you can hardly step in. Now, see, it's 'most empty.'

"Next I had occasion to go to the store of a prosperous business man. He said, 'I am ready to admit I was mistaken on this prohibition question. People that never before paid their bills are paying them now. It's a good thing all right.'

"That sort of thing went on for several months. It showed what real prohibition can do. Then there came a change, and the old country people began making their home brew, and the bootleggers went to manufacturing and selling moonshine liquor. When Judge Landis rendered his drastic decisions, there was a cessation of this lawlessness and for three or four months the law-violating element were quiescent. I have come to the conclusion that we are now going through another spasm, and that it is only temporary. The great gain, to my mind, is that the boys and girls of this vicinity and every other are not being tempted by the sale of liquor on the street corners. From what I know of conditions it is not the younger men of this district as a rule that are drinking."

Great Gain for the Boys and Girls

"Then you consider that notwithstanding the laxity in law enforcement, there has been a great permanent change for the better?" Miss Vittum was asked.

"Yes, indeed," was the answer. "We used to have eight saloons within a stone's throw of the Settlement. Five have entirely disappeared as saloons, and the other three, although they may be selling some liquor, are apparently fairly decent. On a recent Saturday night there was a shooting in the neighborhood, and we all said, 'Why, this seems like old times, before prohibition, when we used to have shootings and general pandemonium every Saturday night.' The whole atmosphere of the neighborhood is cleaner. The women of this community, if they were left to themselves, would be strong for prohibition, but many of these foreign women hesitate to speak for themselves. The difference in the condition of the children under prohibition has been tremendous. Inadequately enforced as is the law in Chicago, it has been the means of giving the children in any number of families a square deal. For the first time in their pinched little lives they have had nourishing food and comfortable clothes. If for no other reason than to give the children a better chance to grow up in decent surroundings, without constant temptation, prohibition has been well worth while."

Improved Family Life Due to Prohibition is Testimony of Jane Addams

At the Hull House, in the absence of Miss Jane Addams, the presiding genius, an assistant expressed the belief that prohibition had been a blessing and told of generally improved conditions in the family life. Later, Miss Addams by letter, gave the testimony which appeared in last week's SIGNAL, to the effect that prohibition had reduced poverty, according to statistics of the United Charities, had lessened commitments to the House of Corrections for minor offenses, and promoted a more normal family life.

THE PROHIBITION UNIT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Lenna Lowe Yost, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation

Why the Prohibition Unit, and What?

The proponents in the Federal Congress of the legislation leading up to the approval by the states in sufficient number under the Constitution to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective, early saw that machinery of a most practical, far-reaching and efficient character should be built up if a prohibition amendment were adopted. The act of Congress of October 28, 1919, the one under which the establishment of the Prohibition Unit is authorized, was therefore adopted. These same proponents were men of vision, but even they were unable to look into the future sufficiently to realize at the time the ramifications which the Unit, in practical operation, would take.

They knew the opposition to the prohibition cause, however, and therefore realized the need for the providing of legislation which, properly administered, would enable the government to cope with resourceful, voluntary violators of the letter and the spirit of the law. Hence, they builded the best they could in the light of the experiences of the past, and a law much stronger than some, friends as well as enemies, had ever dreamed could be enacted, was put upon the statute books.

The misgivings of the framers of the enforcement act, which caused them to insist upon one with teeth in it, have been amply justified, as the records of the Unit and of the Federal courts will testify. Violations and attempted violations have been persistent and of great extent, and backed by unscrupulous men with unlimited money. The majesty of the law has been challenged. The Federal government, as represented by its officers and its courts of justice, has been laughed to scorn. The why of the Prohibition Unit therefore would seem to be apparent.

A Small Army

What the Unit is, as has so often been asked, when fairly, fully answered doubtless will cause some surprise, particularly as to its size. The head of the Unit, now Major R. A. Haynes, is listed in the Congressional Directory under the Department of the Treasury, office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as "Prohibition Commissioner." He is generally referred to as Federal Prohibition Commissioner, that he be not confused with state officers holding like positions. Under Major Haynes is a force of 3,120 persons. These are divided into classes, a considerable number being located in Washington, but by far the greater number being stationed in the field.

The office of Prohibition Commissioner was established January 17, 1920, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under authority granted by the Act of October 28, 1919. It was established in restricted quarters a short distance from the Treasury Department building, but it soon outgrew these quarters and was moved to the south side of F Street northwest, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth.

The Prohibition Unit, in a nutshell, has authority over the handling of liquors of whatever character and for whatever purpose. In addition, the Unit is charged with the administration of the so-called Harrison Narcotic Act. The latter regulates the importation, manufacture, production, compounding, sale, dispensing and giving away of opium and cocoa leaves and their derivatives. The personnel which had charge of administering the Narcotic Act prior to the time nation-wide prohibition became effective, was transferred to the Prohibition Unit and is now functioning as a part of the latter.

The Prohibition Commissioner has immediately under him as executives of his office an assistant commissioner and a deputy commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner acts in the absence of the Commissioner. There are also the following divisions: Field, Permit, Audit and Statistics, and Legal. All of these are kept constantly on the go as a result of the many and involved problems falling to the lot of the respective personnels to solve.

Mother

Never a sigh for the cares that she bore for me,
Never a thought of the joys that flew by;
Her one regret that she couldn't do more for me,
Thoughtless and selfish, her master was I.

Oh, the long nights that she came at my call to me!
Oh, the soft touch of her hands on my brow!
Oh, the long years that she gave up her all to me!
Oh! how I yearn for her gentleness now!

Slave to her baby! Yes, that was the way of her,
Counting her greatest of services small:
Words cannot tell what this old heart would say of her,
Mother—the sweetest and fairest of all.

—From "A Heap o' Livin'"—by Edgar A. Guest.

The field force has two subdivisions—Prohibition Directors and Enforcement Agents. Each state has a director who is in general charge of the enforcement of the prohibition laws within his territory. He is called upon particularly to administer the permissive features of the law, and as a result passes upon all applications for permits coming from residents of his state before the same are forwarded to Washington, where final action is taken. Also, when holders of permits such as physicians, for the writing of prescriptions, and druggists, for the filling of the same, are charged with violating the regulations and investigations are made, the state director is called upon to pass judgment. His decision may be appealed from, but it is the general rule of the Commissioner at Washington to sustain state directors in their rulings.

Duties of Inspectors

Inspectors serving under state directors are kept constantly busy visiting plants where near-intoxicants are manufactured and establishments used for the preparation of different commercial products, such as medicinal preparations, hair tonics, etc., for the purpose of reporting on violations by permit holders of privileges granted to them. A most thorough investigation is made by these inspectors of persons applying for original permits for writing prescriptions, filling prescriptions, or otherwise using intoxicating liquors in their business.

The regular inspection of prescription books used by physicians in prescribing alcohol involves a task of considerable proportions, and a number of cases are reported each year in which physicians are charged with exceeding the number of prescriptions allowed them or with otherwise violating the rules and regulations laid down for their guidance. One of the problems with which the office of the Prohibition Commissioner and his assistants throughout the country have to deal is that of watching unscrupulous physicians who seek to use their profession to increase their bank accounts, without regard to the law, or the ethics of their profession.

The Permit Division at Washington is a hive of industry. All applications for permits which come from over the country must be checked up by this force. Since the passage and approval of the National Prohibition Act, no intoxicating liquors or alcohol may be withdrawn from bond without request for authority therefor being first secured from the Federal Commissioner. These permit take in, for example, the transporting, prescribing, importing, exporting, and use in the manufacturing of commercial products of liquors and alcohol and the selling of the same in wholesale or retail quantities. Confusion often results when an applicant not thoroughly familiar with the regulations files an application for a permit for a class other than that to which he would be entitled, should he prove his case.

In such cases action is taken by the state director and the application sent to Washington for review there, only to find that an error has been made by the applicant and a lot of unnecessary work done. This is suggested as indicating that thorough familiarity with what is required and permitted will tend to expedite the granting of permits to good-faith applicants, and save a much overworked bureau unnecessary effort.

Liquor in Storage

The Division of Audit and Statistics is called upon to supervise all liquors in government bonded warehouses, where distillers place their products immediately after manufacture. Raw whisky is placed in bonded warehouses for the purpose of aging it. While there it must be protected from theft. Also, as a result of its retention there, payment to the government when the liquor is withdrawn from bond for sale is guaranteed. The Prohibition Unit is kept informed as to the character and amount of all whisky in bonded warehouses through the work of storekeeper-guagers who check up on the same and send reports regularly to the Collector of Internal Revenue to be transmitted to the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington. It is expected that this task will be simplified now that Congress has passed and the President has approved a bill under which all whisky in bonded warehouses is to be concentrated in a limited number of warehouses.

The Legal Division of the Prohibition Unit is just what its name suggests. This force must pass upon law points involved in the many and puzzling problems reaching the Commissioner and advise him as to his course in regard to each case. When cases arise in which clear violations of the law have taken place the Legal Division so advises the Commissioner, who in turn refers the matter to the Department of Justice for prosecution of the offenders. The De-

(Continued on Page Nine)

"EVERYBODY COMING; WHEELS ALL HUMMING; EVERYBODY WORKING; NOBODY SHIRKING; EVERYBODY PAYING; EVERYBODY PRAYING!"

State after state swung into line in April for the spring Membership Campaign. The Trio Team plan is everywhere promoting the spirit and practice of team work. New activities and new standards are being developed by this recognition of distinctive obligations on the part of the officers—president, corresponding secretary and treasurer. While the method provides for close co-operation among this group of officers throughout the chain, from local to state Trio Team, yet each has her individual responsibility.

THE UNION SIGNAL Trio Team list of subscribers lengthens, as it should, for no member of this particular group can do the best work without the up-to-the-minute information to be found in each last issue of the official organ.

A very general observance of Mothers' Day, May 14—a National W. C. T. U. red letter day, the "peak" of the Membership Campaign—is slated on many state campaign programs. The day has been officially recognized by Congress, and Postmaster General Work is making the suggestion that as an appropriate recognition of our pride in, and our veneration for, the mothers of the nation, the Stars and Stripes be displayed on all post-office buildings on May 14.

Model "Hold Fast" Union

The Columbus (Ga.) W. C. T. U. has twelve groups of fifty members, each with its own Trio Team of chairman, secretary and treasurer, to direct its activities "according to a plan." Once a month the group teams report to the main team—the president, corresponding secretary and treasurer of this enthusiastic union of 600 members.

The Georgia W. C. T. U. followed the initiative of the National W. C. T. U. in giving special recognition at the state convention to all unions "holding fast" those who were members at the beginning of the Jubilee Membership campaign in 1920. Columbus union was among the "Distinguished Unions" awarded handsome badges at the 1921 state convention.

In addition to its prominence as a "holdfast" union, Columbus has made a record for itself in a political way. At a recent election each leader divided her women into groups to go to the polls, and cars were sent to call for them. They were checked as they voted. The liquor politicians were dumbfounded by this coup. One said that never before had he seen anything like it. The group leaders worked like machines and the women voted solid.

Georgia has solved the problem of handling a large membership. The unions are divided into groups of fifty each, formed according to neighborhoods or sections of the city. The president appoints a leader for each group, the members elect a secretary and treasurer. The three constitute the Trio Team. The president also appoints as a board of directors, five W. C. T. U. members who understand the work. Five directors with the president is sufficient for a union of from 200 to 300 members. The directors plan programs and, with all material, furnish to leaders typewritten copies showing date, time and place of the various group meetings, and attend to the incidental publicity. The assistance of the respective superintendent is asked when a program is being arranged for her department. Two meetings a month are held by the groups—one in the home of some member in each of the five different sections of the city, and one general meeting in each of several churches for the purpose of summing up the work, leaders having full time in which to tell what has been done, treasurers to report the amount of dues collected as well as money for other purposes. Department superintendents name an associate in each group, thereby providing in the town or city a number of workers for all the various departments. Group department associates turn their reports over to the general department superintendent, who makes a composite report.

The advantage of organization under the group plan can readily be seen. First, all the work of the W. C. T. U. can easily be carried on and the collection of dues made less difficult. Each treasurer collects from members of her group and turns over to the general treasurer the amounts paid. Attendance is stimulated owing to shorter distances, less time is consumed, friends and neighbors meet socially, and each group develops the ambition to count for the most good in the community.

Legislative work can be systematically handled through the group leaders, each to be responsible for having every woman in her group registered, and urging her co-operation in the effort to place in office candidates favorable to the prohibitory law.

Olympia's Harvest 200 New Members

The place is Olympia, Washington, a city with a population of about 10,000, and capital of the state. The leading figure is Central union, which decided to take time by the forelock and hold a membership contest in March. The old-fashioned way of dividing the membership into groups, with captains to direct activities, was adopted. At the close of the specified time it was found that, with so little extra exertion that not a soul panted for breath, more than two hundred new members had been added. A great reception and banquet was given old and new members, at which time an already interested community was still further aroused and those who had just entered the ranks made to feel that they were in a worthwhile organization of Christian women.

A special feature of the work of the two local unions in Olympia is their activity in the matter of law enforcement. Members attend trials of liquor law violators, sit on juries, watch the records of law enforcement officers, and exercise a wholesome influence during the sessions of the state legislature.

A Whirlwind Campaign

A whirlwind Membership Campaign which has already drawn into its vortex 900 new members! That is the modest achievement of the Southern California W. C. T. U., whose slogan is speed. Indeed, through its cyclonic methods the sum of $843.50 has been blown into the state treasury, and the other half of the total collections of $1,687 carried to country and local unions. Surely, not an ill wind!

How do they do it? Here's the secret:

The president, Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler and another state officer, go into a county and visit every town. They hold in each a public meeting, advertising, in advance, Mrs. Wheeler's address, "Lands Beneath the Southern Cross," with slides and curios. Her fellow worker also gives a short talk and members and money are solicited. The next day the members of the local union—two and two—are sent out to do home calling the other state officer going with some prominent local woman to the most important places. At noon the workers meet at the church, have lunch, report and then make more calls. Toward evening the speakers go on to the next appointment. When the county is covered with the exception of the largest city, conference is held one afternoon, with a community dinner or banquet at 6:30. Placards three feet square, bearing the pictures of the speakers, help to call the attention of the public to the occasion. Church tables have been arranged, with a friendly rivalry between different denominations to see who can secure the largest attendance. A conference is held all the succeeding day, with a second evening program. The state offers a prize to the county, which in turn offers one to the local unions, for the securing of the largest attendance. The members of the various unions wear bits of different colored ribbon.

Results have more than justified the expenditure of energy. Every place visited has doubled its membership, sometimes trebled it; the budget, a sum equal to one dollar per member, has been raised and enough money has been put into the state treasury to pay the salaries and all expenses of the workers.

Mobilize a Million Members

Third Intensive Membership Campaign for 3 days each Week of 3 Weeks—April 24–May 14

1. Have 3 canvassers for each day in small unions; multiples of 3 in large unions.
2. Interest 3 groups especially: (a) Women in the churches. (b) Young women. (c) Women in business. 3. Get 3 special supplies prepred for intensive campaign. Secure them from National W. C. T. U. Publishing House or state W. C. T. U. headquarters.

MAY WE COUNT ON YOU?

Dear Women Patriots:

The women of this country today face a plain duty in meeting the attack on the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law, of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. The issue is placed squarely before us, and will come up for decision at the Congressional election next fall.

The women of this nation initiated and backed the movement to free our land from the legalized liquor traffic. The women have been the tireless, fearless champions of national prohibition. The women, by standing shoulder to shoulder in the present crisis, will not only hold the prohibition law but secure its observance and thus insure the wide-spread benefits that are the certain result of its enforcement.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union asks you and your friends to join our organization as a protest against the efforts to nullify and repeal the national prohibitory law.

May we count on you to help us by praying, talking, working and voting at the November election for the retention of the present dry laws and their more adequate enforcement?

Yours for a better world,
President of the W. C. T. U.

ANSWERS YOU WILL RECEIVE FROM THE WOMEN OF YOUR COMMUNITY TO AN INVITATION TO JOIN THE W. C. T. U.

"I Want to Enlist"

Dear Mrs. ———:

Did you write that letter asking me to join your organization because you knew my blessed mother was a Crusader? I could almost hear my sainted *mater* saying to me, "Jane, I was in the first Crusade; you must enlist for this last great Crusade to put an end to the enemy of the home." I am unworthy to be the daughter of my self-sacrificing, courageous mother, but I'll do my utmost to represent her in the cause that you are so magnificently promoting. I enclose a check for membership. Count me in as one of your workers.

A CRUSADER'S DAUGHTER.

"I Have Five Sons"

Dear Mrs. ———:

May I thank you most heartily for inviting me to join the W. C. T. U. I read the letter aloud to my husband, and we agreed that there is nothing more important just now than the work you are doing. I have five wonderful reasons growing up in my home to make me heart and soul with you in the campaign against the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. It frightens me to think what it would mean to our five boys if a wet Congress should be elected next fall. But it never will be. The mothers of this country will take care of that. I shall try to get all my friends to join your organization.

Gratefully,
MOTHER OF FIVE.

"Here's My Dollar and Here's My Heart"

Dear Mrs. ———:

If I hadn't received your letter of invitation, I should have called you, or some other W. C. T. U. woman, up on the phone to ask to be admitted to your ranks. I've been reading in the *Literary Digest* of the line-up against the association attacking the Prohibition Amendment, and see that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is mobilizing the mothers for the big campaign. I belong to half a dozen other organizations and while they are doing good work, they don't seem to be specializing on this most important task of holding and enforcing the "Home Protection Law." Because the W. C. T. U. is doing just that, here's my dollar and my heart. Assign me any task and I'll give you of my best.

Enthusiastically,
MEMBER OF MANY CLUBS.

"Of Course I'll Join NOW"

Dear Mrs. ———:

Many times you have asked me to join your union, and always I have given you what seemed to me an adequate excuse—"too busy"—"other interests." But now I hasten to reply, "Yes, a thousand times, yes." I will join you, and I'll put on the white ribbon. Indeed, I feel like wearing half a dozen of them to signify my protest against the efforts of the enemies of prohibition to overturn the dry law. For the sake of the small boy who calls me "Mother" I shall make work for prohibition the paramount interest for the next few months. Command me.

Sincerely,
BUD'S MOTHER.

"Watch Us Come!"

Dear Mrs. ———:

My first impulse when I read your invitation was to give the stereotyped reply that I had so many other responsibilities, etc. Then I began to think what it would mean to my loved foreign missionary interests if we should fail to enforce or hold our prohibitory law. I could hear our workers in far off fields trying to explain to the heathen why Christian America went back on her dry law, and I saw it would be absolutely fatal to all our missionary work. Right then I drew out that membership card you enclosed, signed my name, and drew my check for my annual dues. I am not only going to make it my missionary duty to join you in your campaign but I am going to get every member of our church missionary society, to do the same. Watch us come.

Very Sincerely,
A FOREIGN MISSIONARY ENTHUSIAST.

"I've Changed My Mind"

Dear Sue:

It was generous of you to send me that letter of invitation to become one of you. Have you forgotten how I laughed at you for keeping on with the W. C. T. U. work after we secured national prohibition? What a short-sighted, stupid individual I was to imagine the task was finished. I'm ready to take back all I said and present myself at the next meeting of the union, in my whole armor, ready for the battle with the foes of the dry law. Do you suppose I'm not lying awake nights imagining what it would mean for little Dick and Bert and Paul to grow up in an alcohol-infested world. Give me the very hardest job you have, and I'll tackle it with a whole heart.

Cordially,
MRS. "CHANGED HER MIND."

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Evanston, Illinois, May 11, 1922

Congratulations to Mrs. Vayhinger!

The nomination of Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national W. C. T. U. director of Americanization, as state senator in the Indiana legislature is a telling triumph for prohibition. Her opponent's antagonism to the dry law was well known. Indiana is to be congratulated on having nominated this gifted campaigner in many prohibition battles. She will undoubtedly have the support of the best citizens of the "Hoosier" state, at the coming election.

Cheer for Rhode Island!

A great victory has been won by the prohibition forces of Rhode Island in the passage, at the closing session of the legislature, of a prohibition enforcement law which is most comprehensive. For three years, ever since the refusal by the senate to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, the temperance workers have labored for an enforcement law which should adequately carry out the purpose of the Amendment, and put Rhode Island on a par with the other states of the Union. During this time there has been a remarkable growth of prohibition sentiment. We congratulate our comrades upon this outcome of the long struggle, and look upon it as a happy omen of the result of the nation-wide fight during the coming months, which will culminate at the polls next November.

Mothers' Day—Membership Day

Mothers' Day, May 14, marks the close of the intensive membership drive of three weeks, and on that day thousands of new members will be enrolled in our "home protection" campaign. Every true-hearted mother will count it a privilege to unite with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—"organized mother love"—in its movement to hold and promote the observance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law. To the self-sacrificing service of the mother-hearted women of the past and the present, in large measure, we owe the present law. What more fitting tribute can the children and grandchildren of such mothers pay on this sacred day than to promise to do their utmost to hold and enforce the law for the securing of which their devoted mothers invested so much of their lives.

How Shall I Show My Love?

"In what way can I most fittingly show my love to my own mother, and express my appreciation for all her love and sacrifice?" is the question which is being asked everywhere, silently, if not audibly. The answer is not hard to find. If she is still with you on this Mothers' Day, make her a life member, or if she walks among the immortals, immortalize her here by making her a memorial member, of the organization which, perhaps as does no other, stands for mother-love—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. If she helped to sow the seed which has brought the harvest of the Eighteenth Amendment, do you not think that even in Heaven a note of joy will be added by such a tribute?

The National Cash Register Makes Protest De Luxe

Big Business is making its protest against the efforts to bring back wine and beer. A masterly, comprehensive statement of "What Prohibition has done for America" and how the overturning of the present law and the return of the traffic in wine and beer would waste the people's money and corrupt politics, is the latest number of *American Progress*, the periodical published by the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio.

A slip attached to the big four page, strikingly illustrated document, explains: "A wide-spread effort is now being made to amend the Volstead Act and bring back light wines and beer. This publication has been carefully prepared to meet that movement with what is believed to be a true statement of the facts in the case."

Hundreds of copies were distributed at the Pan-American Conference of Women, conducted by the League of Women Voters, with the significant comment:

"The women of the country can be depended upon to protect the American home and society."

Having Done All

"Having done all, to stand," says Paul. This admonition has been the subject of sermons on resignation, patience, determination, and like qualities for hundreds of years. The emphasis has been on the last word. But it should be noted that Paul, putting first things first, said that one was to stand *after* having done all. In respect to the question of prohibition, having done all we can to insure the failure of the "wet" program, we are to stand, knowing that, if we also labor, we may safely trust results to the Lord.

But how shall we know that we have done all we can? When may we cease endeavors with that conviction? Can we do so before the dry victory has actually been forever won? There are now thirty or more organizations working against prohibition. Shall we have done all if we cease working before they have disbanded, finding their own efforts futile?

There are certain organizations which have recently held their national conventions, and at these meetings the members brought their own liquors or were served by the entertaining towns. Have we done all we can when such flagrant defiance of the laws of the land is laughed about and no voice raised in behalf of law and order?

There are a few colleges in our land where booze parties are held. In one town a rumor went the rounds that the college students were guilty of such "doings" and the rooms of the students were raided during the morning class hours. Nothing was found; but later, a young man who was telling of the raid, remarked, with a grin, "I see by the paper that 'Prexy' is convinced that there is no liquor on the campus. If he only knew!" Until our young people appreciate the difference between fun and law violation, have we done all?

According to statistics many of the violations of the prohibition law have been committed by the foreign-born element of the population. Until these strangers are so Americanized that they will obey the laws of the country to which they have come, have we done all?

It is probable, from the government reports made at the end of the second year of prohibition, that prohibition has been enforced reasonably well during these months. But are we satisfied with a sixty-five per cent, or eignty-five per cent, efficiency of the dry law? Is that "having done all"?

A new generation of nearly thirty million young people is coming up through the schools. After them will come another throng, and then another. With scientific temperance instruction given in the class room, these coming generations will be fortified with knowledge of the effects of alcohol upon the human system. If we allow such instruction to be given up, shall we have done all?

Not long ago Commissioner Haynes addressing New York dry workers, said it was his belief that should the W. C. T. U. and other prohibition agencies cease their agitation and education, it would be but a brief time until all the ground we had gained would be lost. We must not only continue but redouble our efforts.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Kansas Poor Territory for the Citizen's Liberty League

Evidently thirty organizations formed to fight prohibition are not enough to harm it seriously. At least another one has come into being, the Citizens' Liberty League. According to the press this society has been formed because its incorporators believe that the country is going to rack and ruin through the lawlessness created by the purity laws we have, and in order to bring back a bit of freedom and personal liberty they intend to do away with all blue laws, beginning with the Volstead Act.

The League claims Wisconsin as the place of its birth, and declares its intention of getting charters in other states as rapidly as possible. This will not be found so simple a matter as it thinks if the attitude of Kansas is indicative of the sentiment of the whole country, and even though the league should obtain a charter, it is quite possible that it might find the task of gaining adherents a case of "love's labor lost."

"In regard to a corporation of this kind being permitted to transact business in Kansas," L. J. Pettijohn, secretary of state, wrote to the incorporators, as reported by the press, "will say I do not believe the state charter board will approve the application," and members of the charter board have indicated that there might be a tendency to discourage the organization from entering Kansas.

"Explaining to Kansas that liberty and booze are the same thing probably will keep the league pretty busy," is the comment of the Kansas City *Times*, "and if it has anything else on hand it ought to finish it up before it gets on the new job, that is, if time is worth anything in its business."

The *Topeka Journal* does not believe anything would be accomplished, for "such an organization may afford remunerative position for the usual number of officers and clerks as long as its deluded followers are willing to pay their money into the treasury, but that is about all it will accomplish. The fight for complete prohibition enforcement promises to be long, hard and expensive, but it will be won in time. To eradicate completely the drinking of alcoholic liquors may require a generation or two but it will be accomplished finally."

The Bootleggers' Waterloo

History has been made in the east within the last few weeks. The man who believes that prohibition prohibits has been confirmed in his faith, while the wets have been correspondingly dismayed by the recent news that twenty Pennsylvania breweries have been closed by orders from Washington to the state prohibition enforcement headquarters, and that in the 150 trials held, there has been an unbroken record of convictions, verdicts of guilty being found in all cases.

There are a number of reasons why one looking ahead to the probable outcome of these trials would have thought himself justified in predicting something widely different. It is reported that agents of the retail liquor dealers' association made a careful investigation of the panel of jurors, that the talesmen were classified as very wet, wet, dry, or extra dry, and that the majority were said to be in favor of liquor. But shocking indeed to the bootleggers was the conduct of these jurors, who, according to the *North American*, judged according to facts, and seemingly without regard to any personal views regarding liquor. In the earlier cases the juries included women, and the promptness with which verdicts of guilty were returned led the attorneys for the defendants later arraigned to exclude women by challenges. But the men rendered similar verdicts, and the sex theory collapsed. These juries included representative men and women from several counties outside of Philadelphia (in whose United States district court the trials were held), who were put on the list without regard to politics.

"The whole situation has a meaning that goes beyond the concrete result of the trials," said the *North American*. "It signalizes a changed attitude on the part of the entire community. In the face of systematic and defiant criminality it is impossible any longer to revive controversy over the merits of prohibition; the simple and single issue is enforcement of the constitution and the law.

"Statutes of this kind, against which powerful interests organize resistance and employ far-reaching measures of evasion, do not enforce themselves; they can be made effective only through persistent, vigorous application of the law by all the agencies of government concerned—the department of justice, the prohibition bureau, the prosecuting officers, the courts and the juries. Not until the efforts of these result in making convictions of lawbreakers and their adequate punishment the rule, will enforcement become a reality.

"The demonstration which is now being given in this city will go far to cure the bootlegging interests of their delusion that the law is weak and its enforcement impossible. Not less important will be the building up of a force of public opinion which will back the government and the court in a war of extermination against a sordid and criminal traffic."

The Prohibition Unit of the Treasury Department, United States Government

(Continued from Page Five)

partment transmits these cases to the United States Attorney in the territory in which the alleged offense occurred for action by the Federal courts.

Assessments and fines often are imposed for violation of the Prohibition law when in the judgment of the Department of Justice officials such is advisable, instead of the imposition of jail or prison sentences. It may be that a term in jail in addition to a fine is thought proper. An important feature of the work done by the Legal Division is the interpretation of laws bearing upon prohibition and anti-narcotic questions and of regulations put into effect by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the enforcement of these laws.

The organization of the Federal Prohibition Unit as of March 1, 1922, was as follows:

Bureau (at Washington), 561 persons; Field, under the head of mobile force, thirteen field supervisors, seventy-two general prohibition agents, one general prohibition agent, temporary; forty-five Federal prohibition agents.

Field, director's forces, fifty-one Federal prohibition directors, fourteen assistant directors, thirty-two heads field force, one acting head field force, twenty-seven legal advisers, sixty-five group heads, 998 agents, twenty temporary agents, 391 warehouse agents, seventy-seven temporary warehouse agents, thirteen chemists, seven narcotic field force, 159 narcotic officers, twenty-one narcotic clerks.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Memories Mother Leaves to Me

Verne B. Brown

I'll never feel another hand like Mother's hand, I trow;
It hypnotized my aches and cares and drove them out; just how
That hand of hers could do it is a mystery to me.
But Mother's hand could turn the trick; it kept one fellow free
From pains and stains that bruise and smart—
That hand of Mother's touched my heart.

I'll never hear another voice like Mother's voice, I'm sure;
It sounded love-notes in my soul and helped me to keep pure
The thoughts that surged within me. As I mingle with the throng
The echo of that voice of hers helps me to hate the wrong
And choose the right, when there's a choice—
No boy forgets his Mother's voice.

I'll never see another smile like Mother's smile, I know;
'Twas Mother's smile put pluck in me, enheart'ning me to go
The stony road when there the path of duty clearly lay.
That smile told me that Mother staked her faith on me; each day
That image lingers, Mother's smile—
'Tis that, my friend, makes life worth while.

I'll never know another prayer like Mother's prayer for me;
I'm sure that when to God she went to plead on bended knee,
That Heaven's business paused awhile, and angels listened there
And chorused "Hallelujah" when they heard my Mother's prayer.
The Heavens smiled with radiant joy
When Mother prayed to save her boy.

My Mother's hand whose healing touch could smooth out all my pain;
My Mother's voice—through boyhood's days it calls to me again;
Her smile that scattered sunshine 'mongst the folks who saw her face;
That prayer of hers ascending to the inner throne of grace—
These treasures in my memory
Are riches Mother leaves to me.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

May 8-14—Membership Week.
May 14—Mothers' Day.

Stabilizing Public Sentiment For Prohibition in Colorado

Adrianna Hungerford, State President

For two forenoons recently the senate chamber of the state house in Denver, Colorado, rang with total abstinence, prohibition and law enforcement facts and arguments. The occasion was the state oratorical contest for eighth-graders; twenty-seven counties were represented.

The state superintendent of public instruction, Miss Katherine L. Craig, sent out the rules and topics for the contest. There were local and county contests, and the winners in the latter were eligible to the state contest. The topics were: "Self-Control;" "Total Abstinence;" "The Volstead Act;" "Frances E. Willard;" "The War and Prohibition;" "The Relation of Industry to Prohibition;" "Does Prohibition Prohibit?" "Prohibition Through Education."

The preparation made by the contestants, and the spirit with which most of them delivered their orations, were creditable, and indicated that the speakers had grasped the vital importance of the subjects discussed. Prohibition was upheld, honorable mention made of the work of the W. C. T. U., and Frances E. Willard proclaimed the "uncrowned Queen of America." Russell Smith, an eleven-year-old boy from a small mining camp in the mountains, won first place and on his return home was greeted by the assembled population.

The Lions Club of Denver entertained the contestants at a theater party, an automobile ride and a luncheon, where the first and second prize winners with their orations "took the men off their feet." Two members of the Lions Club served on the committee of judges of which the state president was chairman. Teachers and pupils, by appealing to state headquarters for literature, recognized the aid the W. C. T. U. can give. This contest has had a state-wide influence and helped to stabilize public sentiment for prohibition.

Stickers

If the efforts of reformers are to be successful, their work must not be done spasmodically in the enthusiasm of the moment. The destructive forces are working twenty-four hours per day, three hundred and sixty-five days per annum. The reformers must become "stickers" to their job. The committee for the World's W. C. T. U. convention have discovered a method by which every temperance worker may become a twenty-four hour worker for the cause. Just enclose $3.00 for a thousand or 50 cents for a hundred and say "Stickers," to

MRS. J. B. SCOTT, 503 S. 46th St.,
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In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to THE UNION SIGNAL, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add five cents to pay cost of exchange on checks or drafts on local banks. Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life:

MRS. REBECCA K. BYLES of Central union, Denver, Colorado. In Pennsylvania, twenty years ago, Mrs. Byles served as president of Mercer county; later, as president of Central union, Denver, which was organized by Frances E. Willard, she succeeded in building it into the largest in the state. She arranged for W. C. T. U. speakers in church societies when the organization was not popular; instituted the annual legislative breakfast; helped in all campaigns for prohibition in Denver and Colorado. Mrs. Byles also held the office of state superintendent of Soldiers and Sailors, and recently had charge of Fairs and Exhibits. For years her name appeared on the honor roll of solicitors for THE UNION SIGNAL.

MRS. MARTHA B. KEIGHLEY of Vineland, New Jersey. For nearly forty years a member of the Vineland W. C. T. U., and for nearly sixteen years its president, she was always intensely interested in all departments of the organization. Her beautiful home was always open to guests, many who were prominent in the cause of temperance finding a hearty welcome there, among them national as well as state W. C. T. U. officers. Mrs. Keighley was also an active worker in the church, a member of the board of lady visitors of the Vineland Training School for Feeble Minded Children, a trustee of the Historical Society, interested in all that has to do with the achievement and uplift of humanity and a liberal giver of financial support as well. On her eightieth birthday anniversary she was made a life member of the W. C. T. U. by the local union. She will be greatly missed, but has fought the good fight, and her works will follow her.

MRS. CHRISTENA DANN, charter member of the Rouses Point (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. An efficient, as well as an always faithful worker, she will be greatly missed by her comrades.

REV. A. J. HUGHES, honorary member of the Acworth (Georgia) W. C. T. U. When the cause was unpopular, he bravely stood in the forefront and with untiring zeal continued writing and speaking for prohibition until the day of his home going. No man in Georgia, it is said, deserves more credit for creating sentiment for temperance, or to bring state-wide prohibition. His life was a blessing to the state.

All Aboard For the Membership Drive April 24—May 14

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHIN HOUSE,
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OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Religion and the College Student

Clyde Dwight, State Superintendent of Evangelistic Work for the Y. P. B., Alfred University, N. Y.

If I were asked to give from observation the average college student's attitude toward religion, you might disagree with me. I have been forced to believe that the college student has a deep religious vein. My work has been with men that represent all types of the college-bred. There is always a tendency to judge persons by their outward expression and our conception or interpretation of religion. It is wise to consider the student's training, personality and thought background.

While in the college office a few weeks ago, a letter of one of the student's parents was brought to my attention. Everything but the religious welfare was in the background. The parent was willing to sacrifice all for this sacred part of the student's life.

The department of English has a habit of asking the freshmen to write their autobiographies as a class assignment. This information, unknown to the freshmen, is tabulated for future reference. A large per cent mentioned their church relations as one of the big things of their lives.

While conducting Bible studies among the students under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., we found it necessary to learn what was the psychology and thought background of our pupils. To the question, what makes a real man, about twenty-two qualities were named, which for convenience were classified under six heads in order of their frequency. These attributes were written up on individual cards without signatures in order to obtain uninfluenced results. The list is as follows: (1) Truthfulness; (2) Strength of Character; (3) High Ideals; (4) Kindness; (5) Christian Spirit; (6) Politeness.

I realize that I have merely raised the questions of whether religion plays an important part in the life of the college student and the interpretation which the student may have. There is not space in this article to classify the student thought or give the reaction to college life. The means of expression, the evolution in the material and spiritual world would be interesting to work up in some other article.

In concluding, there is a poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox that is very typical of student thought along the line of kindness, which runs as follows:

"So many Gods, so many creeds;
So many ways that wind and wind;
While just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs."

The Onward March Along the Y. P. B. Highway

Fisk University, Tennessee, has just closed a successful Y. P. B. membership campaign. The enrollment was increased from 48 to 87.

Pennsylvania reports thirty new Y. P. B.'s organized since the state W. C. T. U. convention in October.

Miss Dorothy Wheale spent two weeks in Delaware where, as a part of her work, she organized two new Branches.

As a result of two weeks in Iowa, Mrs. Fannie A. Drummond, national field worker, secured 270 Y. P. B. pledges and organized several Branches. A visit to Penn College was greatly enjoyed by the students, who responded to the appeal for enlistment in our cause.

Mrs. Maude Perkins will visit five of the state Y. P. B. conventions in June and July. She will spend ten days in Florida. June 26-27 will be given to the Ohio convention at Toledo; June 28-29 to the Pennsylvania convention at DuBois; July 1-2 to Delaware; and July 4-6 to the New York convention at Cook Academy, Montour Falls.

An invitation has been given Miss Anna Gordon to visit several of these conventions and it is hoped that the young people may enjoy the presence of the National W. C. T. U. president.

The Frances Willard union of Salt Lake City, Utah, reports fine uplift as the result of three days' work by Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national Y. P. B. secretary. She spoke at the assembly hour at the West high school, before 1,200 students, and after an informal reception and luncheon, delivered a talk on W. C. T. U. methods. On Sunday she addressed three different churches, and a young people's meeting, all interested audiences. Her delightful personality and convincing statements encouraged members already enrolled and was the means. of adding from 20 to 25 new members.

About sixty young people gathered at the Woman's Community building in Ithaca, N. Y., recently, for the spring rally of the Young People's Branch of Tompkins county, Miss Maud Pratt, county general secretary, presiding. After a song and devotional service, the question, "Why Sign the Triple Pledge," was ably answered by Mrs. Margaret Mapes, and "Why Read THE UNION SIGNAL?" in the absence of Mrs. Zella Baker, by Mrs. Mary B. Wood, state corresponding secretary and president of the Ithaca W. C. T. U. Mrs. Anna Holmes told of the value of the Young People's Branch. A debate on the question, "Resolved, that men did more than women to secure the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment," caused considerable merriment. An interesting blackboard talk was given by the president of the state federation of the Y. P. B., P. L. Dunn, who spoke on "Essentials of a Model Meeting." The program of the afternoon was brought to a close in a forum, the presidents of the local unions presenting their views on the relation of the Y. P. B. to the W. C. T. U. The last speaker, Mrs. Mary B. Wood, gave a helpful resumé, and a charge to the young people on present day opportunities. A speaking contest, in which representatives from several Branches presented original three-minute speeches on law enforce-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Group at Iowa Y. P. B. Convention

Law Enforcement in West Washington Vigorous and Full of Vim

Mary E. Brown, President West Washington W .C. T. U.

West Washington W. C. T. U. has, during 1922, been privileged to have the services of two national workers. Rev. Lida M. Herrick, organizer and lecturer, gave several months to special work in the schools, also general W. C. T. U. activities. Several new unions, new members, weak unions strengthened and others started on the way to organization, all stand to her credit. Her efforts have been appreciated.

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national Y. P. B. secretary, sent out by "Mother National" to conduct membership conferences in the states of the northwest, spent twelve days with us. Seven conferences, two special meetings, several high schools and one mid-year institute were addressed by her. Interest was deepened, and the vital need for active pre-election work emphasized. Plans for membership campaigns were also outlined and the necessity of reaching and educating the young people made plain. Mrs. Perkins' presence and work were greatly appreciated and those who enjoyed the opportunity of hearing her are anxious to have her return.

In spite of much illness during the winter and spring, many local institutes have been held. Enforcement of the prohibitory law is one of the vital interests of the state because of our proximity to British Columbia and our vast coast line. The faithful women continue to render valuable assistance to both state and Federal officers. Headquarters serves as a sort of a clearing-house for reports from all over the state, passing them on to the respective officers.

Our intensive membership campaign has been postponed to May 7-26 because of much illness, lateness of the membership conferences, and other reasons, but plans are under way and substantial gains are expected.

Law Enforcement Activities Worthy of Note

Law enforcement activities of the Federal prohibition director for the state of Washington have been carried forward so quietly that some have questioned whether anything of value was being accomplished, but those privileged to know the facts realize that this lack of publicity does not, by any means, indicate idleness or inefficiency, but rather, a wise withholding of some of the plans by which the larger operations of the "booze runners" are circumvented. The enforcement officers of the northwest, municipal, state and Federal, have organized with sub-groups in all cities and they meet regularly to discuss and formulate scientific, practical plans for the work, thus securing *necessary* unity and co-operation.

Millard T. Hartson, collector of internal revenue, and Thomas P. Revelle, U. S. district attorney, are doing all in their power to assist the prohibition director in his arduous task. Probably no state in the Union has a more earnest, conscientious trio of Federal officials endeavoring, in co-operation, to do their full duty in connection with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Roy C. Lyle, prohibition director, believes that ninety per cent of the whisky smuggled from British Columbia into the state of Washington is first shipped into the province from the United States, ostensibly for legitimate purposes, then smuggled back for bootlegging activities. Canada uses practically *no imported* alcohol, so the vast quantities which have been going across the border from the United States evidently have not been for consumption there. Conferences with officials in British Columbia have resulted in the issuance of an order by U. S. Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, forbidding the sending of whisky from the United States into Canada without the "O. K." of Washington's state director, Roy C. Lyle. This is believed to be a most far-reaching and helpful ruling and should result in the cutting off of most of the supplies which have been run into Washington by fast launch and automobile.

It is stated that the wholesale liquor houses in British Columbia are being attacked by both wet and dry sympathizers to an extent which Mr. Lyle believes makes it a question of but a short time when their operations will be greatly restricted or they will be forced out of business altogether. To this end, both Provincial and Federal officers are agitating and urging restrictions and taxations.

A special campaign against "soft drink" places, and wines purchased for ostensible use in Jewish tabernacle services, is quietly under way in the cities of the state. Mr. John Hazeltine, prohibition chief for the northwest states, and Mr. Lyle, are trying to educate the public as to the conditions under which moonshine is manufactured. Their enjoyment is undisguised as they tell of the gnats, flies, rags and rats, often found in the vats from which the "shine" is distilled, but the amusement vanishes when reference is made to the metallic poisons which also find their way into it from the coils of the still. They are anxious that the public shall know these facts, nauseating though they be.

As the officers of Canada and the United States are striving to cut off the supplies smuggled into Washington and the enforcement officers of the state to look after the moonshine and bootleg gentry, we feel confident that we shall soon climb to one hundred per cent enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Badge of White Ribbon

John M. Doan

There are splendid decorations
Worn in many foreign lands,
Won by feats of martial valor
And bestowed by royal hands.
There are many mystic orders
With regalia, silk and gold,
Tracing back their hoary legends
To the distant days of old.
Not one stands for higher purpose,
Not one emblem near so fair,
As the bow of snowy ribbon
That my mother used to wear.

'Twas a badge of moral courage,
Of ideals, high and grand,
And the bearer pledged to serving
"God and Home and Native Land."
Ah! the battles fierce and many,
And the martyrs, not a few,
Fell upon that field of glory
Ere the prophets' dream came true.
'Twas indeed a soldier's chevron,
'Twas indeed a Croix de Guerre,
Was that bow of snow-white ribbon
That my mother used to wear.

Far across the widening chasm
Of the intervening years,
Comes the memory of that ribbon
Jeweled with a mother's tears.
Like some beacon, bright, unfailing,
It has lighted up the road;
It restrained my feet from wand'ring,
It has kept me close to God.
Now—a silver chain—it binds me,
And each link a mother's prayer,
Is the memory of that ribbon
That my mother used to wear.

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You Will Like These Solos
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O Mother Mine.
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THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

The Onward March Along the Y. P. B. Highway

(Continued from Page Eleven)

ment, was a feature of the well-attended evening session. Miles Newton of Forest Home was announced the winner. The addresses of the evening were given by Sidney Ayres of Penn Yan, state musical director, and Professor Harry Guthmann of Syracuse University, vice president of the state federation of the Y. P. B. Mr. Guthmann chose for his theme, "Our Companionship with Books," and cited numerous instances where the young people from various walks of life had, through the medium of home and spare-time study of worth-while books risen to eminent positions in their respective fields.

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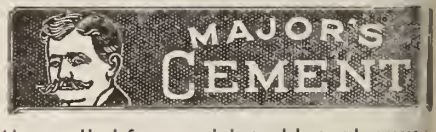

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Jack's Clouds Dispelled.
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Mary Forest's Bequest.
The New Recruit.
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Suggestions for Flower Mission Day Program. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
A Flower Mission Brochure. (Short poems by Anna A. Gordon.) Price, per dozen, 10 cents; per 100, 60 cents.
Record Cards. Price, per dozen, 20 cents; per 100, $1.20.
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Resolution Passed by Shreveport (La.) Rotary Club

Whereas, there can be no bootlegger without patrons, and

Whereas, every citizen that patronizes any manufacturer and seller of intoxicants in any form or manner is an abettor of such violations of the prohibition laws of our country and is guilty of thwarting the intent and purpose of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States and should be punished accordingly, therefore

Be it resolved, that this Rotary Club with its entire individual membership subscribes itself to the above statements as being facts, and places itself upon record with this resolve to assist the officers in this vicinity and elsewhere where opportunity is had, to enforce the prohibition laws rigidly and effectively until such laws are annulled or proven to be worthy of a permanent place with all other good laws.

God thought to give the sweetest thing
In His Almighty power
To Earth; and deeply pondering
What it should be, one hour
In fondest joy, and love of heart
Outweighing every other
He moved the gates of heaven apart,
And gave to Earth a mother.
—*Selected.*

Philadelphia Has Prospered Under Prohibition

The other week a great law enforcement rally was held in Philadelphia. Thousands of citizens crowded into the Academy of Music and voiced their enthusiasm for the prohibition law and good laws, in general. Among the speakers was Joseph M. Steele, president of the Law Enforcement League of the city, who, according to press reports, dealt with the local conditions under prohibition as follows:

"Recently a lot of dust has been thrown in the eyes of the people. The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, engendered the strenuous opposition of all engaged in the liquor business.

"Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, because of their recognized leadership, have been made the battleground of the bootleggers in an attempt to make it appear that the people demand a restoration of rum. It is the most futile fiction ever conceived.

"The benefits which have accrued to our city since the enactment of the prohibition law include a much lower death rate, a greater purchasing power, increased home buying, building association membership and savings bank accounts, a marked decrease in the number of inmates of almshouses and jails and a general increase of happiness among our citizens.

"To show the real state of the public mind and to encourage the law enforcement officers, city, state and national, in the full performance of their duty, the Law Enforcement League was organized. The eagerness with which thousands and thousands of citizens have signed our membership cards is a robust refutation of the claim that a great majority desire the return of liquor."

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Total Abstinence Must be Taught.
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, he is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Pitying her, he tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepfather come for a visit. Admitting to her mother that she has yielded to her husband's insistence that she drink, she is told that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again.)

CHAPTER XIV.

The Fortescues and their visitors were to dine at the chaplain's next evening. Mrs. Mortimer felt eager to meet him and his wife, and was filled with the desire to find friends for Angela who should be a comfort and protection to her and to whom she could go for counsel.

She had heard an extremely fine sermon from the Padre on Christmas-day, and felt that he was a good and reliable man. She determined to confide in him, if she found him to be what she imagined. Therefore, out of two invitations to dinner which had reached them for that evening, she asked that this one from the chaplain's wife should be accepted.

Mr. Selwyn, the Padre Sahib, was a senior chaplain, in receipt of good pay. His bungalow was a large and well-appointed one. His wife was much younger than himself, and was a frivolous little woman who entered into all the gaieties of the station.

It was a small dinner party, eight in all. As they entered the drawing-room, Angela started back and said, "Oh!" in a voice of surprise.

Two young men faced them, on either side of Mrs. Selwyn. One was standing leaning down towards her in conversation. It was Bertram Harford. He had not seen Angela, but she recognized him in an instant. Her face flushed and her eyes brightened, and a spring of joy bubbled up in her heart. Introductions were made, and the two claimed previous acquaintance quite naturally.

Angela, as a recent bride and wife of the Deputy Commissioner, was taken in to dinner by Mr. Selwyn. Harford sat opposite to her. She scanned his face when he was occupied with his neighbor, and came to the conclusion that he did not look as well as when they parted on board ship.

"Mr. Harford is a new comer; he has been transferred here to fill the place of Mr. Tilden, who has gone on furlough," said the Padre.

Angela glanced at him with a look of pleased surprise.

"He will be a great addition to Seraneb society."

"You think so?"

"Yes, and a great help to you in your work."

"How do you mean?"

"He is so good and self-denying, he wants to help everyone," she said in a low voice. Harford was busy talking, and did not hear this. He noticed, however, that Angela refused the wine offered, and drank water, and the light of satisfaction gleamed in his eyes. When the champagne appeared, Mr. Selwyn, looking at Angela's glass, which though filled, remained untouched, said,

"Mrs. Fortescue, I want you to taste this; it is a particular vintage sent me from France, said to be unique of its kind."

"Thanks, but I do not drink champagne."

"But just to please me; I want your verdict; ladies have a fine taste in wine."

Angela looked round at him entreatingly; her color faded.

"I am sure it will do you good; you have touched nothing yet."

Fortescue, who was next but one, said, "Drink it, Angela, you are looking pale!"

She gave him a glance of reproach.

The scent of the wine called to her, she longed to drink it. Unwilling to appear conspicuous, she lifted the glass to her lips and tasted it. Suddenly the color rushed in a flood over face and neck, and she set it down with a gesture of disgust.

"What is wrong; is it not good?" asked her host.

She leaned towards him, and said in an excited whisper, "Mr. Selwyn, the wine is all right, it is myself that I am disgusted with! I know this delicious drink is a poison to me, yet I am so very weak, and so much afraid of the opinion of others, that I drink at your invitation, against my conscience, and against my mind and heart, yes, against my reputation!"

He was appalled by her words, and murmured something apologetically.

"Don't apologize! hate me! despise me! make me wince! It is the kindest action on your part." She went on in a louder key, and clasped her hands in a passion of entreaty, drawing quick, deep breaths.

"You are surprised; you do not know what this temptation is to me. Tell me, if you had a friend walking with you, and he was on the edge of a precipice, would you push him over?"

"How can you ask?"

"Well, that is what you moderate drinkers are doing. You offer drink to men and women, some of whom have the awful taint of inherited inebriety, and morally you push them over the precipice to the edge of which they are clinging, and they sink and sink until lost."

"Mrs. Fortescue, you appall me."

"It is true, true, true! You do it in hospitality, in kindness—it is dire cruelty. You drink good health in that which brings bad health. Oh, the idiotic customs of our English people!"

She laughed and went on in the same concentrated tone of bitterness:

"I went to a wedding the other day, a big affair, crowds! It was hot and dusty; there was nothing provided for the guests but champagne: not a drop of water, nor tea, nor coffee, nor lemonade. I was parched with thirst; it was alcohol or nothing." She went on more quietly, "Mr. Selwyn, you as a Padre could do much to alter these customs—why do you not?"

By this time the whole table, aware of some electric emotion, were silent, listening to Angela. Her husband looked deeply annoyed, and bit his lips. Her mother leaned forward, eagerly gazing at her daughter. Harford sat quiet, the look of satisfaction deepening in his eyes.

Angela became aware of the attention concentrated on herself. With an effort she regained self-possession, and said to Mr. Selwyn, "Don't trouble to answer my question now; tell me afterward what you think."

Conversation reverted to its conventional flow, but all felt a sense of discomfort. As the ladies rose to go, she caught Harford's eyes fixed on her with approbation.

Her heart leaped. "He is glad," she said to herself, and this comforted her for the look of annoyance and wounded vanity from her husband.

When the men came in, Harford drew to Angela's side with a book, and showing it to her, said quietly, "Bravo, Mrs Fortescue; you maintained your position."

She thanked him sadly, feeling lo and weary after her recent excitemen and apprehensive of her husband's di pleasure.

"Tell me about yourself. What ha you been doing? Do you like India?"

"To the last question, Yes; to the fir —doing the ordinary work of an a sistant Civil Servant in a small Indi station. I am here for six months more."

"I am so glad." She said this with affected pleasure, and his heart went c with pity, for he saw she was thoroughly happy. The lovely girl of t voyage had altered, the freshness a innocent look had gone. But she w very beautiful, and there was a cert pathos in her appealing face.

He gazed down at her as she sat w head somewhat averted, unconsciou admiring the curve of her slender n where its soft whiteness disappea from view beneath the billowy chif of her dress.

The moment they were alone, For cue said roughly to Angela, "Wha a scene you made at the dinner tal ! Kindly abstain from such in the futu ; you lower me in the eyes of the stati "

"Forgive me, Frank; I could not l p it."

She pondered, nevertheless, on e strange egoism of the man who thou at of himself first in every situation of life.

The brief Christmas rains which e- fresh the dry brightness of the In an winter were over when Fortescue n- nounced one morning at breakfast at his camp life must begin.

"I am under Government orders t go on tour for several months each year nd this is the most favorable time, b re the heat begins."

"What is your work?" inquired M rti- mer.

"I have a district under my sup vi- sion; I visit villages and towns, exa ine revenue questions, with subordinat of- ficials; hear complaints; receive eti- tions; cast an eye on education ind public works, and act as judicia of- ficer."

"You are, in fact, the Govern of your district."

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"Yes, and judge. A district officer is responsible for about a million people. Well, Angela, will you and your mother and Mr. Mortimer join me? If so, we will take Divan Singh and the servants."

"We must leave India at the end of February and we wish to visit a few places first," replied Mr. Mortimer, "but I for one would like to experience camp life in India."

"Yes, let us all go," said Mrs. Mortimer, looking at her daughter, who with sad eyes was regarding her mother eagerly. "We shall be more together, and less interrupted by festivities, shall we not?"

"Certainly; but don't think you will have to rough it. We can make you as comfortable as in this bungalow. We Indian officials are compelled to give ourselves some of the comforts of home in our tents, for we reside in them for months and do serious work. We have for the sake of efficiency to avoid exposing ourselves to privations and discomforts!"

Fortescue said this with his air of importance.

Preparations were begun at once, and at the end of the week they were ensconced in two fine large tents. A good tent is made with an inner and outer covering, for one is not enough to protect from the fierce Indian sun. It is hung inside with curtains of fine embroidered stuffs and furnished with every comfort in the way of chairs and writing tables, bedsteads and mosquito curtains, dressing table and mirror, folding chests of drawers, and each person has his properly equipped bath-room with zinc tubs. The official has his office with his clerk, his typist, his copyist and transcriber, his records and his letter files, his documents and books of reference.

What makes all this possible is the abundance of cheap transit power, available in man and beast. When you travel in the East you realize the cheapness of the human creature, and the animals at command are only slightly dearer. The horse, the camel, and even the elephant, are to be had when required. When a Deputy Commissioner travels, the headman of the next village is informed that so many men, and so many animals, and so much food, will be needed, and they are forthcoming, and the Government settles the bill. The money is paid through native officials and does not always reach the right people, such is the squeezing system common to India.

It was a merry, happy party that assembled round the dinner-table that first day in camp. The meal was served with the usual accompaniments of fine linen, glass and silver. Orders that flowers sent by special messenger from the bungalow should reach them each day, gave the usual floral decorations to the table. Divan Singh and bearers in spotless white waited upon the party. Little wine was drunk, Fortescue alone taking it. Angela had not touched any since her mother's revelation and her husband had not appeared to notice her refusal. One heart was rejoicing, and that was Divan Singh's, as he saw the Mem Sahiba's glass unfilled night after night. He told himself that the Great God in Heaven had heard his prayers.

One morning, when the dew clung to the scant grass, and a tender blue haze softened the flat yellow distance that was bounded by thin lines of mango trees, with here and there a stately toddy-palm, Angela, in her early stroll, came upon Divan Singh stooping over a recumbent figure, and expostulating in loud tones. On nearer approach, she saw it was her khansama (cook), who lay upon the ground in an apparently semi-conscious condition.

"What is the matter? Is he ill?" she asked of Divan Singh.

"Huzoor!" he replied, salaaming; "this Shib Das very much drunk. Him drink sharab all night!"

Angela looked with repugnance at the drunkard who rolled his head from side to side, and mumbled "Wah! wah!' in a senseless way.

Snddenly a slender figure in red trousers, draped over face and shoalders in a dirty white chuddar, darted from the servants' quarters, flung herself on the ground beside the man, and began pounding him vigorously.

"Son of a pig, wake up! wake up! The Mem Sahib is here: she sees thy shame and pollution. Thou wilt starve for thy sins! Thy name is a reproach on this earth, because thou drinkest the wicked water of the Jesus religion!"

Angela was horrified. "What does she mean by the 'Jesus religion'?"

"She speaks thus because her husband learned to drink strong wine from his former master, who gave it to him." Then turning to the woman he said, "*Chup rao* (be quiet), Sunnia; go, shameless woman."

"I will not go, Mem Sahiba, protector of the poor; thy slave has not one pice to buy a meal for the children; they starve."

"She has no food, does she say, Divan?"

"Yes, Huzoor, all the wages are gone for drink!"

"Poor creatures! There is a rupee, Sunnia! Get food, and don't let your husband touch the money." Then turning to Divan she said, with a reproachful look, "Surely you can protect him from this temptation. You have authority over the servants."

"Mem Sahiba, I try, try, try, all the time; for a month he gives sharab up, then breaks out again. Thy servant must hire a new khansama, or the presence will have no breakfast."

"But he is a Mohammedan, I was told, and they do not drink; it is against their religion."

"True, Huzoor! but he is mad for it, and takes it though he knows he is going to hell, and his wife's heart breaks, and his children starve."

Angela moved away, feeling helpless and sad. Another victim of alcohol! She knew in the depths of her heart that she had the same taste as this degraded being. He was the first drunken wretch she had seen in India, and she felt she could not even touch him with her dainty shoe, so loathsome he seemed to her. A panic seized her. "What if I gave way to temptation! How much better should *I* be?"

She sought her mother. "Mother, don't leave me, will you?"

"What do you mean, dear?"

"I'm afraid if you leave me, I cannot persevere in my abstinence from alcohol."

"My child, do not say so; you are growing stronger and able to stand alone. We *must* go, for your husband cannot and does not wish to make a home for us with you. Before we leave, we will ask Dr. Kathleen Scott to be a friend to you. But, my child, there is a friend to whom you can always go. Your Father in Heaven, He will strengthen and help you in your time of need."

"Oh, Mother, pray now that I may be able to resist this temptation! The loathsomeness of it is so terrible. I have just seen our khansama dead drunk, and it has come to me that some day I may be like that!"

"God forbid, my dear child! Cheer up, and put your faith in God!"

"If only Frank were different, but he is not a help to me! Mother, he promised to love, honor and cherish me. I think he loves himself, not me!"

"Hush, dearest, he is your husband for better, for worse; if you think it is for worse, you have still to abide by him, you know."

"Ah, Mother! how much I have learned of life lately! How I wish I could be your little girl again!"

Mrs. Mortimer sighed, but did not reply.

(To be continued)

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Keep Up the Good Work!

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

If space allowed, we would be delighted to publish the names of all the local unions who have one hundred per cent Trio Teams. The number keeps increasing, and we are anticipating some fine day a heavy mail, reporting many counties ready to go on the county Honor Roll, and then in the next week's paper will appear a whole column, perhaps, two, of one hundred per cent Trio Team Counties. Did we hear someone ask if we were dreaming? Not a bit. It will be like the buds working so quietly that we are surprised when some morning we wake up to find a tree white with blossoms.

Minnesota, District No. 12, sent in three counties at one time. Other districts can do the same, and will! Keep up the good work!

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

I have never missed a copy of THE UNION SIGNAL for over 37 years.

AGNES YOUNG,
Eskridge, Kans.

I so much enjoy and value our UNION SIGNAL which I have taken for many years, and do want to assure you of my appreciation and thanks for all your painstaking labor these many years to make it all it has been, and is, more and more, to our great and blessed organization for "God, and Home and Everyland."

Mrs. Charlotte T. Hill,
Williamsburg, Mass.

THE UNION SIGNAL has the most complete practical resumé of vital political facts of any paper I read.

Mrs. M. J. Sweet,
126 Pasadena Ave.,
Highland Park, Mich.

There are four UNION SIGNALS taken by four officers of our union—3 weekly and 1 monthly. We hope to add more to the list and also to secure a number of subscriptions to the YOUNG CRUSADER. We hope to do more along the line of work with children and young people during the coming year.

Grace A. Adams,
Beeville, Texas.

I am already a subscriber and the enclosed subscriptions complete the Trio Team of the Loyal W. C. T. U. I cannot understand how any W. C. T. U. member can do without our UNION SIGNAL. When I am told that things are worse now than before we had prohibition (and you know there are people who say that whether or not they believe it) I simply hand them one of my UNION SIGNALS and tell them to "Read that".

Mrs. Emma Heaslett,
Loyal, Wis.

I am lost, simply lost, without THE UNION SIGNAL. I am responsible for our W. C. T. U. column in the local paper. I certainly must have the paper and that right soon, because I cannot be responsible for an authentic up-to-date temperance column without it.

Yours with thankfulness that we have THE UNION SIGNAL,

Mrs. Hattie C. Whipple,
Cornell, Wis.

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Prohibition is a failure, of course. It isn't enforced. You've heard that often enough so that if you don't believe it you must be hard to convince. Nevertheless, would you care to be a bootlegger right now if you were seeking a safe and steadily remunerative occupation? Come to think of it, it is, for a fact, the opponents of prohibition rather than the supporters who are proclaiming the failure in enforcement. Why should they worry if the thing isn't working?—*Palo Alto* (Calif.) *Times.*

Effects of Alcohol on Performance in Sport Activities

In the *Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift* (Munich) for February 3, 1922, Herxheimer discusses the effect of alcohol on the functions of the body in general and more particularly in connection with sport activities. Experiments on thirty-one athletes showed that the ingestion of small quantities of alcohol (7 gm. of 96 per cent alcohol, diluted) four to six minutes before the men entered upon 100 meter runs and 100 meter swims reduced their performance considerably. Runners who received no alcohol ran the course in about two-tenths of a second less than those to whom the dose of alcohol was given. The results for the swimmers who were given no alcohol were also correspondingly better. This corresponded to a gain of 2 meters in the course.

Quiz: Organized Mother-Love

1. What, according to settlement workers, has prohibition accomplished in Chicago?
2. What is the Prohibition Unit? Name the subdivisions of the field forces.
3. What are some of the duties of the inspectors? Of the legal division?
4. Discuss the appropriateness of Mother's Day being also W. C. T. U. Membership Day.
5. Briefly tell the stories of membership gains in Columbus (Ga.) and other places, and discuss the adaptation of some of the plans for your own union.
6. What six reasons are given by women in their acceptance of invitations to join the W. C. T. U.?
7. When can the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations safely cease to function?
8. With what defeats are bootleggers meeting in Philadelphia?
9. How has public sentiment for prohibition been promoted in Colorado by the W. C. T. U. and the schools?
10. What has been accomplished for law enforcement in West Washington?

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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POPULARIZING PROHIBITION IN CHINA

A group of delegates present at the National W. C. T. U. convention in Shanghai, China, the first ever held in that country by women without the aid of foreigners. In the second row, the second from the right of the reader is Frances Willard Wang.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

WORK OF INTERDEPARTMENTAL SOCIAL HYGIENE BOARD SHOULD BE CONTINUED—HOUSE PASSES SOLDIER HOSPITAL BILL—WINE AND BEER AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION PROPOSED IN HOUSE—CHINA RATIFIES PACTS OF ARMS PARLEY—GREAT SAVING UNDER BUDGET SYSTEM—BILLS TO PROMOTE PHYSICAL EDUCATION INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS — TWO WOMEN NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Work of Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board Should be Continued

Representative Kahn of California has introduced a bill in the House—H. R. 11490—to enlarge the powers and duties of the United States Department of Justice so as to enable that department to take over the law enforcement and protective work against prostitution near military and naval stations. This work is now being done by the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, of which our own Dr. Valeria Parker is executive secretary. Women's organizations endorse this transfer.

The bill carries an appropriation of $325,000, which is an increase over the present appropriation, because the protection the Board is now giving the armed forces in the continental United States, would be extended to cover similar stations in the insular possessions and the Panama Canal Zone.

The bill also provides protection for ex-soldiers and sailors stationed in hospitals and elsewhere who are not protected under the present Board.

Appeal to your House members to vote for support of this bill.

China Ratifies Pacts of Arms Parley, Being First to Follow United States

The Chinese government has ratified the Washington Conference treaties to which China was signatory and the Shantung treaty negotiated during the Conference with Japan, according to advices which have been received by the Chinese Legation here. The Conference treaties to which China was signatory are the general Chinese policies pact and the convention on Chinese customs.

The ratification by China, accomplished by presidential order, is the first by any of the foreign powers which participated in the Washington Conference.

Honest Trade Label Decision

The United States Supreme Court decision, rendered recently in the case brought by the government to compel manufacturers to use labels on their goods that will not convey to the consumer an erroneous idea of the materials entering into the articles he has purchased, is a great victory for the honest trade label. This decision by the highest tribunal upholds a great principle of business.

Great Saving Made Under Budget System

Director of the Budget Dawes, in his report to Congress comparing expenditures of the past and present fiscal years, shows achievements in economy of $1,600,000,000 under the budget system. Under the new system, which counts for efficiency, the director points to possibilities for large savings.

Service Men Preferred

The President of the United States issued an executive order May 10, 1921, creating an opportunity for the five per cent preference to former service men in civil service examinations for the eligibility list for appointment as postmasters. Postmaster General Work now announces that since the order carrying the preference clause was issued six hundred former service men have been appointed.

House Passes Hospital Bill

The $17,000,000 Soldier Hospital Bill, making immediately available $12,000,000 for beginning construction of institutions in twelve of the fourteen veteran bureau districts, was passed recently by the House. Reported by Chairman Madden of the Appropriations Committee, the measure was put through by unanimous vote. It now goes to the Senate.

Appeal to the President For Physical Education

Following the realization that one out of every four Americans drafted for service in the world war was illiterate, that 75 per cent of the boys on arrival in camp were found to have physical defects that might have been prevented, and that surveys regarding health conditions of school children reveal that not more than 25 per cent of them are physically fit, many bills to promote education, health and Americanization have been introduced in both houses of Congress.

The Fess-Capper Bill, to promote physical education, is one of these. It is a measure which has the support of many national organizations, as is proven by the large delegation which waited upon the President of the United States this week. Members of the party were introduced by Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer, family physician of the President. The spokesman for the delegation, Gustavus T. Kirby of the Playground Association of America, expressed great appreciation of the interest already manifested by the President and appealed for his continued support to make possible a healthy nation through physical education in the public schools. The President in replying said that they could count on his assistance, as the matter was very close to his heart.

Representatives of the following organizations were present: The Woman's Relief Corps, International Y. M. C. A., Child Conservation League of America, The General Federation of Women's Clubs, Boy Scouts of America, The American Social Hygiene Association of America, The National Community Service, The American Association of University Women, The Council of Jewish Women, The National Collegiate Athletic Association, The College Physical Directors' Society, The American Physical Education Association, The Amateur Athletic Union, The American Gymnastic Union, The National Tuberculosis Association, The American Nurses' Association, the National Memorial Physical Betterment Bureau. The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, Girl Scouts of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, The American Federation of Labor and The National Association of Rotary Clubs.

Wine and Beer Amendment to Constitution Proposed in House

Two joint resolutions amending the Constitution, both designed to legalize light wines and beer, and a bill providing in effect for submission of the same question to a referendum vote, have been introduced in the House by Representative Ansorge of New York.

One resolution proposes the addition of a new section to the Eighteenth Amendment which would expressly provide that the words, "intoxicating liquor," do not include 2.75 per cent beer.

The other proposed amendment would permit of the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer under government regulation and control, while another section would provide that a state legislature shall not vote on the question until the people of the state have passed on the members of that legislature at an election.

Representative Hill of Maryland has introduced a bill to permit the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer and cider in any Congressional district by a referendum vote, both liquors to be subject to a tax of twenty cents a gallon.

Congressman Hill's proposition is both impracticable and unconstitutional. The only question that is "referred to the people" of the Congressional district is the election of a Congressman who is by vote of the people sent to Congress to represent that district.

Petitions signed by 2,689 persons of Missouri asking for modification of the national prohibition act were presented this week to the House by Representative Kahn of California. These wet gestures in Congress emphasize the need of renewed activity on the part of white ribboners.

No Hope For Immediate Adjournment of Congress

Optimists who predicted a few months ago an adjournment of Congress by July 1 must revise their prognostications. With sighs of regret, the busy solons now talk of September 1 as a more likely date for the expiration of the second session of the Sixty-seventh Congress.

The House may be able to have three-day adjournments, but the Senate, which reached the third of the 438 pages of the Tariff bill yesterday, will doubtless stay on the job.

Uncle Sam Busy With Flower Gardens

Uncle Sam is busy planting beautiful posies in his gardens in Washington. For many years, visitors to the national capital have marveled at the parks and circles at the intersection of many of the principal streets and at the flower gardens which adorned them. All of these parks and circles and "government reservations" are under the administration of an officer in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, Lieutenant Colonel Clarence O. Sherill. It is under his general direction that the work is done. The plants come from the President's own greenhouses—known as the "propagating gardens," the principal duty of which is to keep the White House supplied with flowers and to have charge of the floral decorations for all White House functions.

There are 150 or more flower beds to be planted annually. Fifty of these now are abloom with vivid coloring from spring bulbs.

Roses do not wait for June in Washington, but bloom in April and May. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is delighting fellow members of the Cabinet by placing on their desks glorious bunches of American Beauty roses grown in the Department of Agriculture conser-

vatories. The White House roses, too, are particularly beautiful at this season. Mrs. Harding sees to it that every room in the White House and Executive offices is kept filled with their loveliness and fragrance.

Two Women Nominees For Congress

In the primary elections which have already been held in South Dakota, Indiana, and Illinois, two women have been nominated for Congress—Miss Esther Kathleen O'Keefe on the Democratic ticket in the Thirteenth Indiana district, and Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck, representative-at-large, Illinois.

Word comes that both nominees are for retention of the prohibition law.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1922.

Presbyterian Moderator Maintains That Prohibition Is a Success

Rev. H. C. Swearingen, moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, is of the opinion that national prohibition is as much of a success as can be expected reasonably, considering the short time in which it has been in force. "Prohibition is a measure that seeks to change customs that have been built up through generations," he said, as reported in the St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer Press*, "and it would be strange indeed if there were not a great deal of difficulty in enforcing, in the beginning, a law so radically affecting the mode of living of so many persons.

"And this change is being attempted at a time when there is much disregard of criminal laws. The number of hold-ups, bank robberies and automobile thefts show this, but there is no disposition on the part of the people to repeal the statutes bearing on these crimes, because the laws are not observed."

Mr. Swearingen points to the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment by the legislature of New Jersey, a state considered a stronghold of the anti-prohibition forces, as significant of the strength of public opinion behind the measure.

A Candidate After Our Own Heart

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is receiving some interesting replies to its communications sent to candidates for Congressional honors. That from a certain Pennsylvania candidate, published in the *North American* of Philadelphia, disposes of the program of the Association in a satisfactory fashion:

"I have pleasure in replying, promptly and categorically, that your association and myself are on diametrically opposite sides of this question.

"To make answer to your numbered questions in their order:

"One—I heartily declare that I will advocate and work for the maintenance and fullest observance of the Volstead Act.

"Two—I will faithfully labor against any legislation legalizing the sale of light wines and beer.

"Three—I do not favor your policy of leaving the legislation to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the several states. The Constitution of the United States is Federal law, and therefore to be enforced by Federal agencies.

"All of the foregoing is but another way of saying that I am in conviction, as by personal practice, wholly 'dry.' If I go to Congress, I pledge my best effort to help stiffen up law enforcement so vigorously that the law-defying, life-destroying and manhood-corrupting practices of bootleggers and their fellow conspirators may substantially increase the population of our prisons."

The Vampire

"Yearly, tens of thousands of alcohol drinkers die. With the rising generation—and whether or not they take to alcohol—rests the future of the trade commercially, politically and economically."

—Brewers' Journal (Great Britain), February 15, 1922.

Beer vs. Beer Sentences

Milwaukee, once renowned for its beer, is now famous for its beer sentences. Twelve men were recently sent to prison for violating the dry laws. It is reported that conspicuous among them was a Kenosha lawyer, who was given five years in Leavenworth and fined $14,500. Several were given two years in the Federal penitentiary and $4,500 fines.

Lowered Tuberculosis Rate Attributed to Prohibition

Dr. James Alexander Miller, president of the National Tuberculosis Association, is said by the Methodist Temperance Committee, to attribute the greatly lowered tuberculosis rate in considerable part to the prohibition movement.

Women at the University of California Repudiate Drinking

Letters signed by ninety-five per cent of the women on the campus of the University of California authorized the Student Affairs Committee to issue a statement to the effect that the women disapproved of drinking parties and obnoxious conduct at the campus dances, and would not remain at functions where these things occurred.

In commenting favorably upon this action, the *Fresno* (Cal.) *Republican* says in part:

"The resolve made at the state university by the Student Affairs Committee to come down hard on drinking parties conforms to an imperative demand.

"The other day Controller Sproul of the University of California reported that the budget of the institution now calls for seven million dollars, more than half of which must come from public taxation. The men and women on whom we are spending that much money, even if they now number some 10,000, cannot be permitted to waste their time. They must be effective. They can amuse themselves, just as they can eat and drink, in any way that will promote their bodily and mental efficiency. But they cannot dissipate.

"We are paying high for higher education. And we must have results. Booze cannot be allowed to interfere with it."

Another Brewery Transformed

After almost half a century of continuous operation, the Bosch Brewery company of Lake Linden, Michigan, has closed its doors. It is said the buildings and equipment, changed from time to time to permit the installation of modern machinery, had been in commission forty-eight years. This plant and a smaller one in Houghton, Michigan, owned by the same company, represent an investment of about $400,000. Immediately following the adoption of state prohibition the plant was used for the manufacture of near beer, but the proposition was not a paying one, and it was decided to close down entirely. The building has been rented for storage purposes.

Southern States Prosper Under Prohibition

It is interesting to note that while for years after the Civil War the Southern states were financially prostrated, they have during the past twelve or fifteen years, according to the Blue Book of Progress (issued by the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore) witnessed a remarkable growth in prosperity. This, in all probability, is due to prohibition. In 1908, the year Georgia, the first Southern state to go dry, closed its saloons, the South spent $65,150,000 on her public schools, increasing that sum in 1920 to $204,225,000; in 1909 the capital of the South invested in manufacturing rose to $2,285,927,698 and ten years later to $6,885,546,000.

Not only have appropriations for schools been tremendously increased, but there has been a marked advance in attendance. The number of graduates from high schools in North Carolina, for example, has within the past four years increased four-fold; the attendance at the University of Kentucky increased from 719 in 1917 to 1,453 in 1921; at North Carolina University, from 500 in 1905 to 1,500 in 1920. All institutions of learning throughout the South show similar increases.

Discarded Brewery to be Used For Manufacture of Maple Products

"The Maple Producers' Co-operative Association has obtained control of one of the largest breweries of Syracuse, N. Y.," says *The American Issue*, "and will use it for packing and storing maple syrup and maple products. The syrup is to be shipped to Syracuse from Adirondack and the producing sections of New York in steel drums. The new association expects to handle this season about 200,000 gallons of syrup."

From Saloon to Boys' Club

It is reported that Pistol Inn, Chicago, former dance hall and saloon, located in one of the city's toughest districts, has been turned into a boys' club. The place was closed about a year ago by Federal Judge Landis for flagrant violation of the prohibition laws, and was then purchased by the Union League Club for the purpose of providing recreation for the street gamins of the neighborhood, and making of them better American citizens.

SIAM ON THE WATER-MOBILE

Mrs. Fanny Root Danser

"East is East and West is West and never the twain can meet," still it takes the East, it takes the West to make the world complete.

The trend of thought of World Prohibition that started in the West and traveled eastward has now taken root in the little empire of Siam. Siam is the smallest independent monarchy in the world, with a population of about 9,000,000 and an area equal to Spain and Portugal combined. On the north, Siam is separated from China by the mountainous Lao country, the largest city being Chieng Mai, a three day journey from Bangkok. To the northeast and southeast is French territory, while on the west a chain of mountains marks the line which divides Burmah from Siam. To the south of Siam are the Federated Malay States. There is in Siam a mixed population of Siamese, Chinese, Japanese, Indian and Malay, together with British, French and some eighty Americans, mostly missionaries.

Twenty-Three Distilleries in Siam

There are in Siam in nineteen different provinces twenty-three distilleries in which alcoholic drinks are made locally. From the statistical year book for 1920 we find that the amount of liquor made locally in that year was 12,779,628 litres and this retails on the average to the consumer at about seventy-five stangs ($.25) per litre. One litre is about one quart. The people then pay for their local-made liquor about $4,000,000 gold. But besides the local-made liquor 1,838,979 litres were, in the year 1920, imported from fourteen different countries, mostly from Great Britain, France and China. How thankful I am that at the present time America is not exporting into Siam or into any country alcoholic beverages. Would that she were not exporting American-made cigarets for the ruination of this people! The native people are only now beginning to realize that alcohol is a curse to the nation as shown through the number of inmates in her numerous jails and prisons, and through the inefficiency of her people through drink. The native Christians in Bangkok now believe prohibition can come to Siam, and to that end they are working.

Bangkok Observes World's Temperance Sunday

Sunday, January 29, of this year, was a red letter occasion for the advancement of the temperance movement in Siam. On that day, which was our World's Temperance Sunday, temperance sermons were preached in all of the five churches in Bangkok; special services were held in all of the Sunday Schools and temperance talks were given at the various mission chapels. You may ask, "How did this come about?" I am glad to tell you. There is in Bangkok an organization of Siamese Christians, and because they have for some eighteen years been holding annual conferences they call themselves the "Siamese Conference of Christian Workers."

The past year it was my privilege to be chairman of the program committee of the Conference. Besides the one annual conference of three days in October we also held two mid-year conferences. It was arranged by our program committee, which consisted of two Siamese pastors and two Siamese teachers at the Christian college, that at least one hour be given over to temperance

Temperance Posters used on Temperance Sunday at the Bangkok Christian College, Bangkok, Siam.

at the two-day conference and one whole evening at the annual conference. The request was granted by the Conference executive committee on one condition, that I would secure and prepare the speakers. This I agreed to do. I knew I could depend upon my brother-in-law, Dr. McFarland, to take part for he was always willing, but I wanted some of the Siamese as well.

Native Teacher at College Signs Pledge

I brought the matter before my Bible class of young men at the Bangkok Christian College, and four of them consented to speak, if I would help them. Each was given material for working up a poster and helps for their talks, with the result that the young men, in their zeal and enthusiasm, not only were themselves on fire but they thoroughly aroused their hearers to the necessity of fighting the alcohol evil here in Siam. In the States we have heard for years: "Agitate, educate, organize, legislate." The three years I have been in Siam I have tried every way I could to agitate this great question of the alcohol evil and interest has been created by renewed presentation through the Conferences of Native Christian Workers.

After the October conference it was decided to appoint several working committees to report once a month at the monthly executive meeting. One committee mentioned was the temperance committee of which I was made the chairman. On this committee was also Krue Charoen, the Conference chairman, and two others. Krue Charoen said he wanted to be on the temperance committee for he had now learned, through the conferences, that it was the most important committee there was. He had been a user of cigarets but he has now given them up, signed the temperance pledge and is the strongest temperance worker in Siam. He is teacher at the Christian College so his influence over the young men will mean much for the future of Siam.

College Youths Educated in Temperance

As a means of educating the older young men and the teachers of the college it has been my privilege to hold a temperance class on Saturday evening at the college, meeting once in two weeks. Eighteen members enrolled at the first meeting in November and interest is still at high tide. The little study book, "Alcohol and Health," I have used as a foundation for this course, supplementing my talks with illustrations and experiments from other sources. THE UNION SIGNALS and *Young Crusaders* which were sent me by the New York state Young People's Branch federation, helped to create interest in World Prohibition, as they were placed where the young people could read them. I wish UNION SIGNAL readers might see the enthusiasm of these college young men and the interest they show.

As always happens, "with knowledge comes interest," and with interest desire to work, so that is just what has come about here, and the result has been the rousing interest on Temperance Sunday, January 29. More talks were prepared for the Christian College than we had time for that one Sunday so we had temperance the next Sunday, too! The Conference Temperance Committee prepared and had printed in Siamese some 5,000 copies of a "temperance questionnaire," "What is Alcohol?", "What do we mean by distillation, fermentation?" etc. It also contained some statistics regarding the amount of liquor made locally as well as imported into Siam. These will be kept in our mission schools as study leaflets. The song, "Touch Not the Cup," was sung in the churches. When one of the young men was told by an older member of the congregation that it was no use working against the liquor traffic, no good could ever come from it, he said, in speaking of it to me, "I translated and put into Siamese a quotation I found in one of the W. C. T. U. leaflets. It was this,—'No good thing is a failure, no evil thing is a success,' and that made me strong." Thank the Lord for young men of such character as this.

Temperance Waves Spread to Outlying Stations

But the temperance wave is not alone for Bangkok. The Conference Temperance Committee is planning to gather together the charts with the talk for each in Siamese, and these we will send to all the outside stations so they can observe some Sunday as a Temperance Sunday. My Bible class of college young men graduate this coming March and I am glad to send them forth with God speed, full of temperance zeal, to various places in Siam—one to Chieng Mai, three to Pitsanaloke, one to Nakon Praton, one to Manila, etc. They will be live fires wherever they go.

But not alone are the young men awake, the young women are, as well In January, at a woman's conference one evening was given over to a temperance program and a most interesting

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE

Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director

When the Eighteenth Amendment was placed in the Constitution of the United States, more was accomplished for Child Welfare than will ever again be possible through any single measure. This is virtually true from racial, economic and human viewpoints. It must be the predominant purpose of all men and women interested in Child Welfare, to assist in nominating and electing to all public offices those who believe in the Eighteenth Amendment, and who do and will uphold the Volstead Act.

¶ What is the best piece of work under way in Webb City, Missouri? Ask the business man, the minister, the club woman, the home woman, and the reply is always the same. "THE W. C. T. U. DAY NURSERY."

¶ During her recent Missouri trip, the national director spent one Sunday in Webb City, and at the close of her talks, men and women alike came to the platform to tell her about the W. C. T. U. day nursery and its splendid work.

¶ Three years ago Mrs. Hortense Stewart gave to the W. C. T. U. the use of the entire first floor of her spacious house, and the large grounds surrounding it, for a day nursery, that the children of working mothers might be properly cared for.

¶ For six weeks after the house was ready not a mother applied. They could not understand why the W. C. T. U. should be doing this work. Then a very young mother brought her little six-weeks-old babe, and soon other mothers brought their children, one, two, three, four.

¶ Mrs. Bonnie Kay, a Christian woman who loves children and who loves the W. C. T. U., is the house mother, and has her home at the nursery. A little lunch is served the children during the forenoon, and a real meal at noon.

¶ Problems? The national director said to the matron, "You have no problems; your great big yard solves your problems." The Chamber of Commerce furnished the teeter-boards—the children have sand piles, play ball, take care of each other.

¶ For rainy or cold days, there are the large, spacious rooms, with toys and dolls and games; and for every day, there is the large room with the tiny beds, so clean and inviting, where every pre-school child takes a little nap, lulled to sleep by the voice of the house mother as she reads a Bible or other story.

¶ Other clubs and groups of men and women contribute financially to the work, but it is under the direction and entire supervision of the W. C. T. U. and heralded far and wide as the W. C. T. U. Day Nursery.

Child Welfare Studies

Conducted by E. A. P.

To Every Child Belongs the Right

- To be well born
- To be educated
- To be protected from child-labor
- To be morally safeguarded
- To be spiritually trained

(Some questions answered by the Iowa Child Research Station)

1. How can I tell whether my child is bright or backward for his age.

Ans. Have a psychological examination of the child. No one is competent to pronounce upon mental development who has not taken university courses in psychology and mental testing. If you want just a rough estimate you can find out what the average child should be able to do at various ages by reading Terman's "The Measurement of Intelligence," published by MacMillan.

2. How can I get my child to go to bed at night without fussing?

Ans. By beginning when the child is very young, to have an early and regular bed-time hour. Stick to that hour, no matter if company or father wants to play with the child. Make going to bed a pleasure, rather than something to be dreaded. DO NOT PROMISE SITTING UP LATE as a reward for good behavior. Read a single children's story, or sing a song when the child is in bed. Omit this pleasure if the child has not co-operated cheerfully in the getting to bed process.

3. What is the proper age of school entrance?

Ans. It depends on the physical development and general maturity of the child. A well grown child of two years will benefit by some regular contact with other children in a directed play group. By the age of four most children are ready for an hour of kindergarten a day provided the program is not too rigid or strenuous. The change from such a kindergarten to school work should be gradual.

4. At what age should a child be taught to read?

Ans. A child can be taught to read in connection with its games and picture books. There is on record a psychological experiment in which such instruction was begun with a little girl of eighteen months. She could read well in a primer by the time she could speak distinctly. A bright strong child should be allowed to read as early as it can. The average child should begin at about five years. There is a modern theory that children should not be taught to read so early as they will find it such a fascinating occupation they will do nothing else. This danger has been exaggerated.

5. At what age should a child dress and undress himself?

Ans. As early as possible. Begin by encouraging the child to pull off his own shoes and stockings. Some children will be able to help themselves a great deal at two years. At five years children should be practically able to dress themselves.

6. How old should a child be before he is allowed to use a hammer, nails, needle?

Ans. Under supervision, at two and one-half, to three years of age.

7. Should there be a nursery or children's room in the home?

Ans. Yes, children should have a room suitably furnished where they may play undisturbed and keep their treasures.

The Department of Child Welfare is a

MEMBER-WINNER

through its Mothers' Meetings and Child Study Classes open to ALL women—through its valuable Loan Material available to ALL mothers—through its Loan Exhibits placed before our own and other large meetings and conventions—through the Big Sister to the Expectant Mother plan. Are YOU making this department a

MEMBER-WINNER

for your Union?

Two papers on Child Welfare are prepared each month by the national director. These papers are for individual or group study or for Mothers' Meetings.

Ready May First:
The Pre-School Child.
Does Your Child Love Music?

Ready June First:
Motherhood the Great Profession.
Our Children and Rose-Colored Glasses.

Apply each month and send four cents postage for the two papers.

Elizabeth A. Perkins, Ann Arbor, Michigan

PROHIBITION AS A PROMOTER OF HEALTH

CLEVELAND'S HEALTH COMMISSIONER NOTES 30 PER CENT DECREASE IN DEATHS SINCE PROHIBITION

The commissioner of health for the city of Cleveland, Ohio, believes that under prohibition there has been a definite saving of life. He bases his conclusion on the following facts, given by him to our Cleveland W. C. T. U. representative:

The effect produced on public health by prohibition cannot be adequately judged by vital statistics alone. There are, however, certain forms of sickness which are definitely known to be due in many instances to intemperance, especially as regards alcoholic beverages, and when these diseases result fatally they are given as the cause of death when death certificates are filed according to law.

Delirium tremens, or acute alcoholism, as well as many cases of cirrhosis of the liver and of Bright's disease, have an alcoholic origin. A comparison of deaths occurring in Cleveland due to these causes, before and after prohibition, follows:

	1916	1921
Delirium tremens or acute alcoholism	80	42
Cirrhosis of the liver	102	42
Bright's disease	566	565

The increased population of the city in 1921 over 1916 was 116,965, and when all allowance is made for the increase of deaths in proportion to the increase of population, it will be found that with the same rate of death per 1,000 population prevailing in 1921 as in 1916, fifty-one more deaths from acute alcoholism would have occurred, seventy-seven more due to cirrhosis of the liver and ninety-three more from Bright's disease.

This represents a total decrease under prohibition of 221 deaths from these three causes and is 30 per cent less than the number occurring in 1916. Taken collectively, it would seem that under prohibition a definite saving of life has resulted. Furthermore, the total death rate in 1921 in Cleveland is the lowest on record.

DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND, NEW YORK'S HEALTH COMMISSIONER, BELIEVES PROHIBITION HAS BEEN A GREAT FACTOR IN UNITED STATES' "BEST HEALTH YEAR"

Replying to an inquiry from The Union Signal as to what extent in his opinion prohibition had been a factor in giving the United States in 1921 "the best health year" in its history, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, commissioner of health for the city of New York, under date of April 3, 1922, wrote:

"Prohibition has no doubt played a very important and no uncertain part in the health condition. This conclusion is reached as follows: We are informed by the police and court records, in the matter of minor offenses, that there has been a marked amelioration of conditions. Savings banks inform us that the number of depositors has materially increased, and in a report recently made relative to absenteeism in industry, we see a very material improvement, in a big reduction both in labor turnover and in absences. While it would be difficult to scientifically draw an accurate conclusion, these conditions make us feel that in a broad way anything that is generally helpful to groups of people is specifically helpful to public health."

MARKED DECLINE IN ALCOHOLIC CASES ADMITTED TO STATE HOSPITALS OF NEW YORK

"There has been a marked decline in the cases of alcoholic psychosis admitted to our state hospitals during the past few years," writes Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, statistician of the State Hospital Commission of New York, in reply to our inquiry. "I think such decline can be attributed in large measure to legal restrictions on the liquor traffic, but it is probable that the changing habits of the people have also been a factor in the decline..... The number of alcoholic admissions (to our civil state hospitals) in 1921 was lower than in any year prior to 1920..... You undoubtedly have reports of health departments in the various states showing that the death rate during the past year was remarkably low. I think the lessened use of alcohol has been an important factor in reducing the death rate."

CHICAGO BARS TURNED INTO TEA ROOMS

If you dropped in for "a cup of tea" at a certain elegant little tea room in the Railway Exchange building, one of Chicago's finest office edifices, located on Michigan Boulevard, you might imagine, at first glance, that you had stepped back into the days before John Barleycorn was outlawed. The bar, solid mahogany fixtures, mural paintings, deep stalls and everything except perhaps the brass rail are there to remind one of the drinking places of old. Two young Chicago business women, when prohibition threw all liquor establishments into the legal discard, seized upon the opportunity to convert the buffet into a charming cafe. This is patronized daily by between 1300 and 1400 people, not a few of them the former patrons of the bar. The story is told by a visitor to this delightful tea room that with a friend she was seated at one of the tables when a man of sporty appearance took a place opposite them, glanced hastily over the menu, and with a discouraged look, muttered, "There isn't anything here." Imagining that the viands listed on the card were not sufficiently substantial, she sympathetically suggested that he might be able to get more of a man's meal at a certain place near by, naming it. He replied with disgust, "Been there and there isn't anything there either. I'm driving through the country with my car, and stopped at Downer's Grove, and couldn't get a thing, but they told me Chicago was wide open, and plenty to be had. But it isn't true." And with a "weary of the world" air, the thirsty gentleman arose and left the room. And yet the antis persist in insisting that anybody can get anything they wa to drink at any time, without any troubl

Another place these ambitious you women, Miss Gertrude J. Hastings a Miss Grace L. Scott, "denatured" situated just opposite the La Salle Hot not far from the city hall. For yea it had been a political center and w

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

DELEGATES FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE TO ATTEND THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

From the Far East and the Near East, from South America and Africa, from Europe and Australia, from Canada and our insular possessions, are coming delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, to be held November 11-16, in Philadelphia. Every mail brings the names of comrades who are to represent foreign lands at this great convocation of white ribboners in the metropolis that for the period of the gathering may well be termed "the city of sisterly love."

India has sent credentials for five delegates: Mrs. D. E. Alter, Mrs. J. Dussman, Miss Helen I. Root, Miss H. Davies, M. D., Mrs. C. B. Hill. In addition Miss Mary Campbell, World's white ribbon organizer, stationed in India, is to attend.

A former national president of the Burma W. C. T. U., Mrs. F. K. Singiser, is to represent that country.

The W. C. T. U. of Egypt has elected as its delegate Mrs. F. S. Hayman, who is returning to the United States on a furlough, with Mrs. S. M. Zwemer as alternate.

A noted author of Finland, Miss Marie Stenroth, will bring the greetings from that brave little prohibition country.

Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's W. C. T. U. organizer for South America, will be present to tell the story of the wonderful progress in the "Continent of Opportunity," and with her it is expected will come other women prominent in the temperance work.

The corresponding secretary of the Australasian W. C. T. U., Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, has signified her intention of attending.

The Baroness de Laveleye, president of the W. C. T. U. of Belgium, is planning to attend, as is Mrs. James Benedict, wife of the American consul to Newfoundland.

The British Women's Temperance Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Canada, and that of Scotland will be well represented at this convention.

Special arrangements will be made for visitors from abroad to take side trips to Washington, D. C., Baltimore and New York, previous to the World's meeting. Immediately following it, they will go to the national convention, to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., within easy journey from Philadelphia. At the close of this gathering many overseas delegates will desire to attend the convention of the World League Against Alcoholism, meeting at Toronto, Ontario, November 24-29.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. RADIOGRAMS

"*The Ruban Blanc* (White Ribbon) of Brussels, Belgium, now has a magic lantern for use in scientific lectures and entertainments to show the destructive effects of alcohol on the body," writes Mrs. Octave Jacqmain. "The doctors gladly give their time and the use of their slides, which are really fine and very expensive. We shall also soon have a moving picture machine and have sent to the United States for anti-alcohol films."

Sweden is in the midst of a prohibition campaign. The parliament has passed a bill in favor of a consultative referendum on prohibition during the coming August, the men and women to vote separately. Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson of South Dakota, a W. C. T. U. speaker from the United States, writes, "So far I am the only woman to bring the message from the women of America. This campaign must be won by the votes of the women, who far outnumber the men. The possibilities are as great as our faith. The women laugh and weep as I tell them the story of the American women's work for prohibition. You should see the eagerness of those farm women as they reach forth their toil-worn hands to sign the prohibition lists. It means that the mothers of the land are awakening to their duty to protect the race. It is humanity's call to service. It is a part of the Creator's plan to save the world. An anti-prohibition organization was announced through the press on the same day I reached Stockholm. Through it the election or referendum will be rushed on before the dry forces had expected it. But personally I do not see any danger in this. As I have traveled through the country, many of the dry veterans have said to me: 'The referendum will not come in my time, but may come sometime.' The hope of the final settling of the liquor question this year will electrify them into activity. It will awaken new forces for the campaign."

At the recent national convention of the India W. C. T. U. the representatives of the organization and the Christian Literature Society consummated plans for the union of the temperance magazines formerly published under the auspices of the two societies, namely, *The India Temperance Record and White Ribbon*, and *The Indian Temperance News*. The new magazine, to be published monthly, is to be called *The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon*. Its editor is Mrs. W. L. Ferguson. A section will be devoted to the men's point of view.

Senora Bernardina Munoz de De Maria, President Liga Contra El Alcoholismo of Uruguay

Under the able leadership of Senora Bernardina Munoz de De Maria, the *Liga contra el Alcoholismo* of Uruguay is doing a remarkable work. Senora de De Maria who is well known throughout the republic, and is greatly beloved, is finely educated, and gives to the *Liga* much prestige. She has enlisted the interest and co-operation of some of the most distinguished men and women of Uruguay, and President Brum and other government officials have been most cordial in their expressions of appreciation of the work of the *Liga* in the schools, among the mothers, and the young people.

Through an oversight, the name of Mrs. Carrie Van Domselaar of Montevideo, Uruguay, was given in a recent article, as the president of the *Liga contra el Alcoholismo*. Mrs. Van Domselaar has been from the first the devoted friend of the work and the leader among the English speaking temperance workers.

Two weeks following the death of Miss Josefa Abiertas, the gifted young president of the W. C. T. U. of Manila, the Philippines, a memorial fund of 1,400 pesos ($700) was raised at a memorial mass meeting, to be used in sending some one to the United States to study and prepare to become an organizer and national leader of the work in the Philippines. The young woman selected is Miss Consuelo Valdez, twenty-two years of age, an honor student of the University and an excellent platform speaker. It is thought two years post-graduate work in the United States will be sufficient to prepare her for leadership.

Azuma Moriya, leader of the children's work in Japan, writes of the critical illness of Madam Yajima, immediately after her return from her Peace pilgrimage to America. "When the doctors said they did not feel sure of Madam Yajima's recovery," writes Miss Moriya, "the national W. C. T. U. executive committee was immediately called and it was agreed that a great prayer meeting should be held in memory of Madam Yajima's trip to America. Many of the local presidents throughout the empire came to Tokyo to attend the meeting, and all the unions in Japan held prayer meetings on the same day. It was a wonderful meeting. Prayer was offered not only for Madam Yajima's recovery but for world-wide peace." The latest word from Japan indicates an improvement in Madam Yajima's health.

News has been received of the passing to the other world of Pundita Ramabai, the world-famous friend of the child widows of India. Literally thousands of girls have passed through her schools and are now in homes of their own or in active service for humanity. In the beginnings of her enterprise Pundita Ramabai had many friends and co-workers in the United States. Among the most enthusiastic was Frances E. Willard, who entertained the Pundita at Rest Cottage. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union took a keen interest in her efforts to educate and save the child widows and was instrumental in forming many Ramabai circles.

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Evanston, Illinois, May 18, 1922

Help Fulfill This Prophecy!

"There's going to be a pretty stiff fight made on national prohibition in the next few months," a man was heard to remark the other day, "but I'll wager that it wins out, for the women will stand by it."

History to date seems to justify his prophetic words—the women are standing by it. Did you read the strong resolution passed the other day at the national convention of the Young Women's Christian Association? Have you seen the neat little leaflet circulated by the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, giving among the "Prominent Welfare Issues" for which it stands, "Prohibition—no change in the Volstead Act which would readmit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement."

Of course the women will stand by the prohibition law, if they are made to realize there is need for them to help. It is the special business of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to bring to the attention of every woman in every community the attack that is being made upon our "home protection" law.

The three weeks' intensive membership campaign closed May 14, but local unions will not cease their efforts to secure new members. The work will continue without abating one jot or one tittle in enthusiasm until the co-operation of every woman voter is secured in the campaign to hold and to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

It is the first duty of every citizen to vote at the primaries. Why? Because the primaries are for the express purpose of letting the people indicate directly how they shall be governed and by whom they shall be governed. *Now* is the time to scrutinize the records and reputation of candidates. Next November will be too late. The time to find fault and to sift the competent politician from the incompetent, the honorable from the self-seeking, the good from the bad is *now*—AT THE PRIMARIES.

APPROACHING PRIMARIES!

Oregon—May 19
North Carolina—June 3
Iowa—June 5
Florida—June 6
Maine—June 20
North Dakota—June 28

The Falsehood About Iceland

Certain papers are carrying a news item concerning prohibition in Iceland, which reads: "At least one country in this wide world has tried prohibition and found it a failure." To this is added the substance of a dispatch claimed to have been received from Iceland that the parliament of that country has repealed its prohibitory law and adopted a measure permitting the sale and consumption of wines. The item is not only misleading but deliberately false. It may be that Iceland's parliament has taken the action stated, although authentic news to that effect has not yet been received, but if it has so done, it was not because prohibition was considered a failure, nor because the people of the little island demanded it, but because Spain refused to continue commercial relations with the country unless it did. Spain not long ago delivered an ultimatum to Iceland declaring it would not renew its trade treaty governing the importation of Iceland's dried fish unless that country would repeal its prohibition law and buy Spanish wines. That Iceland was far from willing to accede to this unjust demand is evidenced by the appeal the people of the island sent to the United States and to England to give them moral support in refusing to consent to the demand.

This unwarranted and unprincipled attack of a big country on a little government that had the moral courage and good sense to protect its people by a prohibitory law, is part of a scheme, to which the liquor interests of all countries are no doubt parties, to check the movement to abolish the liquor traffic. It is deemed not improbable that similar attacks will be made upon Finland, and upon Norway, which has a measure of prohibition. Reports are being received telling of an effort to secure the repeal of Scotland's Temperance Act, that permits a no-license vote in local units.

All of which serves to show how vitally important to the whole world, and especially to the little nations who have been pioneers for prohibition, it is that the United States should demonstrate at the next election its whole-hearted support of the prohibition principle, and the determination of its voting citizens to insist upon the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

Every ballot cast at the coming primaries and at the November election for candidates for Congress pledged to stand by national prohibition will be a ballot cast for the advancement of the prohibition movement in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the islands of the sea.

Tremble, King Alcohol!

"There has been a regrettable slump in visible and audible patriotism since the close of the war," says Mr. F. G. Blair, Illinois' superintendent of public instruction, in an article on the advisability of bringing the Liberty Bell to the middle western states during the coming summer. "Evidence is not wanting that there are ugly and unpatriotic influences at work. The industrial and employment situation is disturbing and irritating some of our working people. At heart all of them are soundly and truly American, but we need some new and lofty call to revive within us some of the nobler patriotic impulses."

Without question there are not so many signs of patriotism as during the war, and most of us need a driving impulse to keep at white heat the real patriotism within our hearts. We are quite too apt to drift with the tide when nothing occurs to mar the serenity of our ways.

But (though they are not conscious of it) the wet forces in their campaign against prohibition, are furnishing exactly the dynamic needed to bring every champion of righteousness into line to wage this modern fight for liberty—the liberty of the womanhood and childhood of this land and of the world to develop as God meant, free from the thralldom of King Alcohol.

In other days the temperance folks demonstrated that one could chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight, when working in a good cause. In the present time, the thought that the enemy is working to nullify prohibition the policy for which they and those who preceded them fought a good fight, is like the cry of Paul Revere, and once more we spring to arms. "Tremble, King Alcohol," whether in the guise of whisky, beer, light wines, or any other liquor, for our country calls upon us to defend it law, and we shall win!

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union to THE UNION SIGNAL, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add five cents to pay cost of exchange on checks or drafts on local banks. Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

PIONEER WORKER IN WORLD'S AND NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PROMOTED

Mrs. J. K. Barney

In the translation to life eternal of Mrs. Josiah Kent Barney, prominent nationally and internationally as a leader in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the galaxy of white ribboners in the celestial world has received a notable accession. As World's W. C. T. U. organizer, as president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., and as a national superintendent, Mrs. Barney has helped in a large way to "make history" and promote the interests of the prohibition cause in this and other lands.

This beloved comrade was of New England parentage. She was born in Pawtucket, then a part of Massachusetts, on November 24, 1834. In her young womanhood she married Josiah Kent Barney, and during the first years of their married life the young couple resided in Nevada, where Mr. Barney was engaged in silver mining. It was here she first became engaged in W. C. T. U. activities.

Upon her return to the East she threw herself whole-heartedly into the temperance work, specializing on prison reform service, in which she was a pioneer. She later became superintendent of Prison Reform work for the World's and National W. C. T. U. From 1877 to 1884 she served as president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U.

As World's W. C. T. U. missionary, she made a trip around the world, spending much time in Australia, speaking and organizing, and also organized the first W. C. T. U. in Jerusalem. She made four trips to Europe in the interests of the work, attending several World's W. C. T. U. conventions, and stimulating and encouraging comrades in every country she visited. A charming, forceful speaker, possessed of a winsome personality that made friends for her everywhere, gifted with a keen intellect, and practical common sense, combined with a beautiful spiritual nature, Mrs. Barney influenced hundreds of women, young and old, to enlist in the W. C. T. U. army and consecrate their lives to the holy war for God and Home and Everyland.

In her own state Mrs. Barney was greatly beloved. She was the honorary president of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U. and was the oldest living member of the Rhode Island Woman's Club. Her husband, Josiah Kent Barney, survives her. She leaves a son, Charles A. Barney, five grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

The committal service was held at the Trinity M. E. Church, Providence, R. I., on the afternoon of May 1. A large company of white ribboners from different parts of the state, with many other friends, came to pay their last earthly tribute to one they dearly loved and revered.

The many beautiful floral tributes from the World's and National W. C. T. U., and from church and home friends evidenced the esteem in which she was held and many were the tributes paid to her memory. A beautiful one was tendered her by her personal friend and co-laborer, Mrs. Mary A. Babcock, who is one of the honorary presidents of the state union, as was Mrs. Barney.

Dr. George B. Thomas, pastor of the church of which she was a long-time member, spoke in a most feeling manner of her consecrated, noble life. A telegram from the general officers of the National W. C. T. U. was read by him.

As the long line of white ribbon comrades passed the casket, each one placed therein a white flower, emblematic of the life of their co-worker. Later, two hundred of them acted as a guard of honor, in a double line reaching to the street.

Many followed the family to the Riverside Cemetery, where, in a beautiful spot, overlooking the water, with all nature about opening up into new life, the beloved body was reverently placed.

A most touching scene which will linger in the memory of those present, was the recitation of a favorite farewell poem by her husband, Mr. Josiah Kent Barney, who is ninety-one years old. His glorified face as he spoke these words of parting to the loved companion, revealed a Christian faith and character which matched her own.

Of Mrs. Barney it could truly be said, "The world is my parish, to do good my religion." Providence claimed her as one of its gifted daughters; Rhode Island rejoiced in her as its president emeritus; as a member of the national executive committee, she wielded a nation-wide influence, and the white ribboners of the world, who remember her wise counsel and inspiring messages, think with gratitude of her service as a World's W. C. T. U. missionary. Today she is with Frances Willard and Lillian Stevens, renewing the associations of other years, and rejoicing with them over triumphs achieved and victories yet to be recorded.

Wet Forces Must Reckon Now With Woman's Vote

The wet interests, in their former contests, did not have the women to contend with. All the women could do was to pray for the ousting of the saloon. Whilst their prayers availed much, their votes will be even more effective, which fact will certainly dawn upon the minds of the beer guzzlers and wine bibbers when the ballots shall have been counted next November. The great mass of the womanhood of the nation were against the saloon when it thrived in the midst of the people; the great mass of the womanhood of the state of Ohio will exercise their new-born privilege at the polls next fall in such a manner as shall put several more nails in the coffin of John Barleycorn.—*St. Mary's* (Ohio) *Leader.*

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Task Imposed

J. J. Skordalsvold

Let others crave for something yonder,
Some land they think more fair and free;
O'er such thing vacant brains may ponder,
America is good enough for me.

Our mother earth has never nourished
A better place in her embrace;
What we enjoy is fondly cherished
In every time, by every race.

The sun, arrayed in his vast splendor,
Triumphant on his westward course,
His services did never tender
To such a commonwealth as ours.

This, fellow citizens, imposes
A duty which we must perform,
Through shower and shine, through thorns and roses,
To seek for life, a nobler norm.

For one thing, here must rise that passion
For peace so high, so deep, so strong
That war foe aye gets out of fashion,
Then all the world will come along.

Still much is crooked, warped among us;
Now let it be your task and mine
To down the tyrannies that throng us,
To make our efforts more divine.

Stickers

If the efforts of reformers are to be successful, their work must not be done spasmodically in the enthusiasm of the moment. The destructive forces are working twenty-four hours per day, three hundred and sixty-five days per annum. The reformers must become "stickers" to their job. The committee for the World's W. C. T. U. convention have discovered a method by which every temperance worker may become a twenty-four hour worker for the cause. Just enclose $3.00 for a thousand or 50 cents for a hundred and say "Stickers," to

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

June 9—Flower Mission Day (Birthday of Jennie Casseday)
July 4—National Independence Day (Birthday of Mary H. Hunt)

Exhibits and Fairs

Carolyn P. Lindsay, National Superintendent

Have you noticed, dear reader, that the name of this department has been transposed? "There's a reason." It's to let you know that the exhibit is the first and finest thing with which to create sentiment for law enforcement, for Americanization, for Christian Citizenship, for Child Welfare, for Moral Education, for World Prohibition, for Women in Industry, for Scientific Temperance Instruction, and all the other splendid specific lines of reform followed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It will also emphasize the many benefits of prohibition.

The work of assembling an exhibit is quite fascinating. Art and originality may evolve a beautiful, convincing argument that will please as well. Present authoritative truths (that defy challenge) in colorful, symmetrical, legible posters. Use photographs; enlarge them, tint them, mount them, frame them, string them together to form panels; they tell the truth so wonderfully. Get those "before and after" saloon pictures, to demonstrate the 'benefits' of prohibition.

Emphasize World Prohibition by the use of a huge globe and mark conspicuously thereon the countries where the W. C. T. U. is at work. With it use flags of the countries marked. Dolls are lovely for Child-Welfare and Americanization exhibits. Some magazine pictures are large enough to be effective in conjunction with a well lettered "slogan." A clothes line full of miniature clothing, toys, furniture, etc., is most taking in a Child-Welfare exhibit.

Diagrams, charts, ribbons, pictures, models, all are employed most effectively in the making of an exhibit. Do not try to get one together in a great hurry. Good results are best attained by the process of evolution through much thought, time, patience, and money; but, the complete product has no equal as an educator and convincer. Plan an exhibit to be proud of, and you will enjoy your reward in proportion to the effort put forth.

Fair time is here again. Do you know of any fairs to be held and have you planned for a day nursery, an exhibit, a medal contest, a spelling bee, a hospital, a mothers' congress, a lunch counter, a baby parade, a "movie," a float, a community sing, a playlet, or a speaker? Have you ordered the special literature for distribution to the sometimes disinterested, uneducated public who get only wet propaganda through the newspapers? A national catalogue will advise you of the many leaflets and supplies to be had.

Opportunities other than fairs may be yours in which to present W. C. T. U. principles, for there never was a time when our organization had so many doors open to it as now. Do not let an influence be lost. See to it that your fair is an educative, pleasurable, wholesome institution not menaced by the presence of a carnival and its attending evils. Let your fair officers hear from you. If the fair is good in every way, tell them so; if it has objectionable features, see that a flood of protests are sent. Write at once to your fair officers and learn through them the date of your fair, then "get busy," very busy. Secure your space and your privileges early, and have frequent meetings of your fair committee.

But, under no consideration, forget that this is an "all-the-year-round" department and the opportunities for service are countless. Which reminds me, that you may have plans for a fountain or some other memorial. There are many ways in which to visualize W. C. T. U. principles.

Need for Sabbath Observance from Religious and Economic Viewpoints

Emma L. Starrett, National Superintendent

It is the belief of the national superintendent of the department of Sabbath Observance that the "blue law" propaganda sent out in telegrams by the thousands for publication in the press all over the country, has proved a boomerang. More than ninety per cent of these messages, according to estimate, originated in New York and Washington. They were so similar in sentiment and evident purpose as to suggest a common origin. Editorials in a large number of the secular papers, also letters, and addresses by leading citizens, have tended to counteract the influence of these telegrams. Though they were given publicity far and wide they did not express the prevailing views and sentiments of the regions where they were published.

Renewed activity and interest on the part of all good citizens and the churches, for the enforcement of our Sunday laws, have been created. The defense of the Sabbath is taking new and strong forms. Thinking people recognize the fact that this smoke screen was used for the purpose of creating sentiment against the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and also to hide the real object of these interests which know and want no law but one, "Put money in thy purse"—a commercialized Sunday.

Civil Law

"The commandment which establishes the Holy Day, and guards it as a day of rest, is not arbitrary. The laws of our physical being require one day in seven for relaxation. At least, so men of science—from Proudhon and Haegler to Gies and Martin, who have given special study to the matter—have demonstrated. Civil law, then, is needed to protect the right of every individual to a weekly rest day, with its exemption from ordinary labor and the distractions of week day affairs, with guarantees of religious privileges.

"While cherishing our deep convictions concerning the religious significance of the Sabbath day, we would add that an invincible plea for one day in seven as a rest day for all classes of people can be made without any reference to the religious significance of such a day. The whole history of civilization proves that such a day is vital to the physical, economic, social, political and moral welfare of the people. In such fact is found the justification of legislation by the state touching the day. Not to make men religious by law but to safeguard the right and liberty of all. Without such legislation selfish greed would drive helpless labor to ceaseless toil, not only in ordinary commercial, manufacturing, mechanical and traffic business, but also to provide amusement and entertainment for the idle multitudes. Men of all religious faiths, and o none, are, therefore, alike interested in this fundamental question. The spirit o law is the spirit of civilization. He wh is unwilling to have his personal liberty limited by the rights and interests o others is both an unworthy and a danger ous citizen."

Documents dating from the first an third century, all speak plainly of the ol servance of Sunday in early Christia times. Tertullian, of the second centur writes: "Sunday we give to joy. W as we have received, ought on the da of the Lord's resurrection to forbea worldly duties and defer even our bus ness." In the fourth century, becaus of laxity and indifference, Constantin decreed that Sunday should be observe as a day of rest: "Let the magistrat and people residing in cities rest, ar let all workshops be closed."

So the evidence of the need of suc laws has been accepted by the lawmake of all the Christian centuries. Our n tional Constitution recognizes it. T legislatures of nearly all the states our Union protect it. The Supreme Cou and many state courts have upheld t validity of Sunday laws as the comm law of the land and important fro both a religious and economic view-poi

But these laws would be valuele without strong and persistent enfor ment. Shall not all Christian peop recognizing the Sabbath as an insti tion divine, realize that the law th protects it is human and must be forced by human means?

So let us renew our efforts in th

(Continued on Page Twelve)

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

LARGE AUDIENCE OF CHINESE STUDENTS AND OFFICIALS LISTEN TO TEMPERANCE MESSAGE—BANDS OF MUSIC GREET SPEAKER—MANY SIGN THE PLEDGE

Frances Willard Wang

The Chinese New Year has just passed and I am again busying myself with our student members and those who have not yet joined us. You will be interested to know what a successful time I had in north China, in spite of a brief illness in the latter part of last fall.

I started for Peking in the beginning of September to join Miss Christine Ting-ing in Shansi province where she had gone with some missionary friend after her vacation in Rei Ta Ho. When I arrived in Peking, I went to Ping Ting Hsien of Shansi with Dr. and Mrs. Crumpacker of the Church of Brethren Mission. This was the first place I started a temperance campaign in the fall. Through their kind introduction I got in touch not only with the student class, but also the officials, business men and soldiers in their town. Meetings were held twice a day in the church belonging to the mission. People were very eager to hear what I had to say to them. Every time there were so many of them that additional seats had to be put in. The reason was because I was the pioneer lady speaker to their city. At the end of each meeting, the chairman would ask, 'How many of you think what Miss Wang said is right and want to join her to fight the unseen foes?" At this, hundreds of hands would raise up. Sometimes they were very tiny and touching and sometimes the big and strong hands of Army officers. But very seldom we see the hands of officials for it seems to them they can't work unless they have a cup or two of alcoholic drinks at their meals. Although hundreds of pledges were passed and collected, they were not signed by any of them. I was discouraged, of course. Then I thought, one day, I had better change my policy. So I went to pay them friendly calls at their residences. I called on them once or twice and they received me very courteously. But still nothing was happening. A great surprise, however, came the day before I left for Tai Yuan. As I was packing, a servant knocked at my door. When it was opened, he handed me a letter with a few money bills in it. Behold it was from the very officials and their wives to whom I paid a few visits, telling me that they wanted to become our members and the money was for their membership dues!

From Ping Ting Hsien I went to Tai Yuan. Yong Chuan was the place where I had to take a train for the capital. It is not a very big place, but a modern city, active in the coal traffic. A meeting was planned for me beforehand. When I arrived there, I found my audience waiting in a big Confucius temple yard, for no place in the whole town was enough for the crowd. As I was entering the temple gate, bands from different schools played to welcome me. I really felt wabbling from left to right, although the crowd didn't notice it. The occasion was so solemn that it seemed someone were to be inaugurated for a great general. But at last I got on the platform, which is really a stage, for in Chinese temples there is always a stage for seasonal plays, and felt once more like myself. The stage was facing the sun and the meeting was in the middle of the day. The burning heat on my face and body was unbearable, but I was glad the audience didn't suffer the same intense heat as I did.

After the meeting I went to take my train. The bands and others in my audience followed me courteously to the station. After bidding them goodbye, by a bow, I took a seat in the second class cabin. It was a very interesting but strenuous day. I was glad the cool breeze rested me before I got to Tai Yuan, where I was met by a group of friends and was taken to Mr. Arnold's home.

Shansi is often called the model province by the people who live there. It sounded quite, or rather, too egotistic to some of us, but when we had seen the work of the government, we admitted the truth. By no means is it perfect, but the good governor Yen is trying his best to improve the province. Good roads are being built in many parts, prisoners are being kept clean and industrious, soldiers are requested to study and learn manual work, etc. The thing that attracted the visitors most of all was the two self-examination halls. During different occasions, speakers are introduced to address the citizens in the city. Never before had they heard a lady speaker, until I came. For a whole week I spoke to students, soldiers and other classes and reached about 11,516 people. As a result of the campaign, a little less than a hundred became our members by signing up the pledge cards.

From Tai Yuan I went to Tai Ku. Here Miss Tinling and I met for the first time since summer. The altitude of this place is about 3,000 feet above the sea level and I was very much affected by the elevation. After a few meetings held in the jails and schools, I got ill—unable to sleep. At the suggestion of the physician, Dr. Henningway, I went down to Peking where the altitude is much lower. Sure enough I was better and once more I began to work. But after a few days the old illness came back. At the order of Dr. Peabody of the Union Medical College, I went up to the western hills with some dear friends, about ten days. The rest did improve my health wonderfully. Then I began to realize my trouble was caused not only by the elevation of the land but it was also due to the strenuous life I had been carrying.

About Christmas I felt quite strong so I returned to Shanghai to attend our national convention—the very first ever held in China by women without the help of foreign friends. We had delegates from all parts of China and the whole thing was a great success.

During the fall of 1921 I spoke forty-five times, reached 16,018 people and secured 464 signed up pledges.

Now the spring has come, I intend to stay more of the time in the headquarters. I feel I am needed here to keep in touch with our student members.

This year we are to publish a temperance paper. There is to be a students' section, which includes the Y. P. B. and the L. T. L. This, we think, is going to help us a great deal.

The work is about to bloom in China. Remember, dear friends, to pray for us so that we may have supreme guidance from above.

Massachusetts Y. P. B. Holds High Powered Convention

Special Correspondence

At the third annual convention of the Massachusetts Y. P. B. held in the Second Congregational church of Palmer, delegates from six Branches were present to enjoy the imposing program. Every arrangement for enjoyment and comfort had been made.

President Ethel Frances Love called the meeting to order. At the close of the devotional exercises, Miss Marion Beckwith of the Palmer Y. P. B. voiced words of welcome, to which the state vice-president, Forest A. Black, responded.

The president appointed Dr. N. Louise Rand of the North End Y. P. B. chairman of the nominating committee, and Richard Morton, chairman of the resolutions committee.

Mrs. Florence Reid presented the report of the corresponding secretary, Frank DeLuca that of the recording secretary and William Talbot, the treasurer's. Departmental superintendents gave two minute sketches of their year's work.

The third annual address of Miss Ethel Love, president, deserves highest praise. In earnest, enthusiastic words, she set forth the events of the past year, and then declared her confidence in what the future has in store. Her tributes to the W. C. T. U., Miss Anna A. Gordon, Frances E. Willard, Neal Dow, and Mrs. Ada Frisbee were especially noteworthy. In short, the address was one that surveyed comprehensively, and with insight, the entire field of W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. endeavors.

A most compelling attraction was a talk by Harold D. Wilson, former prohibition enforcement chief in Massachusetts. In straightforward, clean-cut terms, he told of the trials and tribulations connected with his duties, and many anecdotes concerning the underhanded work of liquor politicians. He

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

"The Suffrage Torch" by Louisine W. Havemeyer in *Scribner's* for May.

"The Crime Wave and Law Enforcement" by George S. Buck in *The Outlook* for May 3.

"The real cure for our lawlessness rests with the hearts and consciences of the American people. When they are convinced that disrespect for law has become such a disease in the body politic that it must be cured, the battle will be won. but until that day dawns we are doomed to present to the world a worse and worse spectacle of lawlessness."

"Women's Responsibility for Food Costs," by Marjorie Shuler, and "How the Immigration Laws Are Now Working," by Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in May *Review of Reviews.*

"The Thing Called Party Loyalty" by Elizabeth Frazer, "Letters from a Senator's Wife," by Frances Parkinson Keyes, and "A Chance for the Borderline Child," by Genevieve Parkhurst, in May *Good Housekeeping.*

"Give Youth Its Chance," by Alfred E. Stearns, principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, "The Game of Health" by William R. P. Emerson, M.D., and "The Good Citizenship Bureau" conducted by Anna Steese Richardson, in the May *Woman's Home Companion.*

"Celebrate America's Greatest Anniversary, July 4," runs the stirring call from Mrs. Richardson. "Make it a day of consecration to the old ideals of honor, patriotism and courage.....a great Citizenship Day for all classes of Americans. Reawaken the dormant patriotism of the native-born, stimulate newcomers to pride and interest in the country of their adoption, by an unforgettable and reverent observance of the day. Rally the forces of the entire community for a great out-door meeting, at which all young men coming of age this year, all newly registered women, and all foreign born citizens shall be guests of honor. Let there be music for marching feet. Arrange for a central celebration place where these new citizens shall be formally greeted, and where a brief inspirational program can be given."

"Is Drink Killing England?" by Elizabeth Banks in the April *Forum.*

The writer is a well known American journalist who has been living in England studying the economic conditions there. She declares that "with all the lamentations over Britain's unhappy industrial situation, with all the talk about unemployment, I find very few public speakers or writers for the press who will come out boldly and tell the truth about the present situation, and put the blame for it where it belongs—upon the breweries and the public houses.

"Large numbers of the working people, if bidden to choose between food and beer, choose beer—and since it helps them, in a way, to forget their sordid, colorless lives, a good many of the members of the so-called 'upper classes' encourage them to drink. I have even heard some employers in large factories say they prefer moderate drinkers to total abstainers as working people, since the first thing a man does when he becomes an abstainer is also to become dissatisfied!

"Meantime, little children, hundreds of thousands of tiny future British citizens, stand outside the public houses, often for hours, sometimes asleep while yet they stand waiting for fathers and mothers to get their fill of beer and then to come out and take them home; little boys and little girls look longingly into the public house counting the years till they will be past fourteen, when they, too, will be welcomed within and be able to buy poison on their own account."

"Prohibition Progress in India" in the *Missionary Review of the World* for May.

"Students in India are joining with other national groups in passage of resolutions condemning liquor shops and the use of intoxicating liquor. This is one phase of the Ghandi movement, which maintains that beverage alcohol is sapping the vitality of body, mind and soul of the Indian nation. One unique fact is the system of pickets under which volunteers stand near liquor shops and ask the ingoing customer not to drink. If the customer persists, the picket falls on his knees and begs him not to drink. Some pickets carry bottles of milk and offer the thirsty man free milk to drink. In some places, the drinker is boycotted. The movement is very successful in cutting down drinking and in closing saloons. Several of the independent states of India have adopted prohibition in varying forms."

"Facing the Facts of Prohibition" by Wayne B. Wheeler, and "Camp Roosevelt: Builder of Boys" in *Current History* for May.

Helps For the Study of Social Morality Problems

(Leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Social Hygiene Legislation Manual. (Invaluable for workers and students of social problems) Price 50c.

Child Questions and Answers. (For parents) Price 10c.

The Mother as Playfellow. Price 15c.

Boys' Venereal Peril. Price 10c.

Your Daughter's Mother. Price, 10 cents.

A Community Program for Prospective Work With Girls. Per copy, 3c; per 50, 75c; per 100, $1.25.

Our Ally—Mrs. Grundy. 16 pp. (For all parents.) Per copy, 5c; per 50, $1.50; per 100, $2.25.

A White Life for Two. Per copy, 3c; per 50, 40c; per 100, 75c.

Healthy, Happy Womanhood. Sepia, 16 pp; illustrated. Price, 15 cents.

The Sphere of the Policewoman.

Untarnished Womanhood.

Almost—A True Story.

Per 50, 35c; per 100, 60c.

Motion Picture Standards.

Are Parents Asleep?

Safety for the Child Lies in Knowledge.

Where Do Girls Spend Their Evenings?

A Sower Went Forth to Sow.

Letter from A Physician to his Daughter on Her Fifteenth Birthday.

Real Chivalry.

The Task Ahead.

What Social Morality Asks of a Community.

Per 50, 25c; per 100, 45c.

A Child in Court.

Teach These Truths.

The Hand of a Child.

Per 50, 20c; per 100, 35c.

Secretary Daniels on the Double Standard. Per 50, 15c; per 100, 25c.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

"Good Health and Morals" One Slogan of Montana Workers

Special Correspondence

Our Montana organization has combined the departments of Health and Social Morality, with Berenice Morse Andrew in charge of the work. This is a financial saving for the state and seems to make it easier for the local unions. Where there is a scarcity of workers, one superintendent can handle the two departments.

This year our efforts have been made effective by the use of the health posters put out by the American Social Hygiene Association. These happily combine the health and social hygiene teachings. We purchased the set, "Youth and Life." The set, "Keeping Fit," was loaned to us by our state board of health. In showing these posters, we have met with hearty co-operation from pastors, teachers and nurses. In only one locality did the teacher object to the posters being used. Later, they admitted Miss Lida Herrick, a national worker, who gave the same instruction in a different way.

The department owns certain books on the subject which are loaned to readers over the state.

We are trying to create a proper respect for the body and to teach its care, realizing that there is a vital relation between good health and good morals.

Need for Sabbath Observance From Religious and Economic Viewpoint

(Continued from Page Ten)

campaign of education, feeling our personal responsibility for the enforcement of God's law, upheld by the laws of our land as fundamental to the perpetuity of a Christian civilization.

Our department Plan of Work has been sent to state superintendents in sufficient quantity to supply at least one to every local union in the state. More will be sent on request. Report blanks (25 cents per 100) are ready for distribution. A budget of leaflets will be furnished gratis, with the hope that at least one order will be sent to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. The two latest leaflets are entitled "Sabbath Observance a Fundamental Principle," "Gem Thoughts of Great Men Concerning the Sabbath." May we not hope that all who realize the importance of the campaign we are waging will order and distribute literature and in every way help us to obey our Lord's command to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Central City, Nebraska.

QUESTION. How shall we raise our Budget?

ANSWER. By selling PEASE POST CARDS, of course.

(See advertisement on page 14.)

Helps for June and July Topical Programs

All leaflets 2 cents except as otherwise noted)

LEAFLETS:

Five Little Glimpses of Anna A. Gordon. Per dozen, 20 cents.

Biographic Sketch, Anna A. Gordon. Per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

The Constitution of the United States. Per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Madam Yajima, The Children's Friend. Per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Madam Kajl Yajima—Her Peace Pilgrimage to America. Per copy, 3 cents; per 50, $1.00.

The Sphere of the Policewoman. Per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

A Little Girl Who Became Famous.
The Open Air Pavilion a Substitute for the Saloon.
The Show "For Men Only".
The Need of the Immigrant Woman.
Americanization—Its Meaning.
Prohibition in Grand Rapids.
Prohibition Once Derided Now Extolled.
Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The Immigrant's Contribution.
The American's Creed and Salute to the Flag.
Americanization Everybody's Problem.
Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

A Gift for "Shut-Ins" and Libraries on Flower Mission Day

The charmingly told story of the Life of Jennie Casseday, the Founder of the Flower Mission Work. By Fannie Casseday Duncan. Beautifully bound in Art Board Covers. Illustrated. Price, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Siam on the Water-Mobile

(Continued from Page Four)

Meeting was held. A teacher is translating "The Life of Frances Willard," and some of Miss Tinling's stories. Our W. C. T. U., organized last August, is working along Scientific Temperance Instruction lines. At a joint meeting held last week of the Conference temperance committee and of the three members of the S. T. I. committee it was decided to observe a temperance day in all the Christian schools on June 9. At this time all teachers are to be asked to hand in temperance essays relating to some phase of the alcohol question. They are to act as a nucleus for temperance teaching in the schools.

Our slogan is—"Keep on keeping on," and our Conference verse which keeps us ever strong in Him is—"But thanks be unto God, who always leadeth us in triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest through us the savor of His knowledge in every place."

Bangkok, Siam.

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good.
Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.
MAJOR MFG. CO., NEW YORK

Citizenship Class a Membership Getter

The Westerville (Ohio) W. C. T. U. has a live superintendent of Christian Citizenship in Mrs. Ernest Cherrington, who, shortly after she accepted the office, set about devising methods for promoting the work of her department. As an initial step she proceeded, with the assistance of a strong committee of seven representative women, to organize a class for the study of the duties of citizenship. The local union voted to devote the greater part of the time of the regular meeting to a Civil Government class, open to all in the community. Seventy-five earnest and enthusiastic women attended the first meeting, which had been widely advertised through the local press, church bulletins, pulpit notices, literary clubs, church societies, the Eastern Star, and many other mediums. A fine program was given, followed by a quiz on the lesson. The topic for the day had been the Constitution of the United States and a copy of it was presented to each woman as she came forward to sign the class roll.

The success which attended the class work encouraged the union to go a step further and arrange for a series of public meetings to be held in the different churches under the auspices of the department of Christian Citizenship. A prominent public speaker is to be brought to Westerville about once a month to lecture on subjects pertaining to government, the meeting to be turned later into a public forum for questions and discussion. The first public gathering, held in the Methodist church, drew a large crowd in spite of the fact that there were four other meetings in progress that same evening. The ministers of the churches, the local press, the college, the brotherhoods of the churches, the president of the city council, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Scout masters of the Boy Scout troops all seemed eager to co-operate. The Boy Scouts, in addition to distributing hand-bills over the town the day of the meeting, as their contribution to its success, were well represented in the audience.

Monroe County (N. Y.) Instructs and Enthuses

Special Correspondence

The eighteenth annual institute of the Monroe county (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., held recently at Spencerport, was an interesting and enthusiastic occasion. Mrs. J. H. Roberts, county president, assisted by the other officers, kept everything moving in an orderly manner. Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, state vice-president, and Mrs. H. H. Jerome, president of Livingston county W. C. T. U., were welcome and helpful guests.

Among the features of the program were "echoes" from the regional conference, a drill in citizenship, and a playlet on Temperance and Missions which proved both entertaining and instructive. A practical demonstration by superintendents of departments, while causing merriment, carried a lesson. Not everyone could win in the contest of three-minute speeches on "Law Enforcement and the Work of the W. C. T. U.," but it was safe to say that much thought and effort were put forth by all who participated. Up-to-date temperance facts gave information and "Our Foreign Neighbors" showed that there is still work to be done. The Y. P. B. secretary told how to win the young people. After a two days' feast of innumerable good things, the meeting closed with a gold medal contest.

JUBILEE SONGS
MEETS THE PRESENT NEED FOR PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE SONGS
FULL OF INSPIRATION AND THRILL
Eighth edition. Contains Miss Gordon's latest song, "Win a Million Members." Also "Work for Enforcement Where You Are," "Sound the Jubilee," "The White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner," "Crusade Glory Song," etc., etc. Thirty-two pages packed full of singable, thrilling songs.
Price, 10 cents; per 100, $5.00.
ORDER PROMPTLY FOR SUMMER MEETINGS

PLAYLETS:

His Flag and the Country for Which It Stands (Patriotic Americanization). Per copy, 10 cents.

The Binnybakers. Per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

The Eighteenth Amendment Forever. Per copy, 5 cents; six copies, 20 cents; per dozen, 35 cents..

Knights of the L. T. L. (Recitation). Per dozen, 10 cents.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND ANTI-NARCOTIC LEAFLETS FOR DISTRIBUTION:

Primary Lesson on Beer.
As Others Heard Him.
Behind the Bars for Life.
Baseball Pitching and Smoking.
Three to Two.
Facts About Cigarets.
Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Special Post Cards

Ode to Water. By William Jennings Bryan.

The Physical Decalog. Dr. P. S. Bourdeau-Sisco.

Frances E. Willard Statue. Picture of the famous statue in the United States Capitol.

W. C. T. U. Invitation.

Price, per dozen (any or all kinds), 25 cents; per 100, $1.75.

Also an excellent assortment of birthday, congratulatory, condolence and friendly message cards.

Price, per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.75.

The Peace Book

Twentieth Century Medal Contest Reciter No. 4, devoted to selections concerning Peace and Disarmament. Price, 20 cents.

Also the Twentieth Century Medal Contest Reciters, Nos. 1-2-3. Price, each, 20 cents.

Order Reciters, Leaflets, Medals, and other supplies of

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

A W. C. T. U. "Booze" Party!

Nebraska's state sheriff, Mr. Gus Hyers, recently gave a party at which there was much liquid refreshment, but instead of trickling down the throats of his guests, it was poured into Salt Creek, at a point near the city of Havelock. Mr. Hyers had invited leading W. C. T. U. women to witness the destruction of more than 300 gallons of intoxicating liquor, valued at about $10,000, "evidence" which had been ordered destroyed by various courts. Armed with hatchets and axes, the enforcement officers and the W. C. T. U. representatives smashed the bottles and jugs which were laid out on the bank of the creek. A number of these empty receptacles were taken home by the women as souvenirs of the occasion.

UNIONS AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

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RELIEVES SAFELY AND PROMPTLY
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Also wonderfully effective in Bronchitis, Lumbago and Rheumatism
All druggists or
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Helpful Material For the Approaching Flower Mission Day

(Leaflets 2c each unless otherwise noted)

Lights and Shadows.
The Story of Jennie Casseday.
A Cluster of Posy Poems.
The Story of a Roof Garden.
Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

Frances Willard and the Lamplighter.
Arbor Day Program.
Hints for W. C. T. U. Flower Missions.
Friends in Need.
Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Frances E. Willard's Love of Flowers and Folks.
Daddy's Easter Basket.
Jack's Clouds Dispelled.
Her Thought in Full Flower.
The Awakening of Mrs. Fogg.
Program for Department Meeting.
The Lady of the Flower Mission.
Mary Forest's Bequest.
The New Recruit.
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Suggestions for Flower Mission Day Program. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

A Flower Mission Brochure. (Short poems by Anna A. Gordon.) Price, per dozen, 10 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

Record Cards. Price, per dozen, 20 cents; per 100, $1.20.

Text Cards. Price, per 100, 15 cents; per 1,000, $1.25.

Text Cards. (L. T. L.) Price, per 100, 15 cents; per 1,000, $1.25.

Post Cards. One cent each; per 100, 90 cents.

Plan of Work. Sent for postage.

EVERY ONE SHOULD OWN A COPY!

"The Constitution of the United States."

In leaflet form, 3½x6; 16 pp. The Federal Constitution including the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Amendments. Price, per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, he is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Pitying her, he tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepfather come for a visit. Admitting to her mother that she has yielded to her husband's insistence that she drink, she is told that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again. At a small dinner she meets Bertram Harford, who has been transferred to Seraneb. Strengthened by his presence and that of her mother and step-father, she declines wine and denounces the social glass. During a camping trip she sees her cook overcome by liquor, and her fears for herself are redoubled.)

CHAPTER XV.

Angela and her mother and step-father left camp at the end of the month. They went back to Seraneb for a few days' preparations required by Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer for their journey through India, and back to America, where they were due at the end of March.

It was a sad parting; the mother yearned over her only child, knowing the inheritance which must prove a source of daily temptation. The girl clung to her mother as to a refuge from harm—without her, she felt like a reed shaken by the wind! Every hour which brought the parting nearer, was counted with a burst of sorrow. Such was her distress that Mrs. Mortimer longed for the intervening time to be over.

Mr. Mortimer, with great tact, arranged with Dr. Scott to come over, and go with them to the railway station, then to come back with Angela to dinner.

As the carriage waited for them at the door, Harford rode up to call.

"Mother, here is Mr. Harford,—my kind friend of the voyage."

Mrs. Mortimer thanked him warmly, but said nothing as to his future help to her child.

"Come again to-morrow morning; I shall be alone," Angela said, as he took leave at once.

He smiled and bowed. "At one o'clock then!"

Very promptly the following day, Harford kept his promise. Angela's eyes were swollen, and she looked woebegone but she made a brave endeavor to be cheerful.

"I want a long talk with you," she said. "You do not know that I failed to keep my promise made before we left the 'Persia'!"

"Have you? I'm sorry!"

"Yes! My husband objected—he will not hear of my being an abstainer, and he utterly negatived my request that wine should not appear on our table."

"Ah! it is a difficult path for you, I see."

"It is, indeed! My mother found me taking wine regularly, and liking it, yes! loving it!—fascinated by it! And she told me a story of my father, which she had hidden from me all these years, fearing to pain me." She paused and shuddered.

"What was it?"

"My father was an inebriate; he tried to kill my mother—and—and——"

She broke down and sobbed.

Harford was sorely distressed. "Oh, do cheer up, Mrs. Fortescue! You are not so badly off as I am; you know *I* had two drinking parents!"

Angela recovered herself with difficulty.

"But, you see, I am not like you! I am the weakest of creatures."

"Come now, don't say so; rather believe that you can be strong if you choose." He wanted by suggestion to inspire her with belief in herself.

"Yes, you are right: I ought to try, at any rate, to resist temptation, but you see how surrounded I am. It is not now and then I am subjected to it, but always, and everywhere! In my own home, twice every day; in every house I visit—at every function I attend I meet my enemy!"

"Still you must believe in your own powers to resist. You made a brave fight at the Padre's table; I thought you splendid!"

"I don't think I could have done it, if you and Mother and Mr. Mortimer had not been present. There it is! I'm like that tiny little Virginia creeper that grows up the trees and runs along walls, always must have something to rest upon. Now you are like the great palm. You can stand alone!"

He smiled, and passing by the simile said, "But you not only spoke there for yourself, but for all tempted ones! That was noble!"

She smiled radiantly at his commendation.

"And," he went on, "I believe you made an impression on the Padre. He is a thoughtful man, and if once convinced that a course is unwise will give it up. At least, that is how I read his character!"

At that moment cards were brought in.

"The man himself! Talk of an angel and you hear his wings," she said, as she greeted him. "Mr. Selwyn, we were talking about you."

"Indeed! I hope your comments were favorable!"

"We said we were sure you were strong to do the right!"

"Ah! that is very complimentary, but in what connection, may I ask?"

Angela colored; Harford came to the rescue.

"In the matter of not offering alcoholic drinks to visitors."

WHAT ABOUT YOUR BUDGET?

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Mr. Selwyn started and stammered. I—I—never saw the thing in so clear a ght. It would be very terrible, as you ay, to push anyone over the precipice, Irs. Fortescue, but such cases are very are. And what can I do? I am only ne in a nation which for centuries has onsidered the thing good and neces- ary."

"But science has proved that this thing neither good nor necessary. Rather at every one who takes it is doing me harm to himself!" broke in Har- rd.

"There I cannot agree with you; in rict moderation I think it perfectly ght and admissible. The Bible teaches at it is so, and the Church has al- wed it. The Founder of our Holy Re- gion turned water into wine, as His st miracle."

"But that was not intoxicating wine!" ied Harford.

"It is called *good* wine."

"Our Lord could not have called alco- lic wine *good!* True—science had t then declared alcohol to be a poison, t He knew all things, and do you think possible that He would make a poison- s drink, which injures men in body, ind and spirit?"

"You astonish me, Mr. Harford! What idence have you that the wine made Cana was not intoxicating?"

"I have the internal evidence of God's ord itself. It declares wine to be a ocker,' a 'deceiver.' How could the n of God make such an agent of de- uction, knowing as He must have the tal effects of alcohol on the human ce? I could not have faith in God if believed that He made it."

"But we have numerous texts which eak of wine as a blessing!"

"Yes, I know! there are twenty-four number."

"Really! I did not know there were so ny!"

"But there are seventy-one, containing rning and reproof against strong nk!"

"You have evidently studied the sub- t."

"Yes, it is of vital import to me. I g ago came to the conclusion that our rd was a total abstainer!"

Mr. Selwyn looked shocked.

"Is not that rather profane, Mr. Har- d?"

"No, the profanity seems to me to be those who can suppose the other in- pretation."

Angela was listening with her chin pped in her hand, her eyes going m one to the other.

"Well, how about the paradox of the ble, Mr. Harford? Wine is blessed, l wine is cursed in the same inspired it."

"It is very easy to decipher. There re two kinds of wine, one fermented, e other unfermented. The Hebrew nguage has nine words for wine, which have translated into English by the word. The Encyclopaedia Britannica s it is much to be regretted that our nslation should so poorly convey the iginal meaning."

"Yes, that is certainly a pity!"

"The Jews had processes for sterilizing e fruit of the vine that we know noth- ng of, and the juice of the grape was en taken freshly expressed into the y. It is these forms of wine which e spoken of as a blessing."

"But the fact remains that intoxicating nk is an agent for promoting joy and mfort, and our Lord Jesus Christ nctions all human enjoyment," said Mr. Selwyn.

"I cannot go so far as that. Has God provided so scantily for enjoyment, that we are dependent on a poisonous liquor for pleasurable sensation?"

"In moderation, my dear sir."

"As for moderation, who can judge what moderation is? One person drinks in moderation: the same amount makes a drunkard of another!"

"Ah, yes," broke in Angela, "I have noticed that!"

"I must be going," said Harford.

"Well, I shall think it over, and we can have a further talk," said the Padre.

When Harford had gone, Mr. Selwyn said, "I came specially to see you. You do not often come to Church, Mrs. Fortescue."

"No, I have been very little since I came to India; my husband has that day free, and he likes me to go out with him."

"But I think you would be stronger and better for it! We cannot afford to neglect the worship of God!"

"Yes, mother told me to go for help to God, and I want to do right. I will try to come every Sunday."

"And will you not also come to the Holy Communion? That is a source of joy and help and defense against evil."

"Do you think so?"

"I am sure of it, and advise it strongly."

"Well, then, Mr. Selwyn, I will do as you wish. Is it every Sunday?"

"Yes, at eight and twelve o'clock. I advise your coming at eight, fasting."

"Fasting?"

"Yes; it is more reverent."

"Well, then, I will come at eight. You are very good to take an interest in me."

"You are one of my sheep, Mrs. Fortescue," the Padre said, with a smile.

"A wandering one, I fear!"

The next Sunday at eight o'clock Angela was present at the celebration of Holy Communion. She read the service attentively, and entered heart and soul into the prayers; with others she knelt at the rail to receive, and the words, "Eat this in remembrance that Christ died for you," fell like balm on her troubled soul.

But when the cup was brought to her neighbor, kneeling at her side, the smell of the alcoholic liquid smote upon her senses! An intense longing for the wine possessed her. She turned giddy and faint with the violence of the emotion, and grasping the cup drank up the small quantity left in it.

Mr. Selwyn started and looked at her in surprise; in his absorption in the service with eyes partly closed, he had not recognized the kneeling figure in the wide hat and with bowed head. When he saw Mrs. Fortescue, the color flooded his face in dismay.

Angela rose and left the chancel. Her eyes were bright with an unsatisfied look. She went immediately out and drove home filled with desire. As the smart victoria rolled along with its red and gold liveries, its occupant—the lovely girlish figure—evoked many admiring glances. But hidden from all was the burning passion which possessed her!

"Tell Divan Singh to come to me at once," she said to the bearer, as she alighted from her carriage.

"Good, Mem Sahib!"

She flung herself into a lounge chair, and tapped impatiently with her sunshade on the floor.

The dignified Divan Singh appeared.

"Huzoor!"

"Fetch me a bottle of champagne at once!"

Divan's eyes dilated, his face fell.

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The profit in the pleasant work of distributing EveryDay Flavors is liberal. The best feature, however, is the invaluable good which can be accomplished for temperance in replacing alcoholic extracts with pure, wholesome, non-alcoholic, liquid food flavorings.

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110 S. Elizabeth St.,
Lima, Ohio.

"There is none in the house, Mem Sahib."

"Why not?"

"It was left in camp by the Sahib's orders."

"Then fetch some from the nearest merchant's at once."

"Mem Sahib! it is the Lord's day. I do not buy."

Her eyes flashed. "Well, send some one. No! Ayah shall go. Ayah, Ayah," she called, "Come here."

The woman clanked into the room, her silver ornaments jingling.

"Fetch me a bottle of sharab! jaldi, jaldi (quickly). Here is the money," and she threw five rupees towards her.

The Ayah hurried off to the bazaar.

Divan Singh was almost beside himself! He paced up and down the compound, grief and indecision written on his face. In a quarter of an hour, the Ayah appeared with a bottle of brandy.

"Give it me!" he said, snatching the bottle from her. "Thou shalt not give the sharab to the Mem Sahib."

"I must: she waits for it."

"Thou shalt not!" and he dashed it against the stone wall near the gate. It broke, and the contents poured out. Divan Singh walked up to the bungalow, and the Ayah followed, trembling. Angela met him at the door.

"Mem Sahib, thy servant has broken the bottle. The sharab is bad, very bad!"

She sank down, trembling. "Oh, Divan, I'm ill, sinking down! down!"

The lovely face was agonized, and the sweet eyes looked for help in her distress into the sympathetic face of her servant.

"Thy servant will call his wife; she can cure the Mem Sahib."

He hurried off for Maryam, who came in with her gentle composure, took the girlish form and laid it down on the sofa.

"Fetch hot milk, quickly."

"The Mem Sahib has had no chhoti haziri (early breakfast)," said the Ayah, who stood by.

"She is faint for want of food," returned Maryam.

The hot milk was brought and administered, and Maryam, with soothing touch, massaged the hands and feet, and quieted the excited nerves of her mistress. She sank to sleep.

"Saved for this time, thank God!" said Divan Singh, to himself.

(To be continued)

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Evanston, Illinois

How Does Your State Stand?

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

The following list shows the per cent of the W. C. T. U. membership in each state taking THE UNION SIGNAL April 30, 1922; computed on the basis of three subscriptions to the Monthly Edition counting as one to the weekly.

States	No. of Subscribers	Per Cent of Membership Taking UNION SIGNAL
Arizona	67	47.8
Utah	37	18.9
Florida	501	15.6
Oklahoma	361	13.3
Idaho N.	38	12.8
Arkansas	157	12.5
S. Dakota	182	11.8
Delaware	120	11.1
D. C.	119	10.2
R. I.	234	10.
Vermont	146	9.8
Washington E.	133	9.8
California N.	650	9.6
Montana	133	8.6
Wisconsin	824	8.4
Minnesota	636	8.1
California S.	577	8.1
Colorado	329	8.
Louisiana	240	7.8
N. Dakota	271	7.7
Oregon	267	7.7
Connecticut	313	7.6
Iowa	1043	7.6
Maine	392	7.4
Illinois	1066	7.2
Kansas	784	7.
Wyoming	61	6.9
Indiana	933	6.8
Idaho S.	68	6.6
New Jersey	764	6.2
Maryland	313	6.1
Kentucky	204	5.8
Massachusetts	672	5.8
Washington W.	300	5.7
New Hampshire	175	5.6
Nebraska	376	5.6
New York	2205	5.4
Georgia	278	5.2
Texas	132	5.2
Tennessee	245	5.1
W. Virginia	180	5.1
S. Carolina	55	4.6
Missouri	535	4.1
Virginia	337	3.9
Michigan	490	3.6
N. Mexico	190	3.4
Pennsylvania	1539	3.3
Alabama	46	3.2
Ohio	824	2.4
Nevada	2	2.
Mississippi	25	1.9
N. Carolina	92	1.

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia
3. Boone County, Illinois
4. Barton County, Kansas
5. Harper County, Kansas
6. LaPorte County, Indiana
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas
9. Washington County, Kan.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa
13. Shawnee County, Kansas
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wis.
18. Walworth County, Wis.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.

Quiz: Our World-Wide Work

1. What are some of the most important events transpiring at Washington?

2. Quote news items and prominent people to prove that prohibition is successful in various parts of the United States.

3. Where was it necessary to continue the program for World's Temperance Sunday the following week? Tell the story.

4. Discuss the importance of the Eighteenth Amendment in relation to Child Welfare.

5. In a five-minute talk outline the progress of prohibition in various countries of the world.

6. How did Mrs. J. K. Barney help "make history" in this and other countries?

7. Show how your union may this summer make your county or state fair count for prohibition.

8. What falsehood has been told about Iceland, and how can we help her?

9. "Citizenship class a member getter." Where? What? How?

10. Where does *your* state stand on THE UNION SIGNAL subscription list according to membership? What percentage of the members of *your* local union are on the list?

Insane Asylums Not Filled With Drinkers

In a recent letter to the editor of the Boston (Mass.) *Herald*, Rev. William A. MacNair of Cambridge, a Congregational pastor, refutes the statement of a court officer who was quoted as saying that prohibition is sending so many people to the insane asylums that these institutions are filled to overflowing with cases committed on account of drinking moonshine. Mr. MacNair wrote to several institutions for their records of commitments, and the figures, which follow, speak for themselves:

"The Medfield State Hospital reports that the patients first admitted in 1915 numbered 80 and of these 12 were listed as alcoholics. In 1916 three alcoholics were admitted, in 1917, two; in 1918, three; and in 1920, three. All of these were first admissions. The figures for readmissions do not differ materially from this list.

"The Taunton State Hospital reports the following list of admissions for alcoholic psychosis: In 1915, 49 were admitted; in 1917, 74; in 1920, 11; in 1921, 9.

"The superintendent of the Danvers State Hospital reports the table of percentages which follows: In 1915, of the total admissions 11.17 per cent were alcoholics. In 1916, 13.3 per cent were committed for alcoholism. In 1917 the rate was 9.8 per cent; in 1920, 4.9 per cent and in 1921, 8 per cent.

"The Westboro State Hospital reports the number of admissions thus: In 1915, total admissions—841, of which number 23 were alcoholics. In 1917 the total was 669, of which the alcoholics numbered 39. In 1920 the total was 374, and the victims of alcohol four. In 1921, 494 patients were admitted and of these 18 were alcoholics.

"Four great hospitals located in the eastern section of the commonwealth where the urban population is greatest and presumably the opportunity to get moonshine is also greatest, do not furnish warrant for the sweeping statement that the hospitals for the insane are full of people who have been made crazy by drinking moonshine. Facts are stubborn things and it looks as if the facts whenever they are carefully studied are against the wild statements of the wets.

Massachusetts Y. P. B. Hold High Powered Convention

(Continued from Page Eleven)

refuted all arguments against law enforcement and the Volstead Act. The address was, for temperance workers, a veritable gold-mine of fundamental information.

At an evening session, Mrs. Ada Frisbee, editor of *Our Message*, conducted a gold medal contest. Of the deserving group of gifted speakers, Frank DeLuca of North End Y. P. B. was the winner.

The new state officers are: Ethel Frances Love, president; Forest A. Black vice-president; Miss Faulkner, corresponding secretary; Frank DeLuca, recording secretary; William H. Talbot treasurer.

The convention was treated to a fascinating and inspirational address by Mrs. Jeanette Mann, director of publicity for the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. She paid an especially fitting tribute to Miss Ella Gleason, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

With its zeal for the cause, the Massachusetts Y. P. B. should be among the most successful in the country. We believe that we can do our full share in prohibition work, and propose to undertake even greater tasks during the next few months under our distinguished leaders. May the W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. do much in His service!

How shall I win one?—PEASE POST CARD INVITATIONS will bring many. See advertisement on page 14.

Chicago Bars Turned into Tea Rooms

(Continued from Page Six)

a place in which, it was boasted, various and sundry mayors had been made and unmade. Drinks were served in the front. Today, an artistic, beautiful tea-room holds sway. Both the enterprises conducted by these up-to-date young women for the dispensing of wholesome, well-cooked food (instead of the poisons of ante-prohibition days) are money makers for managers and owners, and certainly greatly to be preferred to liquor bars.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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New Headquarters of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ANTI-MORPHIN BILL PASSES BOTH HOUSES — PENNSYLVANIA WET CANDIDATES DEFEATED — ENFORCEMENT STRENGTHENED THROUGH SUPREME COURT DECISION — CHILD LABOR LAW HELD INVALID — HOUSE VOTES LOAN FOR LIBERIA

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Big Victory in Passage of Anti-Morphin Bill

The Jones-Miller Anti-Morphin—or, better designated, the Anti-Narcotic Drug Bill—passed the Senate Friday, May 12, having passed the House May 4. It has gone to the President.

So important did the senators regard this bill that no objections were raised when the tariff debate was set aside for the consideration of this measure, which passed without a dissenting vote.

The passage of this bill is a cause of much rejoicing. It is a measure which touches the general welfare of not only our own people, but the peoples of other lands.

The bill provides for a Federal Narcotic Control Board—composed of three principal Cabinet officers, the secretaries of State, Treasury and Commerce—to which matters relating to the traffic in drugs will be referred.

The New Law Not An Amendment to the Harrison Narcotic Act

The two countries producing the greatest amount of manufactured opium and cocaine and coca leaf products are the United States and England. Regulation of our exports therefore deals with but one-half of the problem of preventing manufactured drugs from reaching foreign lands which may make illegitimate use of them. England, while maintaining drastic export restrictions by licenses issued under the British Dangerous Drugs Act, has, by our previous faulty legislative treatment of narcotic drugs in-transit shipments, been unsupported by this country in enforcing British laws. By the enactment of this law the two principal producing nations of the world united in stamping out the illicit use of narcotic drugs the world over. Especially will this law be of more assistance to the people of China than of any other foreign country in their effort to heal themselves of a vice which threatens to deeply fasten itself upon them. It will, in a greater degree, however, save our own people from the activities of the smuggler and the illegitimate trafficker.

The law is not an amendment to the Harrison Drug Act (Act of December 17, 1914), but supports and strengthens the same from the manufacture and import angles. The administration of the Harrison Act supervises the distribution and prevents the unrestricted dispensing of narcotic drugs to addicts in the United States and its possessions. In no wise does it cover the field of exportation and in-transit shipments of narcotic drugs, nor does it limit the amount of imports or prevent importation. There are thus two distinct fields of remedial legislation and the new law relates to the latter field.

Pennsylvania Beer and Wine Candidates for Congress Poor Runners

Candidates running on wet platforms in Pennsylvania went down to defeat. Complete returns on the nominees are not available, but it is known that candidates who announced for beer and wine were overwhelmingly defeated. These are some examples: Congressman Burke, who included beer and wine as one of the planks in his platform, was defeated by Senator Pepper by over 200,000; in the Twelfth district, Harris Hamlin made beer and wine the dominant issue and was defeated by Congressman Clarence D. Coughlin; two candidates favoring beer and wine opposed Congressman Darrow, who was renominated by more than 4,000 votes; in the Twenty-ninth district, Otto Nick of Erie, running on a beer and wine platform, got only one vote in four, Congressman Shreve being renominated; in the Thirty-third district, Joseph Mayhugh, wet opponent of Clyde M. Kelly, received less than 4,000 votes and Mr. Kelly, a well-known dry leader, more than 10,000.

During the month of June primaries will be held in North Carolina, Iowa, Florida, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota. Meanwhile, states in which conventions and primaries are not fixed by law will hold nominating conventions, including Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee and Utah.

Supreme Court Decision Makes Possible Better Enforcement

In a decision handed down May 15, the United States Supreme Court ruled that liquor while within the United States, in transit from one country to another, can be seized under the Prohibition Act.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Justice Holmes, who referred to the danger of "leakage in transit," emphasizing the purpose of the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act to prevent the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The decision will be a great victory for prohibition enforcement. It means that millions of gallons of liquor which have been "lost" in transit en route through the United States to another country will not now have a chance to enter the country.

Justice McKenna with Justices Day and Clark gave a dissenting opinion. The question came before the Court under conflicting decisions in the lower Federal courts. The United States district court for Eastern Michigan held against seizure on the ground that the treaty with Great Britain and the revised statutes permitting such shipment had not been repealed by the Volstead law. In another case the United States district court of New York had held that such shipments were prohibited by the Prohibition Act, which abrogated a treaty and repealed prior statutory authorization.

Because of Tax Provision United States Supreme Court Holds Child Labor Law Invalid

The Federal Child Labor Law, which was held invalid by the United States Supreme Court last Monday, was enacted after the Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional an Act of Congress which excluded from interstate commerce products in which child labor had been used. The law affected by the Court's decision this week was much the same, except that it imposed an excise tax of 10 per cent upon the annual net profits of establishments employing child labor. The law was attacked as being unconstitutional in attempting to regulate state functions. There was no dissenting opinion though Justice Clark noted a dissent.

States Duty of the Court

Declaring it the duty of the Court to decline to recognize or enforce laws of Congress dealing with subjects not intrusted to Congress, but left by the supreme law of the land to the control of the states, Chief Justice Taft, who read the opinion, said the Court must perform that duty, "even though it require us to refuse to give effect to legislation designed to promote the highest good.

"The good sought in unconstitutional legislation," he added, "is an insidious feature, because it leads citizens and legislators of good purpose to promote it without thought of the serious breach it will make in the ark of our covenant or the harm which will come from breaking down recognized standards. In the maintenance of local self-government on the one hand and the national power on the other, our country has been able to endure and prosper for nearly a century and a half."

There was nothing in the language of the Court to indicate anything but regret that it was found necessary to set aside this most recent provision of Congress. No great wrong can exist without its remedy. As long as states fail, through public sentiment or law, to protect the child, it is the duty of Congress to devise ways for such protection. Constitutional amendments have already been proposed through joint resolutions introduced in House and Senate by Representative Fitzgerald of Ohio and Senator Johnson of California.

President Signs Immigration Law

The bill passed by Congress to extend the 3 per cent Immigration Law has been signed by the President.

The bill limits within a maximum of 350,000 the number of immigrants admitted in any one year. The amendments extend the operation of the law for two years instead of one, from June 30 of this year, when the present law will expire; provides for a fine of $200 for every alien brought to this country in excess of his country's quota and for the return of his passage money by the steamship company, and extends from one to five years the period of residence required of an alien entering the United States from contiguous territory.

House Votes Loan for Liberia

Passage by the House of a resolution authorizing a loan of $5,000,000 by this country to the Liberian Republic, shifts the issue to the Senate.

United States Senate Adjourns Night Session for Pages

The Senate, which has been holding night sessions, adjourned one night session so that its twenty pages might see the clowns and elephants of the big circus in town this week. The pages were the guests of Senator Elkins of West Virginia.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., May 20, 1922.

Dry Canadian Cities Note Decrease in Crime

"Canadian cities which changed from license to prohibition are having experiences similar to cities in the United States," says *The American Issue*, "—a big decrease in cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Take Toronto for example. In 1914 when that city had licensed saloons there were 14,247 arrests for drunkenness and 2,734 for disorderly conduct. Last year under prohibition arrests for the same causes were 4,727 and 1,084, respectively, a decrease of nearly 66 per cent. In these seven years the population of Toronto increased 10 per cent.

"In that city in wet 1914 there were 1,074 cases of cruelty to animals and only 67 last year. There were 311 cases of child neglect in wet 1914 and 128 in dry 1921. Insanity cases dropped from 130 in 1914 to 74 in 1921."

Alcohol and Narcotics

Prohibition has not caused an increase in the use of narcotics; in fact, in the opinion of Colonel Will Gray Beach, United States narcotic agent in charge of the Chicago division, which includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, narcotics are not being more widely used.

"I am aware that an effort is being made to show that prohibition has caused people deprived of alcohol to turn to narcotic drugs," said Colonel Beach, according to the *Christian Science Monitor* of May 8. "Such an argument is, however, utterly without foundation. I have been in this work from the beginning and if any such effect had been produced I would have been the first to know of it. The records of this office show nothing of the sort.

"The use of narcotics is not on the increase. There is a great deal of this evil to be fought and we are fighting it all the time, but we have not had more to do because of the prohibition amendment. I could not say that any effect on the drug situation has been caused by it in any way.

"In the first place it is not in the nature of things that the alcohol addict should turn to drugs. It is contrary to the experience of this office. The physical effects desired by the two types of addicts are entirely opposite. To one familiar with this kind of work it could be misled by any such argument." Colonel Beach is inclined to think that the belief that the use of narcotics is on the increase is fostered by the publicity the newspapers give every rumor of the sort, but that this kind of newspaper advertising does a great deal of good, as it keeps the public awake. "But as for prohibition having caused an increase in drug addiction," he said, "this office doesn't talk much for publication—we don't give interviews, but I can state my opinion and observation the same as anybody else, and you may say it from me—absolutely no!"

Safety Head Compiles Figures to Prove Dry Law Effective

According to the Everett (Wash.) *News*, Commissioner of Public Safety Charles A. Turner believes that the dry law is effective and has compiled figures taken from records at the city hall to prove his contention. Arrests for all causes in 1910, a wet era before local option was inaugurated, totaled 4,689, of which 792 were for intoxication. In 1921 the arrests for all causes totaled 2,414, of which number 292 were for intoxication. In 1912, a dry year, the total number of arrests for all causes was 2,661, of which 407 were for intoxication. In 1913, with the local option law quashed, the total number of arrests for all causes practically doubled, totalling 4,857, while the number of arrests for intoxication was three times as great as the preceding year, reaching 1,430. While figures for 1920 and 1921 show an increased number of arrests over the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, this is attributed by Mr. Turner to the greater use of the automobile and the resulting infractions of the traffic laws.

John Wanamaker Urges Enforcement of Prohibition

In a letter received a few days ago by the Philadelphia Law Enforcement League from John Wanamaker, the nationally known merchant and philanthropist heartily endorses the Eighteenth Amendment. We quote as follows:

"There can be no real difference of opinion regarding the necessity for the enforcement of this law, as well as any other law that has been placed upon the statute books of the nation. To enforce one and not another is to breed disrespect for all law, and weakens the whole fabric of our government.

"The prohibition amendment was adopted in the manner prescribed by our constitution. It was not a hurried proceeding, or taken upon snap judgment, but was long foreshadowed by the prohibition legislation enacted by the various states.

"It was peculiarly fitting that prohibition should have come previous to the amendment giving suffrage to the women, who are now our real partners in life. What a humiliation it would have been to have invited our mothers, wives and daughters to cast their votes in saloons, as was so often the case, and in an atmosphere of liquor and drunkenness.

"Personally, I believe in prohibition, because in a long experience I have seen the evil and degrading effects of the liquor traffic, and do not believe that it can be safely played with any more than can dope or dynamite.

"I do not think that the American people will ever want to go back to the old regime, but if there are those who think otherwise, the same orderly procedure is open to them that took place in enacting the prohibition amendment."

Legal Heirs to the Saloon

"The quick transition from the days of old John Barleycorn, when brewers made the thirst quenching amber fluid, to 1922, when their plants are devoted to the manufacture of confectionery," will be one of the features visualized at the candy show now being held in Chicago, according to the *Daily News* of that city. "The plant of the brewery which manufactured the 'beer that made Milwaukee famous' is turning out chocolates by the ton." Many other breweries in various parts of the country have also been turned into candy factories.

Mr. Walter C. Hughes, secretary of the National Confectioners' association, which is holding its convention simultaneously with the candy show, in commenting upon the statement so often made that the candy business is the "legal heir to the saloon," said, as quoted by the *News:*

"The greater gainer is the savings bank, then comes the soft drink business, the third is ice cream, and the fourth the movie and other theaters, with our industry as the fifth."

Prohibition Has Increased Sale of California Goods in East

Mr. James Reeves, proprietor of a chain of 300 grocery stores in New York City, who recently visited San Francisco, declares that prohibition has increased the demand for California canned fruits, according to the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*. "Business is fine in New York City," said Mr. Reeves, "and we hardly know that the country has been through a depression. Our business this year will be over $20,000,000 gross."

The Pan-American Conference of Women

For women of twenty-two countries of North and South America all roads, during the last week in April, led to Baltimore, where, in the largest hall the city could furnish, that of the Century Theatre, over one thousand women from outside, in addition to those in the city, assembled to discuss all that has to do with human welfare—the care and education of children, safeguarding of women in industry, sound health and morals—the fundamentals that appeal to women of every clime and tongue. In the first session, one hour and forty minutes in length, twenty-two women, coming from all of the Americas, sundered in actual miles almost as widely as the north and south poles, spoke, each speech strengthening the note of unity which prevailed throughout all the conference.

Most interesting were the members of this company of women, a goodly number of whom were not only officially appointed delegates from their own governments, but were also specially commissioned to collect information on educational institutions and public organizations of various kinds in this country, which could be adapted to the needs of Central and South America.

The only continent where as yet women has not attained to the privilege of the ballot is South America, but the delegates from Brazil, Uruguay and Chile reported on their suffrage movements, Donna Bertha Lutz of Brazil telling of the bill now pending before the Brazilian Congress to enfranchise women. The six-day program was filled to the brim with enthusiasm, international friendliness and boundless interest. Government and state officials and educators, representatives of the Canadian, Central and South American countries, as well as prominent leaders of the women of the United States, addressed the immense audience.

During the last session of the Pan-American meetings a resolution was passed calling for a permanent organization, and the Pan-American Association for the Advancement of Women came into being, with the general aim of better education for all women, freedom of opportunity and responsibility, and particularly the promotion of "friendliness and understanding among all Pan-American countries for the purpose of maintaining perpetual peace in the western hemisphere." The officers are from the United States, Brazil, Panama, Mexico, Colombia and Uruguay.

INDUSTRY, DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION

Part II. What You Can Do in Your Own Community

Laura Parks Miller, National Director

The national director of Women in Industry asks every union in towns of 10,000 population, or more, to give at least one meeting to this subject within the next year. The leader should know Part I. of this article (UNION SIGNAL, April 27, 1922) and all of Part II. The program should, however, consist of answers to the community questions given, and if possible to a plan of work for developing some local need shown.

One of the most striking criticisms of education in your community and mine came recently from the lips of a girl. She did not know that she was criticising. Slender and wide-eyed, barely out of her teens, she stood before the full convention of the Y. W. C. A., and told her own story.

She once lived at home in a small town. It failed to offer her either training for a decent job, or a job that was worth keeping.

Is Your Town Like That?

So at fourteen she had to go to the big city. There she still found no training for either work or life, save the training in hopelessness a buttonhole machine can give.

Does Your City Give Trade Training For Real Jobs, to Its Girls?

And then, last summer, after ten years of supporting herself, Letta Perkins had six weeks of study and discussion and conference, formal and informal, at Bryn Mawr College. Let her tell you in her own words some of the things she learned: "First, I learned what to eat and how to economize. I had spent too much money for clothes. I had not known what kind of food was best for me. I know now what is good for me to eat, and in the matter of clothing I always ask myself if I need the article to be purchased, and whether it is worth the price. I learned practical economy."

Isn't That a Training in Good Citizenship? Do Your Schools Teach It?

"I might place pockets on shirts for another ten years, but I have learned how to fill the gap with happiness and something of life," said Miss Perkins. "Before, I did not know anything more of Kipling or Tennyson than I knew of Smith or Jones. Now I know something of literature and the men who wrote the wonderful stories, and I have something bigger in my life than I ever knew before."

Why hasn't Letta Perkins taken advantage of the city night schools in the ten years she spent at the work bench? Perhaps the best answer is the experience of fourteen strong young college girls who, last summer, went into industry. Their jobs varied. One ran an elevator, another was in a garment factory, three did restaurant work; several went into domestic service, one into a laundry. But—"there had been a course of study planned for the girls during the weeks they were to work, and magazines and books were to be furnished and were furnished. Not a single one of the girls read any book or magazine. One girl read a part of a chapter in one book, during that time. The others did not read at all."

Even though these girls worked in a state which has an eight hour law for every occupation except domestic service, they were too tired to study at night. Yet these were young women, college trained, unusually ambitious. Evidently, fine as the night school is, it isn't enough.

Its disadvantages are clear. Teacher and pupil are usually tired and sleepy. Attendance is irregular. Night work may force pupils to be absent for days or weeks. In one week 112,000 registered in New York City night schools, while the average attendance was only 41,000. The evening school usually reaches only the young, the bright, the ambitious (2). As the Workers' Education Bureau secretary writes in a personal letter, "Our night schools have tended to attract only the white-collar man."

Has Your Community Even a Night School?

If so, is it teaching what its pupils want when they have sacrificed so much to come? Here is the course Letta Perkins and ninety-nine other working girls will have at Bryn Mawr this summer:

4 hours—Economics.

2 hours—English Composition and Public Speaking.

1 hour—Hygiene.

The remaining four hours may be chosen from the following courses:

English Literature, History of Civilization, Psychology, History of the Labor Movement, Government—"The Citizen and the State." Science and Music.

Is Your Community Teaching Practical Economics In Any Such Proportion of Time, to Either Prospective Employers or Employees?

Perhaps it will prove impossible to get immediately such "revolutionary" courses into your public schools and mine. (How long was scientific temperance teaching condemned as revolutionary?) There is a simpler movement on foot in most states and cities to have practical vocational or trade training given boys and girls who have drifted into work, or who naturally would slip into a job between 14 and 16. Even the employer who hires these youngsters at bargain rates has begun to find them a poor investment. And Miss Jane Addams, knowing thousands of them, has her viewpoint of the moral dangers. She finds that both the boy and the girl, who leave school untrained, at 14, drift into blind alley jobs, which hold no interest. There, often, the boy "throws up his job" (5) and "tends to become the workman of least value, the first to be dismissed." Or, "three times out of ten" fourteen-year-old John and Jane, in sheer restlessness, drift into and out of six places each the first year. Says the writer of "The Long Day" of her own experience: "For sad and terrible though it be, the truth is that the majority of 'unfortunates,' whether of the specifically criminal, or of the prostitute class, are what they are, not because they are inherently vicious, but because they were failures as workers..... They did not like to work not because they are lazy—they are anything but lazy—but because they did not know how to work" (6).

Are Your Schools Making Moral Delinquents?

So three sorts of education for the worker are being carried out. That which workers themselves choose, as illustrated in the Bryn Mawr course, is one.

Vocational training for the boy and girl is carried on in some public schools for those who have not yet gone to work. Says the United States Bureau of Education (7):

"Education has always consisted of work and study and play, and children must not be deprived of any of these three elements in their education, if they are to grow in health and strength and develop initiative, intelligence and the ability to think for themselves..... The modern city is depriving children of the opportunity for the healthy, wholesome work and play which are essential elements in their education. The city home, whether in a large or small city, is very unlike the farm with its many necessities for 'learning by doing'..... The city not only fails to educate children in the right direction; it educates them in the wrong direction, for the street, with its dangers to the physical and moral life of the chidren, too often becomes their only playground. And street play means not education in health and strength and wholesome living but precocious education in all the vicious side of a city's life. ... The city school must return to the children the opportunity for the helpful work and play which the home can no longer supply. It must provide playgrounds and shops and laboratories and drawing and music rooms, as well as classrooms, where they may be kept wholesomely busy all day."

Does Your Community Thus Combine Child Welfare and Women in Industry Work In School?

Our own Mrs. Fannie Taylor of Kansas City reports, from a national meeting attended (8):

"Special training is needed for doing anything well, whether it be keeping house or selling a spool of thread. The importance of vocational education in this country is shown in the fact that the government now spends $7,000,000 annually in this work, each state duplicating any amount it may receive from the government. One goal is 'A Trained Homekeeper in Every Home.'" Only about one per cent of homemakers in the United States are trained. The housekeepers comprise the largest number of employed women in any one class in this country and the smallest per cent are trained.

Vocational training is also carried on by many employers. These "vestibule" schools vary from some of the best free training courses available, with free English and other literature subjects, to mere attempts to depress wages by increasing the "trained labor" supply.

Does Your Community Support Public Part Time Schools?

The United States Government has since 1917, given funds for trade and industrial education. All appropriations must be met by an equal appropriation by the state (9).

Has Your State a Part Time School Law

This money is spent not only for "day trade classes" in the public schools but also "to increase the trade and technical knowledge of those already employed *through part time and evening schools*. These are schools for those who have already gone to work. The *part time school* compels school work, by law, on the employers' time and pay, for young workers. Four hours a week is usually trade training, English and citizenship the courses. The part time school is new in America. It is little talked of. Wo

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HOLDS "OPEN HOUSE" AT NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING—MANY FRIENDS CALL TO EXPRESS CONGRATULATIONS—JEANNETTE RANKIN, FIRST WOMAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS, SPEAKS AT LOCAL UNION MEETING PRECEDING INFORMAL RECEPTION

Reception Room of New National W. C. T. U. Headquarters

"The National W. C. T. U. must be doing a record-breaking business today," remarked a passer-by, as she observed the procession of men, women and children thronging into the "world-famous backyard" of Rest Cottage. "Everybody seems to be going there."

It was true. Almost everybody worth while—husbands, daughters and sons, cousins and aunts and uncles, from Evanston, from Chicago and environs—responded to the invitation to attend the informal "at home" last Friday afternoon, at the new National W. C. T. U. headquarters building, and to felicitate the national general officers upon the completion of their beautiful new office home. There was only one regret to shadow the joy of a perfect day—that all of the half million white ribboners of the United States could not be present.

Preceding the informal reception, the local unions of Evanston held a meeting in The Willard, adjoining Rest Cottage (where National W. C. T. U. Headquarters were formerly located), Miss Jeannette Rankin, the first woman member of Congress, speaking on "The Minimum Wage Law." Later, those in attendance joined the company that came to pay their respects to the national officers and to see the new building.

So rapid and continuous has been the growth of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union during the past few years that a new headquarters building had become an absolute necessity. The rooms occupied by the national officers in "The Willard" were quite inadequate for the larger work they are now called upon to do. Ground was broken August 8, 1921, the day the national officers started for the national convention at San Francisco, but not until a few weeks ago was it ready for occupancy.

The new building is connected with, and stands a little in front and to the south of, the Literature Building erected in 1910. Of red pressed brick and with white trimmings, it is three stories in height, with light, roomy basement. The third floor is not finished but can at any time be put in condition for use as a storeroom or for other purpose. Inside, the building is finished in oak. It is a substantial yet artistic piece of architecture, manifestly a house built for serious business but withal having a homelike atmosphere not found in the ordinary commercial establishment.

May we personally conduct you, white ribbon comrade, through this, your new official home. As you approach the entrance, you look up at the windows of Frances Willard's "den" just opposite and pass the wonderful giant horse-chestnut tree, grown from seed planted by Miss Willard. As you enter, you find yourself in a well-lighted lobby, and marvel at the spaciousness of the building, with its picturesque open stairway, its corridors to right and left, and its general appearance of roominess.

Turning to the right, you step into the office of the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, and your eye falls upon the picture of the statue of Frances E. Willard as it stands today in Statuary Hall, Washington—Frances Willard, the great editor-in-chief of the official paper that she loved to call "the letter from home," whose influence and spirit still inspire its messages. Here, too, is a fine picture of that statesmanlike leader, Lillian M. N. Stevens, another great editor-in-chief, and over the managing editor's desk the face of Anna Adams Gordon smiles down upon the visitor. Adjoining is the office of another member of the staff, and across the hall the cosy workshop of the associate editor, bright with long streams of yellow galley proofs, for it happens to be "make-up" day and next week's issue is in process of completion. Having seen THE UNION SIGNAL in its first stages, you are eager to inspect the Circulation department, and hasten down the corridor to the south where the manager of that department will take you through its suite of five rooms, explain the card catalogue system by which the history of your subscription is carefully kept, will introduce you to the mysteries of the machines which make the stencils and print the names and addresses for THE UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader*. She will call your attention, with pride, to the fact that each week these papers go to subscribers in over forty foreign countries, and will ask you to inspect the file room, with its stacks of SIGNALS waiting to be sent out.

On your way back to the lobby, at the left of the main entrance, you must stop to speak to the managing editor of *The Young Crusader*, whose pleasant, sunshiny, well-equipped office you will immediately recognize because of the numerous pictures of bright faced laddies and lassies.

Turning to the right of the stairway, you walk into the stock room of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, where if you are like most callers, you will exclaim at the extent and variety of the literature displayed on the shelves. Leaflets for the young and old; posters in black and white, and in colors of the rainbow, music in sheets and music in song books—a veritable arsenal of total abstinence and prohibition ammunition wherewith to wage war against King Alcohol and John Barleycorn, and bring to pass his complete annihilation. All day long a corps of workers wrap and address parcels of literature to be sent to every state in the Union. You will be tempted to tarry long in this storehouse of information and inspiration but you must hasten on to regions yet to be explored.

If you have harbored doubts of the appropriateness of the term "home," as applied to the new headquarters building, they will quickly disappear as you reach the top of the stairway and find yourself in the "heart of the home," the reception room, with its luxurious couch and easy chairs, its table spread with books, papers and magazines, its piano with music open upon the rack, its banquet lamp shedding a soft rose-colored glow, and the benignant face of Frances

(Continued on Page Nine)

LEADING MEN OF AFFAIRS GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON PROHIBITION

Discussion of the Question from an Economic and Moral Standpoint

(Excerpts from Publication of Manufacturers' Record)

The views of hundreds of manufacturers, bankers, lawyers, physicians and educators as to the vital relation of prohibition as an economic factor in the welfare of the country as well as the moral issue involved, are most strikingly presented in an 84 page book entitled "The Prohibition Question, Viewed From the Economic and Moral Standpoint" which has just been issued by the *Manufacturers' Record*. It is well nigh impossible out of the hundreds of letters which have been received to make any summary which at all presents the amazingly strong arguments advanced for prohibition by manufacturers and others. But picked at random here and there as indicative of hundreds of similar statements in letters equally strong from leading manufacturers, all of which will appear in full in "The Prohibition Question" are the following brief sentences:

Judge Gary of the United Steel Corporation in reply to a questionnaire as to whether he is still opposed to the liquor traffic to the extent that he was when he signed a petition to Congress some years ago, heartily commends prohibition and writes:—

"Yes, results have fully justified prohibition legislation," and he says that he can see no reason to change his opinions.

In closing his statement Judge Gary adds that drunkenness is not as common at present, so far as he can learn, as under the open saloon and free liquor traffic.

R. A. Cochran, treasurer of the Maysville Cotton Mills, Maysville, Kentucky, reports that there "are no longer any blue Mondays in their factory on account of drinking, as formerly, and that the saloons in their neighborhood have given place to grocery stores, and the boys are growing up without forming the habit of drink."

The Canton Malleable Iron Co., Canton, Ohio, reports that there is "no question that accidents have been reduced in their plant and that they would dread to see the day when liquor of any kind would be put into general use again."

John C. Haswell of the Dayton Malleable Iron Co., Dayton, Ohio, says "drunkenness is not as prevalent as formerly, and there is a decrease in the vast numbers of absentees from drink as before prohibition." He is "opposed to the liquor traffic per se, opposed to it because it is a violation of the laws of the country, and because wherever you find trouble you usually find liquor."

J. J. Phoenix, president of the Bradley Knitting Co., Delavan, Wisconsin, says, "Better living, better clothing, cleaner and better social life, happier homes with more contentment, better and steadier workmen averaging more efficiency and with less sickness and lost time, are some of the benefits to the workers and to society in general. Drunkenness is not one-twentieth as much as in the days of the open saloons." Like many others he denounces the violation of the prohibition law, and says, "If the so-called wealthy men of affairs will not respect the laws of our country, why should we complain of the bootlegger and illicit distiller?"

In a careful compilation of all replies received by the *Manufacturers' Record* on the prohibition question, the following remarkable results appear:	Per Cent
For Prohibition in Some Form	98.50
Against Prohibition	1.50
For Strict Prohibition	85.50
For Beer and Wine	7.00
Against Volstead Law or Present Regulation	1.25
Wants Volstead Law Modified	.75
Advocates High License or Government Control	1.00
Advocates Dispensary System	.25
Undecided or Noncommittal	2.75

Vice President Seltzer of the Ohio Cultivator Co., Bellevue, Ohio, writes: "Prohibition is unquestionably the greatest thing that has happened in many years. Many laboring men have paid their bills, have been able to buy clothes for their families, and have started bank accounts since prohibition came into effect."

Vice President Fancher of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, reports that "prohibition has been far-reaching in its effect and in the benefits already derived. Those who are raising the most objections to it are the people who take a rather narrow and selfish view."

President North of the American Soda Fountain Co., of Boston, reports that all "employers, even from a purely economic standpoint, regardless of their personal opinion, will agree that prohibition has been beneficial both to the workmen and business," and he reports that "so far as his observation goes in clubs, hotels and other public places, drunkenness has decreased so far as to be almost negligible!"

General Sales Manager Sibley of the Birmingham Clay Products Co., a former president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, basing his statements on thirty years of experience in the mineral regions of Alabama, contrasts "the awful and tragic conditions prevailing in the days of the open saloon, with crime, and poverty and their brood of shame, crime and suffering, inefficiency, ignorance and disease" with the present "living conditions so vastly improved; where peace and happiness prevail as a rule in family life, and the children are enjoying greater and better educational opportunities than ever before. Drunkenness is almost obsolete and would be entirely but for the persistent efforts of the bootleggers. From an industrial standpoint alone the employers of Alabama have found prohibition one of their most valuable assets, as well as a safeguard to property and persons of themselves and of employees."

The Gulf States Steel Co., of Birmingham, reports a decrease of at least 75 per cent in accidents as a result of prohibition.

H. B. Smith, secretary of the McInnes Steel Co., Corry, Pennsylvania, says, "Prohibition has done wonders in this city for the working men not only in reducing accidents, but in bringing their people to a higher standard of citizenship. With the liquor traffic out of existence the workmen and their families are enjoying to the full extent what th American home stands for."

Louis C. Walker, president of the Ae motor Co., manufacturers, of Chicag Illinois, writes that "even partial enforc ment of prohibition has demonstrate that a thorough enforcement would brin to the women and children of the lan a greater blessing than any other la we have ever enacted," and he adds, ' am unable to understand how any ma who will give the subject thorough co sideration is willing to jeopardize thi blessing to the women and children i order to satisfy his own personal desire for alcoholic stimulants."

William E. Follansbee, president of th Follansbee Bros. Co., steel manufa turers, of Pittsburgh, reports that the e perience in their operations from th abolition of the liquor traffic has prove prohibition to be recognized by all se tions and people in all conditions o life, and adds, "none are more appreci tive of the benefits than those who ar ordinarily designated as working people.

E. H. Campbell, mining engineer, o Iron River, Michigan, reports "a decreas in the number of days of absence fror work due to accidents of 68 per cent Investigation in a large organizatio near by showed similar results."

A. M. Todd, president of the A. M. Tod Co., manufacturers, of Kalamazoo, Mich igan, writes that he believes that no na tion can prosper so long as the liquo traffic is permitted to exist, and he re gards the present prohibition law as th most important act of legislation i America for the present century.

President Gillespie of the Lockhar Iron and Steel Co., Pittsburgh, report that their "experience under prohibitio has made them more determinedly op posed than ever to the liquor traffic. Th men are saving money, buying homes and providing for their families the com forts of life as never before. Laborer no longer go to the polls partly stupefie by liquor to vote at the behest of th saloon politician, and the younger gen eration is being trained in habits of so briety."

President Hodge of the Kalamazo Paper Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan, says "The cause is really winning, and t allow light wines and beers to be mad would be to unlock a door which is nov securely locked. With a population o 50,000 the banks and merchants are un animous in the opinion that men are sav ing more money and paying their bill more promptly, and drunkenness is no nearly so common as it was."

Lindsay Brothers, Inc., manufacturer of agricultural implements, Milwaukee Wisconsin, report that even with imper fect enforcement of the new laws pro hibiting drinking, and the large foreig population, the advantage of the ac seems beyond question, and drunkenness is not as common as before the act.

NOTE: The 84 page book from whic the above quotations are taken is pub lished by the *Manufacturers' Record*, Bal timore, Md. Price 50 cents.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND PROHIBITION

Intercollegiate Prohibition Association Makes National Survey

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

"North Dakota has always been a prohibition state and her people are generally, if not almost unanimously, in favor of prohibition. I am sure that the teachers and students of this institution, and all the state institutions generally, are in hearty sympathy with the Eighteenth Amendment and wish to see the Volstead law enforced as thoroughly and as efficiently as possible. Teachers and students have no sympathy with the idea that because the law is violated by a few people, it should be repealed."

C. A. ALLEN, *President.*

March 7.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

"The faculty and students of Northwestern believe in prohibition in theory and believe that no form of crime was ever reduced so rapidly as that of drunkenness.

"People still carry concealed weapons, they still steal, and they still drink, but drinkers are being reduced in number much faster than the other classes of law-breakers. There is practically no drinking among our students."

WALTER DILL SCOTT, *President.*

March 6.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

"I have no means of determining what the faculty and students of Harvard think of prohibition in theory and fact, as there has not been a vote on this question. So far as my own personal acquaintance goes, more men are for prohibition than against it, but I have no means of knowing whether this is true of the university as a whole or not. I have heard several members of the faculty express the belief that prohibition was a good thing on general social and national grounds, even though it interfered with their own comfort and convenience."

T. N. CARVER, *Professor of Economics.*

March 6.

COE COLLEGE

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

"I do not know that it is profitable to discuss the theory of prohibition. It is beginning to be a fact and is more of a fact as time continues. There isn't any question but that college administration is easier under present conditions. The drink problem in student life has almost disappeared and will soon be a thing of the past. Having been for many years in active work with students, I can say without hesitation that the benefits of prohibition to American colleges and universities have been great.

"Lest I should be misunderstood I want to add that the problem has not entirely disappeared, but with continued vigilance it will disappear and that will be a blessing."

H. M. GAGE, *President.*

March 31.

THE QUESTION: "What do the faculty and students of your institution and your acquaintance think of prohibition in theory and in fact?"

REPLIES FROM 158 COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN FORTY STATES

	No. Inst.	Students Repres't'd
Favorable	136	142,000
Non-committal or indefinite	10	22,000
Unfavorable	8	16,000
Favorable to the theory but unfavorable to present laws	4	2,000

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

CORVALLIS, OREGON

"As you, of course, know, prohibition in Oregon was voted by the people some time before the Volstead Act was passed by Congress. Under a state option law, Benton county, in which we are located, had been 'dry' for a number of years prior to the time when prohibition was adopted by the state. In fact, it has been some twenty years since saloons were voted out in this county.

"There is no division of sentiment among the members of the faculty on the question of prohibition, either in theory or fact. The student body, numbering upwards of 3,800, also accepts it as a matter of course, and, so far as I know, there is no sentiment among the students against prohibition. So far as we are concerned, prohibition is no experiment; it is an established fact. To go back to the open saloon would be regarded as a calamity."

W. J. KERR, *President.*

March 10.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

"The result of the prohibition years is a clear demonstration that both in 'theory and in fact' it is working well from a university standpoint. The whole problem of discipline has been both simplified and lessened; the morale of student bodies has been improved and the number of men dropped because of misconduct greatly reduced. What is true of the university is also true of the community in almost as marked a degree. Even lax enforcement of the law cannot obscure its value. I am very confident that a large percentage of my colleagues upon the faculty would subscribe to these statements."

STANLEY COULTER,
Acting Chairman of the Faculty.

March 30.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

"I am very glad to say that, so far as I have been able to observe, the University has gained greatly by the prohibition law. The city of Lexington has improved in appearance, new stores have taken the places of the old saloons and grog shops, and as a consequence the temptations to students have been materially reduced. Again, we have felt the past two years that the problems of discipline have been reduced by half."

FRANK L. MCVEY, *President.*

March 30.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

BOULDER, COLORADO

"I think there are very few, if any, men engaged in the work of education who are genuinely concerned for the welfare of young people during their student lives, who do not welcome the strictest enforcement of the prohibition law.

"A good many years ago, long before national prohibition went into effect, and some years before prohibition went into effect in Colorado, we were blessed here by the exile of all saloons from Boulder. At once we had occasion to see the good effects of this upon the members of the student body.

"I do not think the matter is open to debate at all."

GEORGE NORLIN, *President.*

March 29.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

MADISON, WISCONSIN

"I will say that my impression of the faculty and students of this institution is that they accept prohibition in good faith and resent the disposition to set the law at defiance. Of the few colleagues I have talked with, the prevalent opinion is something like this, 'It is too bad to interfere with the drinking habits of a large element of the population, but we had to get rid of the saloon for it had become a plague spot.'"

E. A. ROSS, *Professor of Sociology.*

March 6.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY

OTTAWA, KANSAS

"Let me say there is but one opinion and that is most positively in favor of prohibition. Of course there are violations of the prohibitory act; so are there violations of the law against stealing and against murder, and it appears to me that the argument built upon the lack of strict enforcement has the same force as when applied to any criminal law. I do not think that there is any force that could induce Kansas to go back to the open saloon."

S. E. PRICE, *President.*

March 9.

The Union Signal
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Evanston, Illinois, May 25, 1922

National W. C. T. U. President Is Speaker at Luncheon to Lady Astor

At a luncheon given to Lady Astor by the Illinois League of Women Voters, last Monday at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was represented by its national president, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, who extended to the noted member of the British Parliament the greetings of the organization. When in London for the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in 1920, Miss Gordon was the guest of Lord and Lady Astor at a luncheon in their home.

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

It is the first duty of every citizen to vote at the primaries. Why? Because the primaries are for the express purpose of letting the people indicate directly how they shall be governed and by whom they shall be governed. *Now* is the time to scrutinize the records and reputation of candidates. Next November will be too late. The time to find fault and to sift the competent politician from the incompetent, the honorable from the self-seeking, the good from the bad is *now*—AT THE PRIMARIES.

APPROACHING PRIMARIES!

North Carolina—June 3
Iowa—June 5
Florida—June 6
Maine—June 20
North Dakota—June 28
Texas—July 22
Texas—August 26

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Do They Believe It Themselves?

The question has been asked before, and it is one which must often arise, as we read or hear the arguments made by the wets in defense of the return of light wines and beer. It occurs again to the mind in reading the report of Dr. Lemchen, one of the physicians of the Chicago state hospital for the insane, situated at Dunning, Illinois. Although one of the stock arguments in the present wet campaign is the emphatic statement that because of prohibition there are many new alcohol addicts, the doctor says that "as a rule, all the people who at present are using moonshine have used alcohol before." He quotes from the records of several cases. "One patient was a heavy drinker till the country went dry. From that time he did not drink until a couple of weeks before he was admitted, when he met a friend who gave him moonshine." Others had worked regularly until two or three weeks before admission to the hospital. These stories show that the prohibition law had proved most effective until in some weak moment these patients had been encouraged to partake of moonshine, with disastrous results. Whether or not prohibition pays, then, depends upon the enforcement thereof.

She'd Taken Prohibition for Granted!

An up-to-date high school teacher writes of the stimulus she recently received to define more clearly her belief in the value of the national prohibition law. The local W. C. T. U. had offered prizes for the best essay on "Prohibition and Prosperity" and in order to give her pupils the necessary preparation, she devoted one class period to a free-for-all discussion on the topic. When she endeavored to meet the arguments some of her pupils presented, she discovered, as she naively remarked, that she had taken prohibition for granted and was without the necessary data to substantiate her claims for the anti-alcohol law. Determined to fortify herself, she went home, hunted up UNION SIGNALS of the past three months and studied them religiously until she became well equipped with facts and figures bearing on all phases of the subject.

In common with the high school teacher, many long-time advocates of prohibition are making the discovery that when pressed in argument to tell definitely the reasons why they believe prohibition is worth while, they are able to answer only in glittering generalities, which sound well but are not likely to convert the sceptic to a belief in the practical value of prohibition to society.

Today, every W. C. T. U. member needs to be a bureau of information, with mind and memory equipped with the latest, up-to-date facts concerning the benefits of prohibition—evidence that will be admissible in a court of law. Let her not be content to "take prohibition for granted." It might be well for her to conduct, in her own community, an investigation to ascertain the basis for her conviction that prohibition is desirable for her own city. Let her read, study and assimilate the evidence that is given each week in THE UNION SIGNAL, carefully noting the statements of industrial leaders, published by the *Manufacturers' Record*, and those from presidents of colleges; the utterances of mayors of our big cities, health officials and social welfare workers given in this and other issues. When somebody says, as somebody will be sure to say in the coming days, "Prohibition is a sad failure. Nobody believes in it," she will be ready to meet this foolish utterance with the unanswerable testimony of prominent business men, officials and educators that prohibition is a success and an asset of pronounced value.

Let us, in season and out of season, talk up the well substantiated benefits from the Eighteenth Amendment until we make vain and futile the movement to repeal the national prohibition laws.

A Good Suggestion

The *Champion of Fair Play*, an Illinois liquor journal, in a recent issue makes a suggestion which prohibition forces everywhere would do well to consider and to act upon, as, indeed, they have done in some states. Speaking of the prohibition law this paper says: "This law must be replaced, and the only chance will be the defeat of the men who voted for prohibition, replacing them by men who will favor the repeal of the same..... Here are the men who voted for the prohibition law. See if they represent your district and go for them." Then follows the roll-call on the Illinois prohibition act.

Do you know the men who voted *against* the prohibition law in your state? Do you realize that they stand for the enemy of the home, the church, the school, and do you intend to "go for *them*"? Do you *dare* stand for them?

In the same article *Fair Play* quotes a notoriously wet candidate as saying that the "tide against the national prohibition laws in the east and south is such that the states in those sections will elect Congressmen at the next election on nothing but anti-prohibition issues" and that from a dozen to twenty will "be in the House for nothing else but to repeal the prohibition laws."

We may well be spurred on to our highest and best efforts to counteract the endeavors of the foes of prohibition, but we, contrary to their method, will fight in the open, remembering with gladness, as they cannot do, that "God is on our side, and that God is a power."

National W. C. T. U. Holds "Open House" at New Headquarters Building

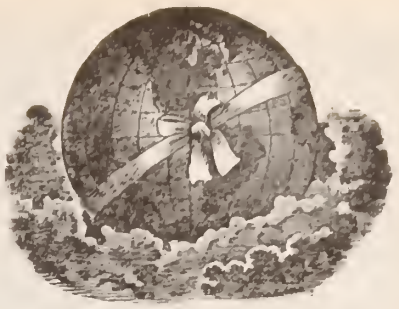
(Continued from Page Five)

Willard smiling a benediction. Not for long can you linger in this delightful corner, as you are urged to proceed on your tour of inspection to the office, at the right, of the manager of the literature department, and her assistants, busy eight hours of every day, entering, filing and conducting correspondence concerning the countless orders. And where, you ask, are the leaflets prepared for publication? You find the answer in the sunny northwest corner room, where the editor of literature prepares the manuscripts that later go out in leaflet form to sow seed thoughts of total abstinence and prohibition the nation over. Across the hall from her office is the library where are to be kept the archives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union from the days of the Crusade to the present time. Near at hand is the room occupied by the national publicity director, with her secretary, from whose office go out to the press of the nation stories of W. C. T. U. achievements and of prohibition's progress.

You are growing impatient to meet the national general officers, and they are as eagerly awaiting you. We come first to the sanctum of the national corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, with the office of her secretary opening to the north. Greet the presiding genius of this room with the slogan, "Mobilize a Million Members" and you will bring to her lips a smile of delight. Speak of the unique map of the United States upon the wall, the famous W. C. T. U. spot map, tiny black headed pins indicating the local unions, and you will make her happy. It is from this office that the plans for the Million Members Campaign go out to the Trio Teams of state and county and local unions. It is to her that each mail brings encouraging reports of increase in membership. The very atmosphere tingles with enthusiasm for the membership campaign.

On the opposite side of the hall we find the national treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, and her secretary. If a "Million Members" is the open sesame to the heart of Mrs. Parks, a Milllon Jubilee Dollars will bring the sunshine into the face of Mrs. Munns, for she deals in dollars, not the ordinary, commonplace kind, but consecrated, blessed dollars, earned and collected by white ribboners for the upbuilding of the kingdom of the Master. She's adding them, those sacred dollars, on the business like machine you see by the side of her desk, and she's spending all her waking hours and far too many of those intended for sleep in planning how to conserve, and then to invest to the best advantage, the money sent in to further the work.

You may have been wondering where in this big new building the national president, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, is to be found. We are at her door, opposite that of the treasurer, and ninety-nine chances out of a hundred, before you cross the threshold, she is coming forward to meet you and greet you. Visitors have said of Miss Gordon's room that "it is a dream". Truly it is a room of dreams—dreams and visions of a whole world emancipated from a great evil, dreams of a world made safe and homelike, of a beneficent law enforced and made a blessing to all humanity. From the front window of her office, Miss Gordon can look into the windows of Frances Willard's "den," and across the avenue to the home of the president of Northwestern University, beyond which lie the blue waters of Lake Michigan. But the vision of the president extends to the uttermost parts of the earth and observes the needs, hopes and aspirations of her white ribbon comrades the world around, always with a desire to meet their needs through the organization which she leads. Around the beautiful mahogany council table, in the center of the room, the national general officers meet to make plans and decide important questions relating to the work. It is not merely a pretty fancy but a significant fact that when the national president, acting for her co-officers as well as herself, presses the button in this office, the wheels of the W. C. T. U. machinery in every state, every county, every local union, begin to turn, and there are set in motion plans of vital moment to the interests of society and portentous to the forces that are trying to undo the work of Christian women of the last half century. From this office the women of the United States are being mobilized in the greatest campaign of the century, to talk, to pray, to work for the observance and retention of the Eighteenth Amendment, and the law that makes possible its enforcement. You will not leave headquarters without an increased enthusiasm for the campaign into which we have been plunged by the attack of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and a new consecration of all your ransomed powers to help win at the polls, November 7, a victory that shall transcend all other victories.



Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

America Befriend

O Lord, our God, thy mighty hand
Hath made our country free;
From all her broad and happy land
May worship rise to Thee;
Fulfil the promise of her youth,
Her liberty defend;
By law and order, love and truth,
America befriend.

The strength of every state increase
In Union's golden chain;
Her thousand cities fill with peace,
Her million fields with grain;
The virtues of her mingled blood
In one new people blend;
By unity and brotherhood,
America befriend.

Through all the waiting land proclaim
The gospel of good-will;
And may the joy of Jesus' name
In every bosom thrill.
O'er hill and vale, from sea to sea,
Thy holy reign extend;
By faith and hope and charity,
America befriend.

—Henry van Dyke.

Prohibition Not a Failure, Says Commissioner Haynes

A great law enforcement rally has just taken place in Detroit, Michigan, fifty meetings being held simultaneously in the various churches of the city, where city, state and national speakers assailed attempts to nullify prohibition laws, and condemned breakers of them.

Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes addressed a crowd that taxed the capacity of the large auditorium of the North Woodward M. E. Tabernacle. Speaking of the advance made in enforcement even since the beginning of the fiscal year, Commissioner Haynes said, as quoted by the *Detroit News*:

"More than 10,000 convictions for the violation of the prohibition law have been obtained in the last nine months. It would not be strange if some of the hue and cry, 'prohibition is a failure' might have arisen from some of the very ones who have felt the force of the law, either in the temporary loss of their liberty, in property losses, or in the loss of their social standing.

"So long as enforcement officers could be easily bribed; so long as the traffic went on unimpeded by either taxes, fines, or jail sentences, so long as only the small offenders were brought to justice, there was little cause for the insidious propaganda that finds large space in that portion of the press that is still hostile to prohibition and its enforcement. Among the most subtle and deceptive of all the propaganda directed against the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is the persistent cry that the law is unpopular and can not be enforced; that it is being flagrantly violated and therefore should be repealed. The contention is that because this law is violated, it puts all law in jeopardy, and tends to develop a spirit of defiance toward all our laws. It does not take a keen intelligence to see that this contention itself is subversive of law enforcement and is the veiled confession that any law that is unpopular with a minority of people, may be held in disregard, and if the Government accedes to this demand a precedent is established against the enforcement of any law, rendered difficult of enforcement because of adverse propaganda."

Stickers

If the efforts of reformers are to be successful, their work must not be done spasmodically in the enthusiasm of the moment. The destructive forces are working twenty-four hours per day, three hundred and sixty-five days per annum. The reformers must become "stickers" to their job. The committee for the World's W. C. T. U. convention have discovered a method by which every temperance worker may become a twenty-four hour worker for the cause. Just enclose $3.00 for a thousand or 50 cents for a hundred and say "Stickers," to

MRS. J. B. SCOTT, 503 S. 46th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

The Bellevue-Stratford, Broad and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, is located in the center of the city, convenient to the leading stores, theaters, and railroads, and will be the headquarters of the World's W. C. T. U. Executive Committee and as many delegates and visitors as can be accommodated. Personal application must be made direct to the hotel. Rates are quoted as follows:

Single rooms without bath, $4 and $6 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person.)

Single rooms with bath, $5 and $6 per day (inside). (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person.)

Single rooms with bath, outside, $7 to $9 per day.

Double room and bath, (with outlook) $9 to $11 per day.

Room with twin beds and bath (open court), $8 and $9 per day.

Large double room with twin beds and bath, $10 to $13 per day.

Two rooms and intervening bath on open court (two persons), $9 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person in room.)

Two outside rooms with intervening bath (two persons), $13 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person in room.)

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

Adelphia Hotel

13th and Chestnut Streets

Single room with bath, $4 to $6 per day (European plan).

Double room with bath, $8 and $10 per day (E).

Aldine Hotel

19th and Chestnut Streets

Single room without bath, $2.50 to $3 per day (E).

Single room with bath, $4 to $5 per day (European plan).

Double room without bath, $3.50 to $4 per day (E).

Double room with bath, $6 to $7 per day (E).

American plan, $3.50 per day per person in addition to room.

Belgravia Hotel

1811 Chestnut Street

Single room with bath $5 (E); $8 (A).
Double room with bath $7 (E); $13 (A).
Two rooms with bath, two persons $8 to $10 (E); $14 to $18 (A).

The Blenheim

17th and Chestnut Streets

Single room, $4 to $5.
Double room, $7 to $10.

Hotel Colonial

11th and Spruce Streets

Single room with bath, one person, $4 (E), $7 (A); two persons, $5 (E), $11.50 (A); three persons $7 (E), $16 (A).

Double room with bath, one person, $6 (E), $9 (A); two persons $7.50 (E), $13.50 (A); three persons $9 (E), $18 (A.)

Hotel Colonnade

15th and Chestnut Streets

Single room without bath, $2 to $5 (E).
Double room without bath, $4 to $7 (E).
Single room with bath, $3 to $6 (E).
Double room with bath, $5 to $12 (E).

Greens Hotel

8th and Chestnut streets

Single room with bath, $3.50 (E.)
Single room without bath, $2 (E.)
Double room without bath, $3.50 to $4 (E).
Double room with bath, $4 to $5 (E).

The Longacre

Walnut Street west of Broad

Single room with bath, $3.50 up (E).
Double room with bath, $5 up (E).
Parlor, bedroom, and bath, $6 to $8 (E) (two persons).

Hotel Lorraine

Broad and Fairmount Avenue

Single room with running hot and cold water, $2.50 (E).
Double room with running hot and cold water, $4 (E).
Single room with bath, $3 to $4 (E).
Double room with bath, $5 to $6 (E).
Parlor, bedroom, and bath, one person, $6.50 to $8 (E).
Parlor, bedroom, and bath, two persons, $8 to $10 (E).

Majestic Hotel

Broad and Girard Avenue

Single room with hot and cold running water, $2.50 (E).
Double room with hot and cold running water, $4 (E).
Single room with bath, $3.50 to $7 (E).
Double room with bath, $5 to $8 (E).

Rittenhouse Hotel

22nd and Chestnut Streets

Single room with bath, $4 (E).
Double room with bath, $6 (E).
Double room without bath, $3.50 to $4 (E).
Single room without bath, $2.50 to $3 (E).
Room with bath and twin beds $7 (E).

Ritz Carlton Hotel

Broad and Walnut Streets

Single room with bath, one person, $5 to $7 (E).
Double room with bath, two persons, $10 (E).

St. James Hotel

13th and Walnut Streets

Single room with bath $3.50 to $5 (E).
Single room without bath $3 to $4 (E).
Double room without bath $4 to $6 (E).
Double room with bath $5 to $7 (E).

The Stenton

Broad and Spruce

Single room without bath, $3 to $3.5((E).
Double room without bath, $5 to $6 (E)
Double room with bath, $7 to $8 (E)
Single room with bath, $4 to $5 (E)
Suites (two rooms with bath), $12 t($15.

The Normandie

36th and Chestnut Streets

Single room with bath, $3. (E).
Double room with bath, $5.
Single room without bath, $2.
Double room without bath, $3.

Hotel Walton

Broad and Locust Streets

Single room without bath, $3 (E).
Double room without bath, $4 to $5 (E)
Double room with bath, $5 to 7 (E).
Single room with bath, $3 to $5 (E).

Y. W. C. A.

18th and Arch Streets

Single rooms, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per day
Double rooms, $2 per day.

League Branch Y. W. C. A.

1222 Locust Street

Room without bath, $2.
Room with bath, $3.
(Two in room, $1 extra).

Young Friends Association

15th and Race Streets

Single room, $1.50.
Double room, $2.50; with bath $4.50.

COLORED PERSONS

Hotel Dale

Broad and Catherine Streets

Single room, $1 to $3.
Double room, $2 to $6 (E).

Baltimore House

1431 Lombard Street

Rooms, $2 to $3 (E).
Boarding houses, $1.

We record here the names of friend and comrades who have recently passe to the higher life.

MRS. LOUISA STECK, Naperville, Il for thirteen years president of the DuPa county W. C. T. U., finished her earth work on May 7. The attendance at h funeral showed how large a place she occ pied in the hearts of Christian workers the county. Three pastors of Napervill one of Big Woods, her former home, a re representative of the Federated Missionary S cieties, and one for the county W. C. T. spoke words of appreciation. A husban who shared in her work, two sons and fi grandchildren, a large circle of relativ and friends and the white ribbon "famil of DuPage county mourn her loss, but for h

"Finished work! No tears, no sorrow,
But eternal, heavenly rest."

J. W. F.

MRS. A. M. TUTTLE of Neponset, Ma A faithful, consecrated worker who serv for quite a number of years as president the local union.

HONORARY SECRETARY WORLD'S W. C. T. U. SENDS TO WHITE RIBBONERS MESSAGE CONCERNING COMING WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

The following letter was written by one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston, especially for the white ribboners of Canada. She wishes the message to extend even further and reach every member of the W. C. T. U. the world around. THE UNION SIGNAL is very glad to publish it and thus give it a wide reading.

Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston

We are hoping you are coming to our World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia, U. S. A., November next.

Our United States sisters are making plans, many and complete, for the comfort and happiness of their world-wide guests. Their generosity and enthusiasm are only exceeded by their glowing hospitality. We in Canada know very well our "cousins across the line" as we familiarly say.

The "line" is significant, stretching four thousand miles between our two nations. Fifteen hundred miles of it consist of the world's greatest inland waterway. But for over one hundred years no battleship has been anchored in those flowing rivers, or great inland seas.

Not a fortress stands sentinel along our border, nor has the sound of weapons of war been heard: nothing more formidable on guard than revenue officers of both countries!

We bid you all a thousand welcomes! We hope many of you will assemble in the lovely Quaker City of William Penn. There you will hear glorious stories, radiant with victory and golden-hued in hope and confidence. Miss Anna Gordon's fascinating travels in South America and other lands; Miss Agnes Slack's splendid achievements in the reorganizing of our work in war-stricken Europe; the records of triumph of the leaders in many countries; and the example of a great republic living under a Prohibition Law are worth coming far to hear and see.

Many of you, because of local, national or home duties, cannot foregather, and I would like to suggest a way in which all our dear white ribbon sisters—even in remotest parts of the world—may be present in heart and spirit.

In the realm of prayer, distance makes no difference. The petition may be like radio broadcasted upon the prayer waves and reaching away to the heart of God, presented to Him as incense (Rev. 8:3, 4), returning in abundant comfort and blessing to those who pray, and in power, wisdom and illumination upon the convention.

May one suggest a few specific subjects?

1. That in all deliberation Christ may be King and Lord, and have preeminence, as His glory is the first consideration.

2. For our leaders, that wisdom, tact and knowledge may be given for the solving of the tremendous problems.

3. That important questions to be debated and decided may have the illumination of the Holy Spirit shed upon their solution; that every decision may be made in the light of our high calling in Christ Jesus.

4. That journeying mercies be given all our delegates and visitors.

5. That those who "stay by the stuff" may be protected by our heavenly Father in happiness and peace.

Begin now, dear friend, to create an atmosphere of prayer and attitude of expectancy.

Oklahoma Overrides Obstacles

Mae A. Thompson

Oklahoma launched a series of group meetings carefully planned to be held at some certain places comparatively easy of access to every organized section of the state. Beginning at Oklahoma city, February 27-28, our state president, Mrs. Josephine M. Buhl, conducted a state institute, and with our two national directors of Child Welfare and Women in Industry, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins and Mrs. Laura Parks Miller, as her able assistants, set a pace that was most gratifying to all privileged to be present. Oklahoma was in the grip of the worst weather of the winter, which hindered the attendance. The keynotes of the sessions were: first, that we recognize Christ as our co-partner and source of all our power; second, that we win more men and women to our ranks; third, that we keep ever on the alert for law enforcement opportunities; fourth, that we emphasize the Loyal Temperance Legion, the Young People's Branch, and the Child Welfare department as essential to community life and the perpetuation of our cause. The most salient points of our departments were emphasized by our state chairman, Mrs. Alice M. David, and her capable corps of efficient superintendents. The state chairman of county presidents, Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsay, was at her best, with many practical suggestions for developing our state through the county unit. The climax of the meeting was reached at the banquet when seven of perhaps the most representative workers for law enforcement that ever met together on such an occasion in our capital city, discussed the lax conditions that prevail, and the best and most effective means of dealing with offenders.

With subsequent floods and a tie-up in traffic, some meetings were necessarily changed and others postponed. With all these hindrances, our intrepid state president, accompanied by her own and her foster daughters, Bettie Louise and Miss Grace, made the rounds of nine groups, filling in intervening dates wtih very successful meetings. Mrs. Alice M. David, state vice-president, accompanied Mrs. Buhl on the first lap of the trip and stayed behind to hold one postponed group meeting. Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, honorary president, assisted in the latter part of the work. Wonderful meetings resulted at every point, and the spiritual uplift gained cannot but stimulate interest and advance our cause over the state.

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What Is It?
A Cigaret Arithmetic.
Nicotine Destroys.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Some New Leaflets

(Leaflets two cents, except as otherwise noted)

Official Washington—The State Department. Price, per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.
Gem Thoughts of Great Men Concerning the Sabbath.
What Social Morality Asks of a Community.
Y. P. B. Catechism.
God and All Your Need (Evangelistic).
Christ The Patriot (Evangelistic).
The Bible and Temperance (Responsive Reading).
Total Abstinence the Only Safe Ground (Blackboard Exercise).
Bible Reasons for the Eighteenth Amendment.
Crusade of the Women Who Work.
Why Women in Industry Laws?
How Candidates Are Nominated.
The Why of Taxes.
How Order is Maintained.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Wanted: Pictures (Women In Industry, local union helps). Price per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

What Are Labor Laws for Women Workers? Price, per 50, 65 cents; per 100, $1.25.

Jennie Casseday of Louisville

The charmingly told story of a wonderful life. By Fannie Casseday Duncan. Beautifully bound in Art Board Covers. Illustrated. A beautiful gift book. Price, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

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Representative Volstead Defends Prohibition Enforcement Code.
Undergirding Law Enforcement.
Law Enforcement Decalog.
Uncle Sam Says.
Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

But One Common Ground.
What Can We Do to Bring Enforcement of the Prohibition Law?
A Vision of American Sovereignty.
How Women Can Help Enforce the Law.
Stabilize Public Sentiment.
Today's Imperative Task.
The Eighteenth Amendment an Expression of the Will of the People.
Prohibition Progress as Portrayed by United States Supreme Court Decisions.
Reasons Why the Prohibition Law is Not Adequately Enforced and Suggested Remedies.
Did They "Put It Over on Us" While We Were "Over There?"
Crusading in the Court Room.
The Fight Is Still On.
Up and At It.
The Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.
Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Quiz on National Constitutional Prohibition.
Per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Questionnaire on Federal Prohibition Code.
Per copy, 3 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.00.

Manual of Law Enforcement (pamphlet). Per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

"The Law Is Defied—Repeal It!"

Under the above heading the Philadelphia *North American*, in a recent editorial, shows with clear, relentless logic the fallacy of the argument which claims that the prohibitory laws should be repealed because they are violated. Speaking of banditry and of how far-reaching and prevalent has become this form of lawlessness with its attacks upon human life and property, the editor says that through the inability of the police authorities to cope with the situation two menacing conditions have resulted: First, criminally inclined persons are losing all respect for the law and the agencies of enforcement; and, second, law-abiding citizens are losing faith in the power of the government to apply the statutes. And nothing will tend more swiftly to undermine public order than repeated demonstrations that laws can be violated with impunity. "Many remedies for the growing evil have been urged," he continues, "—that all good citizens carry arms; that police forces be enlarged; that more courts be established and the penalties for robbery made more severe. But is there not a simpler and more direct solution? If the laws against banditry were repealed, it would no longer be a crime, and hence conditions which are undermining respect for those laws would disappear."

In the same way the laws against stock swindling should be repealed. "Surely it would be better to erase statutes which are impudently violated than to continue a situation which permits solemn enactment to be flouted and which undermines public respect for authority!"

There are many people who disregard the marriage laws of the land. "The rising generation is being taught that the contract which once was deemed sacred and inviolable need present no formidable obstacle to one who wishes to break it. Nothing, of course, could do more to bring a law into contempt than universal knowledge that it can be disregarded at will.

"Must this alarming condition be tolerated? If the laws interfering with individual proclivities toward divorce can be evaded and set at naught—and notoriously they can be, and are—what is there to do but repeal them? Shall we keep them on the statute books to be mocked, and thus permit respect for law to be undermined?"

Automobiles are continually being stolen. "Glancing around again, we perceive that the multiplication of automobiles has led to the organization of a new and elaborate system of crime. Laws against car stealing are strengthened, penalties made more severe, but the deterrent effects are small, for the police cannot keep pace with the thieves, and rising insurance costs show that the criminal industry is growing more efficient. The laws against stealing automobiles are plainly held in contempt by the criminal classes, and are no longer relied upon by owners of cars. Let them be repealed ere all respect for them evaporates!"

"As for the laws against drugs, we are aware that there is a great industry which flourishes in spite of them, and in order to supply a demand those who sell drugs are driven to the necessity of becoming law-breakers, criminals!

"Furthermore, these laws make it difficult and costly for persons to indulge appetites to which they become accustomed. What becomes of personal liberty when the government seeks to deprive individuals of something which satisfies a craving and relieves gnawing miseries? With the laws forbidding the open sale of narcotics violated everywhere and every day, is there not an invulnerable case for their repeal, and for the transforming of the drug traffickers from criminals into law-abiding citizens?"

"We hasten to disclaim the glory of having originated this line of reasoning," the editor concludes. "We have merely suggested some logical implications from the contention that a law which is widely and defiantly violated ought for that reason to be repealed, lest it and all laws be brought into disrepute, and in order that its violators may become orderly citizens.

"And the remarkable fact about this demand is that it is not directed against laws which have become obsolete or have outlived their usefulness, but against the most recent of important enactments. The prohibition law, which they want repealed because it is not, they say, effective, is part of the Constitution of the United States. It has been ratified by forty-six of the forty-eight states; through affirmative action of ninety-four of the ninety-six legislative chambers. The enforcing act was passed twice by overwhelming vote in both houses of Congress, the second time over the President's veto; it has been strengthened by the present Congress, and will have greater support in the next. It has been sustained in every particular by decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and fortified by statutory enactments in every state in the Union.

"It is being violated, defiantly and by wholesale; there is no doubt of that. But so are the other laws we have mentioned. It is comparatively recent in enactment; only lately has it begun to have anything like a fair trial.

"If we are to accept the principle that widespread violation of a law requires its repeal, in order that disrespect of law may be avoided and criminals may be changed into good citizens, we urge that in all fairness a beginning should be made with some of the earlier prohibitions. After society has been benefited and law observance has been restored by repeal of the palpably ineffective statutes against robbery, stock swindling, crooked divorces and drug peddling, the case for repeal of the outlawry of liquor will be simply irresistible."

How shall I win one?—PEASE POST CARD INVITATIONS will bring many. See advertisement on page 14.

Some Effects of Prohibition

(All leaflets 2 cents except as noted)

How Prohibition Destroyed the Grape Industry and Helped the People.
Prohibition in Grand Rapids.
Who Says Prohibition is a Failure?
Prohibition Once Derided Now Extolled.
Governors of States Praise Prohibition.
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Better Shoes for the Children.
Need the Wine Growers be Ruined?
What Prohibition Will and Will Not Do Economically.
Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

What Prohibition Has Meant to Colorado.
Price, per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

A Feast of Good Things

Clara C. Clayton, Vice-President Nebraska W. C. T. U.

The date set for the Central City (Nebraska) conference, found the central part of the state recovering from the effects of a great blizzard, and the attendance was not as large as had been expected, but the delegates made up in enthusiasm for the lack in numbers, and the program abounded in good things.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national director of Americanization, and Mrs. Laura Parks Miller, national director of Women in Industry, gave splendid evening addresses along their particular lines of work, and were present most of the following day to give their hearers the benefit of their rich experience in many other phases of the work.

The Membership and the Star in the Window campaigns, the budget system, Christian Citizenship, and scientific temperance were all ably dealt with, and a whole morning spent in the discussion of law enforcement.

Mr. U. S. Rohrer, Federal prohibition director, discussed the Federal law, and all who heard him felt that the temperance people had made no mistake in asking for his appointment. Rev. F. A. High of the Anti-Saloon League, explained the Nebraska enforcement law, and the responsibilities of the school, the church, the official, the W. C. T. U. were emphasized in the discussion that followed. Plans for work in the July primaries were perfected, and the legislative committee determined upon a campaign of education preparatory to securing during the next legislative session a better marriage law.

Beer and Wine!

SHALL THEY COME BACK?
JUDGE OF THEIR MERITS

(All leaflets 2 cents, unless otherwise noted)

Beer and Home Brew.
Wine as a Cause of Alcoholism.
Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism.
Behind the Bars for Life.
Beer Is Drunk for Its Alcohol.
He Was Not Drunk But—
Primary Lesson on Beer.
Alcohol an Ally of Pneumonia.
When Is a Man Intoxicated.
As Others Heard Him.
Truth About Beer.
Disease and Degeneracy the Heritage of Drinkers' Offspring.
Beware—Wine.
The Soldiers' Opinion of Alcohol.

Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Wine—What Is It?
Beer Quantities of Alcohol Injurious.
The Persistent Beer Fallacy.
Dangers in the Use of Fermented Drinks.
Is Beer Intoxicating?
Pre-Natal Effects of Alcohol.
Is the Moderate Drinker a Safe Citizen?
Are Beer and Wine Harmless?
Teachings of the Divine Saviour Concerning Wine.
Drinking to Avoid Drunkenness Is Not the Whole Story.
Man or Beer?
A New Basis for Estimating the Effect of Alcohol.
A Story of Root Beer.
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.
Blackboard Exercise—Prohibition in the United States.
Wine.

Price, per copy, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

A Stainless Flag

The cry rings out o'er all the land to-day,
No more let greed and vice on manhood prey!
Oh, let our name for truth and honor stand,
The land of justice, of the helping hand;
No more let sordid greed the laws control,
Nor vice, unstayed, degrade the nation's soul.
The emblem of a noble nation's life,
True sign of power that hushes war and strife,
Give us a stainless flag, men of the nation;
Drive out the greed for gain,
Let rum no longer reign; strive that our land obtain
A stainless flag.

—E. S. Lorenz.

Why He Is a Prohibitionist

Whenever a new question arises I ask myself first what eventual effect it is going to have upon our national life. I am at root a strong national individualist and have an abiding conviction that we are soon to become the dominant nation of the world—being not only its greatest manufacturing, financial and carrying nation but its greatest naval and military power. In this connection I might say that my fundamental objection to the creation of the League of Nations has been that such a league would become a power greater than are we, and it is my wish that there shall be no power greater than the United States.

As I have said, I have never been a prohibitionist. I have used wines and liquors freely and have served them liberally at my table, and when restrictive measures were about to go into effect I purchased a reasonable stock for future use and gave no more thought to the matter. When letters came asking me to take part in a movement for the rescinding of the prohibition amendment, I put to myself the question mentioned above. I then ran over in mind the causes that in our country work to make good or bad citizenship, to make a weak people, given over to self-indulgence with its entail of poverty, disease, crime and insanity, or a prosperous, self-respecting and vigorous people free from the unnecessary evils of life. I saw at once that drink was the chief cause of bad citizenship, and made up my mind that as an American who takes his citizenship seriously I could take no part in a movement which has for its purpose the perpetuation of the evils to which I have referred.

(From a published letter from Henry A. Wise Wood of New York.)

There are plenty of examples of what prohibition is doing for the people generally. Take Edgerton, our neighboring city, for instance. When there were ten saloons in the place it was no infrequent thing for 17 persons a night to be up before the court for intoxication or as the Scotch have it, for being "drunk and incapable." Seventeen was the full number the jail held. Last year in Edgerton there were 19 cases of drunkenness in the courts. That is quite a change from 17 in a night.—*Janesville* (Wis.) *Gazette.*

UNIONS AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Industry, Democracy and Education

(Continued from Page Four)

en's clubs are not yet supporting it. Even school authorities have been known to oppose the law. But it holds such promise of reducing delinquency, more efficiency, more understanding of, and joy in work, for the two-thirds of our boys and girls who go to work in their early teens, that every W. C. T. U. woman ought to be behind this law and its wise enforcement.

Foot-notes and References (continued)

(5) Addams, Spirit of Youth and the City Streets, Chapter 5. See pp. 43-53.
(6) See (4) p. 58.
(7) United States Bureau of Education, Educational Survey of Elizabeth City, N. C. pp. 10-11.
(8) Missouri W. C. T. U. Counsellor, 15th Annual Convention National Society for Vocational Education.
(9) Federal Board for Vocational Education for Girls and Women. p. 9.

Helpful Material For the Approaching Flower Mission Day

(Leaflets 2c each unless otherwise noted)

Lights and Shadows.
The Story of Jennie Casseday.
A Cluster of Posy Poems.
The Story of a Roof Garden.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

Frances Willard and the Lamplighter.
Arbor Day Program.
Hints for W. C. T. U. Flower Missions.
Friends in Need.

Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Frances E. Willard's Love of Flowers and Folks.
Daddy's Easter Basket.
Jack's Clouds Dispelled.
Her Thought in Full Flower.
The Awakening of Mrs. Fogg.
Program for Department Meeting.
The Lady of the Flower Mission.
Mary Forest's Bequest.
The New Recruit.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Suggestions for Flower Mission Day Program. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
A Flower Mission Brochure. (Short poems by Anna A. Gordon.) Price, per dozen, 10 cents; per 100, 60 cents.
Record Cards. Price, per dozen, 20 cents; per 100, $1.20.
Text Cards. Price, per 100, 15 cents; per 1,000, $1.25.
Text Cards. (L. T. L.) Price, per 100, 15 cents; per 1,000, $1.25.
Post Cards. One cent each; per 100, 90 cents.
Plan of Work. Sent for postage.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Introducing—

ASTRA

Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors

to the W. C. T. U. and Church Societies

Does your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your church society need money? If so kindly note the following. We have decided as an advertising medium to place our Astra Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors on the market thru these agencies and for every gross placed in this manner your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your society can net $36.00. Astra is the highest grade line of this kind on the market today. Our goods come to you absolutely guaranteed; you try them before you pay. It will pay you to investigate our proposition. Why not allow us to submit samples and our liberal offer in detail?

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DAISY FLY KILLER PLACED ANYWHERE ATTRACTS AND KILLS ALL FLIES. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 5 by EXPRESS, prepaid, $1.25.

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NEWTON CENTER, 59, MASS.

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good.

Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.

MAJOR MFG. CO., NEW YORK

The truth is, of course, that the enemies of prohibition, who are still active and alert, are bound and determined to use any means to gain an end. And, as has been said before so many times, it will pay the earnest and conscientious citizen of this country to be ever on his guard to prevent the recurrence of the days when the American saloon and its evil influences cast a shadow over every home.—*Nebraska* (Neb.) *Press.*

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, he is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Pitying her, he tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepfather come for a visit. Admitting to her mother that she has yielded to her husband's insistence that she drink, she is told that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again. At a small dinner she meets Bertram Harford, who has been transferred to Seraneb. He encourages her to resist the appetite which has been held in check during her mother's visit, but it is roused by the fermented wine at communion, and only the refusal of Divan Singh to let her have liquor keeps her from being again overcome.)

CHAPTER XVI.

The next morning Angela was quite herself again. Among her notes of invitation, for she was a *persona grata* in the station on account of her position and beauty, she found one from Harford, asking her to join a set of tennis-players in the Club grounds that day.

She thoroughly enjoyed tennis, and was a fair player, and the thought of Harford being of the set gave her pleasure.

"We might play tennis three times a week, if you have time," said Harford at the end of their game.

"Oh, that would be delightful! I'll refuse all invitations if you will fix the days."

"I am going to dine at the Club tonight," he said later, as they parted; "my menage has broken down."

"What is the matter?"

"My khansama has a drinking bout on, and I can get nothing cooked."

"Are you going to get rid of your khansama?"

"Yes, I'm obliged to, for he rages about in a murderous mood, threatening to kill some one."

"We have just discharged a drunken cook who was quite different; he lay like a beast, dead drunk. Such an awful, odious creature."

"Strange how alcohol maddens some, and brutalizes others; it causes paralysis of the brain, however, in every case."

"Talking about servants, we have such a good kitmatgar: he saved me yesterday!"

"What do you mean?"

"I went to Holy Communion fasting, as Mr. Selwyn advised, and there was seized with an intense desire influenced by the smell of the cup. I rushed home and ordered champagne; there was none! So I sent for brandy. Divan Singh broke the bottle and would not let me have any. His wife, a sweet creature, gave me hot milk and massaged me to sleep."

"I am glad to hear that. Divan Singh must be a treasure! God has given you a friend in your own house."

"Yes, indeed, I *am* thankful! And there is Dr. Kathleen Scott, also. She is a strong friend and then I have you," Angela replied, looking gratefully at him.

"Oh!" said Harford, "of course you can always reckon on me if I am near; but tell me about Dr. Scott; I saw her with you."

"Did you not admire her?"

"She looked capable and refined."

"And handsome, too?"

"Yes, but that is hardly the word to describe her; neither is 'beautiful' nor 'lovely.'"

"Well, what is the word?"

"I can't say now; wait till I see her again."

Dr. Kathleen Scott was in her dispensary, which opened by glass doors into a back veranda. She was busily engaged in preparing a particular medicine which she could not trust to her dispensers. Suddenly a voice outside smote upon her ears—voices in loud altercation. One, a woman's, she recognized as her Ayah's, the wife of her bearer. It was raised in angry remonstrance.

"I tell thee thou dare not do it."

"If thou wilt not give me rupees I will!"

"But I have no rupees—bad, ungrateful son as thou art."

"Then, mother, thy son willl have his revenge on Harford Sahib; he will not give a chit, and I can get no place."

"Thou art mad, Sulaiman; thou drinkest sharab and wilt not do thy work. Ah, me! ah, me! that this mother should live to see the day!" Then in a whisper came the words, "Hush, boy! the Miss Doctor Sahiba will hear thee."

"Chup rao thyself, woman! What care I for the Miss Sahiba, she is only a woman!"

"Tell me then what is thy plan?"

"Harford Sahib goes tonight on business to the village of Hardi; he will ride alone. I shall be there also."

"Nay, nay, my son, do not this wickedness; thou wilt be lodged in jail!"

"Give me money then." The voices died down, and there was silence.

Kathleen thought swiftly. "I must catch this man, and I must warn Mr Harford."

She sent for the police, and went at once to her desk and wrote down what she had overheard, with the man's name—Sulaiman. Then she sent a letter to Harford.

His answer came back, thanking her for her kind warning, saying that his work demanded his presence in Hardi but he was strong and able and would go armed. The man was his cook, whom he had discharged for drunkenness and assault.

About three o'clock next morning Kathleen was awakened by the chowkidar (watchman), hammering at her door. She listened and heard voices and feet in the veranda. Then a nurse entered with the tidings that an injured Englishman had been brought into the hospital.

"But why here? He should be taken to the Station hospital."

"He is bleeding badly from a wound in the head, and the police brought him here as the nearest place."

Kathleen hastened into her dressing gown without a thought as to whom the stranger might be, intent only on her professional work.

The patient had been placed in a small private room, close to the veranda, which was occasionally used for Europeans. Two nurses, one on each

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QUESTION. How shall we raise our Budget?

ANSWER. By selling PEASE POST CARDS, of course.

(See advertisement on page 14.)

side, were binding up the head of the unconscious man when Dr. Kathleen hurried in.

"Why, it is Mr. Harford! That man must have carried out his threats!" She turned suddenly to the two policemen who had carried him in, and were waiting for possible "bakshish."

"Have you got the culprit?"

"No, Miss Sahib; he was gone when we found the Sahib on the ground bleeding."

"Go," she said sharply, "and find him, or I shall report you." Then she gave all her attention to the wounded man. The injuries had evidently been committed with a club on the back of his head. Taken unawares, he must have been felled suddenly to the ground.

"A case of concussion, I fear." He lay unconscious and breathing heavily. Towards six o'clock he seemed partially to regain consciousness and became very restless. Dr. Kathleen feared fever, but treating him for this symptom she left him in the hands of the nurses, not caring to cause him distress by recognition of her. She sent for the Civil Surgeon, Colonel Green, who came in to find the patient conscious, but in a feverish state, and suffering much pain in the head.

Before Colonel Green saw Harford, he consulted Dr. Kathleen Scott about his removal.

"You must decide upon that; in his present condition I think it unadvisable. Please report to me, and I will make the necessary 'bandobast' (arrangements)."

Colonel Green decided at once that it would be very unwise to move Harford, and told her that he would send a European nurse, and attend him until he was able to be moved home.

He then returned to Dr. Scott and gave her a prescription. "No doubt you can make it up here," he said. And he added, as an after-thought, "Give him a tablespoonful of brandy three times a day."

"Please withdraw that; I do not use alcohol here, and I am told Mr. Harford is an absolute abstainer."

Colonel Green frowned and said stiffly, "I am his medical attendant, I think?"

"You are, but this is my hospital. I shall be glad if you will observe my rule; there is no need for brandy."

Colonel Green bowed. "Excuse me, but I shall send it in a medicine bottle, and give my nurse instructions."

Dr. Kathleen said no more.

The nurse arrived. It was an anxious day, for Harford's condition became distinctly worse. Colonel Green was again sent for. He looked at the chart of ascending fever.

"You have given him the brandy?" he asked the nurse.

"No, sir, the patient refused to swallow it. Each time he upset the spoon."

"Very well, don't trouble him, but send for me if he grows worse."

This did not happen, and in the morning Harford appeared better. He took food so well that Colonel Green reported to Dr. Kathleen that he was out of danger and might be removed on the morrow.

The improvement was maintained, but the patient objected to the removal. "I shall be best here, and am in good hands."

That evening Dr. Scott discovered her Ayah crouched on the ground and rolled up in her chadar, moaning piteously, "Ari! ari! my son! my son!"

"Your son has been caught, then?" The Ayah struggled to her knees, and clinging to the hem of her mistress' dress, cried,

"Ah! Miss Doctor Sahiba! mercy! Ask the Sahib to forgive—it was sharab (drink)."

"But your son is wicked, he must go to prison—there he will learn to leave off the drink. Don't cry, Ayah, a year in jail may cure him! But how did he learn to drink? I thought you were Mohammedans!"

"He was taught to love sharab when a child by the gorah-log."

"By the soldiers, do you say?"

"Yes, by the white soldier people. He run errands and make clean boots and fetch arrack—rum—bad, wicked water, and soldier give him to drink; now he love it!"

"Well, be glad, my poor woman, that his bad ways are stopped for a time. He will come out of jail in better health, and perhaps with a better mind."

Several quiet days worked wonders. When Harford was able to be dressed, he sent for Dr. Scott.

She came in, cool and fresh in her linen dress and cap. Her sweet, strong presence seemed to make an atmosphere of health in the room.

A sense of peace and protection grew in him. He tried to thank her for her hospitality and "first aid to the wounded."

"You are very headstrong," she said, in a reproving tone. "I mean, that you did not take my warning and keep out of this mess."

He laughed. "You see, we fellows think so much of our own physical strength."

"And you thought it was only womanish fears on my part."

"Don't be hard on a fellow when he is down," he said, touching his bandages.

"You appear to me to be very much up," she said mischievously.

"Well, Dr. Scott, I have two favors to thank you for. Believe me, I am grateful; but before you go," for she was moving away, "may I ask you a question?"

"Certainly."

"Did you order that brandy, which the nurse tried to give me?"

"Of course not, I am an abstainer! this is a temperance hospital. I did not prescribe; you were in the hands of the Civil Surgeon, remember."

"Do you never give it?"

"Never."

"Ah, that is good; I congratulate you on your strength of mind."

"Why?"

"Because alcohol is given so universally."

"I look upon such treatment as not 'up-to-date;' the best medical testimony is against it."

"You are right, but there is such ignorance of the nature of alcohol. Fancy giving it in a case of concussion!" He became quite excited.

"Don't talk any more. Good-bye, make haste and get well."

"May I come some day and go on with this talk?"

"Do, it will please me much." She gave him her cool hand and a warm smile. She had reached the door, when a note was handed to her, marked "*Immediate.*" She stood still and read it, then turning to Harford, "This is to summon me to Mrs. Fortescue. She is ill and has sent for me."

"What is the matter?" asked Harford, anxiously.

"She does not say, but it is urgent. I must go."

"Wait a little, Dr. Scott. Do you know she has a craving for alcohol?"

"Yes, I know. My cousin, her stepfather, told me and asked me to watch over her. How do you know it?"

"I came out with her on board the Persia; she had it given on board by a friend as a medicine, and was found in a state of intoxication."

"Poor child! Oh, this enemy of the race! How it attacks the brightest and best! But I must be gone,"

"Send me word what is the matter," he cried after her.

She nodded and took her departure.

His thoughts for the next hour were not of Angela and her woes, but of the sweet, strong woman who had ministered to him.

"She is not beautiful, nor handsome—no, something better than either; there is an intensity of life, an energy of intellect on her face—in her voice. I know she is capable of higher heights and deeper depths than any woman I have ever known, and I feel as if I had known her all my life," he said to himself.

(Te be continued)

EVERYDAY FLAVORS

The profit in the pleasant work of distributing EveryDay Flavors is liberal. The best feature, however, is the invaluable good which can be accomplished for temperance in replacing alcoholic extracts with pure, wholesome, non-alcoholic, liquid food flavorings.

Write today for our offer to Unions.

The unusual quality of EveryDay Flavors assures you of permanent customers. Get started and watch the results.

EVERYDAY PRODUCTS CO., INC.,
110 S. Elizabeth St.,
Lima, Ohio.

Make the Law Supreme and Its Violation Dreaded

It is undoubtedly true that the flagrant violations of the prohibition laws—the very apparent fact that an army of men find setting the law at defiance highly profitable in a financial way and not particularly dangerous—is increasing lawlessness generally. When those who are criminally disposed see any law held in contempt, they are quick to take it for granted that the law is weak. In a sense they are right, and it is because they are right that the forces which stand for law and order are demanding that more teeth be put in the statutes—that the law be made terrible for those who hold it in contempt.

Increasing lawlessness has brought the country to the point of alarm. And when folks get alarmed they get busy with preparations for protecting themselves and their property.

That is what the law-abiding citizenship of this country is doing now. It will not surrender its heritage without a fight. Either the law must be supreme or lawlessness will be.—*Albany* (Ga.) *Herald.*

One important essential quality of Americanism is obedience to the laws, a respect for the majority. That is the basis of all nationalism. If one lacks that there is nothing on which the structure of Americanism may be erected. The man who does not observe the laws of America is not 100 per cent American. He is not one per cent American or one-tenth of one per cent. He is no more American than the anarchist who frankly tells us that he is against law, not merely the laws that are personally distasteful to him but all law.—*Phocnix* (Ariz.) *Republican.*

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Is Your Union Signal Working?

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

Mrs. Campbell of Johannesburg, South Africa, tells us of the use made of THE UNION SIGNAL. She says: "I am enclosing money order in payment of four subscriptions for THE UNION SIGNAL and two subscriptions for *THE YOUNG CRUSADER*. They are all renewals. I should be very sorry to give up either paper as I have found them of very great use for many years, especially THE UNION SIGNAL; also many others to whom I send my papers value them highly. One union uses THE UNION SIGNAL in its meetings, then passes it on to a minister's wife who uses it in her Christian Endeavor meetings and also in Sunday school work."

GOOD NEWS!

A letter from Ellen A. Dayton Blair, promoter for *THE YOUNG CRUSADER* for Southern California, sends us 122 subscriptions to *THE YOUNG CRUSADER*, secured in ten minutes at a county convention by Miss Margaret Bilz and herself. Splendid work. Then comes more good news. We will give it as sent to us: "We are doing fine L. T. L. work. We expect Southern California to be the banner L. T. L. state at the next National Convention, having already doubled and tripled our membership this year."

We should keep constantly in mind that we are working for the future as well as the present generation, and the child of today is the leader of tomorrow. As Edgar Guest so beautifully expresses it:

"Some day the world will need a man of
courage in a time of doubt,
And somewhere, as a little boy, that
future hero plays about,
Within some humble home, no doubt,
that instrument of greater things
Now climbs upon his father's knee or to
his mother's garments clings.
And when shall come that call for him
to render service that is fine,
He that shall do God's mission here may
be your little boy or mine.

"Some day the world will need a man!
I stand beside his cot at night
And wonder if I'm teaching him, as best
I can, to know the right.
I am the father of a boy—his life is
mine to make or mar—
And he no better can become than what
my daily teachings are;
There will be need for someone great—
I dare not falter from the line—
The man that is to serve the world may
be that little boy of mine."

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia
3. Boone County, Illinois
4. Barton County, Kansas
5. Harper County, Kansas
6. LaPorte County, Indiana
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas
9. Washington County, Kan.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa
13. Shawnee County, Kansas
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wis.
18. Walworth County, Wis.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wis.
22. Faribault County, Minn.
23. Winnebago County, Ia.

Quiz: Prohibition Propaganda

1. Has prohibition caused an increase in drug addiction?
2. Name the "legal heirs to the saloon."
3. In a four-minute talk show the relationship between industry and education.
4. Quote some of the percentages given by the *Manufacturers' Record* showing that business men favor prohibition.
5. Give five of the arguments for the retention of prohibition advanced by prominent business men in the United States.
6. What does the president of Coe College say about prohibition and education?
7. Quote presidents of four other colleges on the subject.
8. Should you "take prohibition for granted"? Give reason for your reply.
9. How may each member of the W. C. T. U. help make the World's W. C. T. U. Convention a success?
10. "The law is defied; repeal it." Follow out the argument to its logical conclusion.

What Is a Saloon?

Miss Georgia Hopley, first and only woman general prohibition agent, while addressing the Washington Independent Order of Rechabites on law enforcement, noticed many children present, and took advantage of the opportunity to impress upon them the improved conditions under prohibition.

"I am especially anxious to enlist the interest and assistance of children," she said, "as I realize that the child of today is the citizen of tomorrow."

Miss Hopley, in her talk, cited many points which the children could appreciate, that 64,000,000 pounds of sugar had been used annually in the manufacture of drink, and $2,000,000,000 in grapes; that it is estimated that while 2,500,000 people are addicted to drink today, formerly there were 20,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 spent yearly for rye, corn and barley. Church statistics show an increase of 1,000,000 members in the past two years, and there have been outlawed 177,790 saloons, 1,090 breweries and 2 distilleries.

At the conclusion of her address a present brought to the platform two little girls, of five and seven years, and presented them to Miss Hopley, saying:

"My little girls were asking me what a saloon is and wanted to know if it is a drug store."

"I have been spoken of frequently in the newspapers throughout the country as being the 'first' woman general prohibition agent," said Miss Hopley, "and now I think I have to my credit being the possible 'first' to call forth the question as to the meaning of a saloon. President Harding, you know, has said that in another generation liquor will have disappeared from our memory, but we had not figured on this query quite so soon. I am now even more fully convinced that much may be accomplished through the children."

Wine and Beer Not Wanted by All Ex-Saloon Men

While unfortunately many proprietors of former saloons who are now running soft-drink places are no doubt using their places of business as a means of supplying illegal as well as legal liquid refreshments, this is by no means true in all cases. And to those who are abiding by the law the proposed beer and wine amendment has no appeal, at least from the commercial viewpoint.

One of these owners of soft drink places is quoted by the Mt. Clemens (Mich.) *Leader* in a recent issue as follows:

"I do not think the saloons will ever stage a come-back in Michigan, and if they do come back the business would have no appeal to me. I don't want to see a return of the saloon, and I know of a number of proprietors of soft drink places who feel the same about it. We are conducting soft drink places and do a good business. We do not handle intoxicants in any form. Our places are quiet and orderly—recognized as 'clean' by many men who spend their leisure hours in our establishments. There is no rough talk, no quarrels, and profanity is rare. We appreciate the new atmosphere, and we are doing well financially."

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A live W. C. T. UNION who will take hold of selling my POST CARDS and ENVELOPE GOODS will soon have the funds needed to carry on the splendid program outlined by our leaders.
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Send for Catalogue and particulars, or send 25c for One Dozen Post Cards or $1.50 for 100.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly — Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

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Vol. XLVIII — EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, JUNE 1, 1922 — No. 22

Show these testimonies to those who think prohibition is favored only by reformers.

PROMINENT BANKER NOTES SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN SAVINGS DEPOSITS UNDER DRY LAW

"Since the date on which National Prohibition went into effect the savings deposits of this bank have increased approximately $10,000,000, or thirty per cent," writes Mr. John Jay Abbott, vice-president of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. "There is no question but that prohibition has contributed very substantially to the increase of savings in the United States, and therefore has been of great economic value to the country."

GRAND CHIEF BROTHERHOOD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS ENDORSES PROHIBITION

I am opposed to the entire question of the manufacture and sale of liquor, because I look upon it as the basis and foundation of ninety per cent of the crime and criminals we have today..... I find (under prohibition) a marked improvement in the number of men who are saving their money and who own or are buying their homes, and also in the home life of the workers due to the fact that the women and children have more food, more clothing and better care..... I can truthfully say that drunkenness has decreased at least 75 per cent among the workers.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief,
Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers.

EMPLOYER FINDS CONDITION OF WORKMEN AND FAMILIES VASTLY IMPROVED UNDER DRY REGIME

Having to do with the handling of workmen, I can see the wonderful difference now and before prohibition. Monday now is as stable a day with us as any other day in the week. Before prohibition Monday was a day of absenteeism. Besides, our men are happier all the time and I know by careful census that their families are infinitely better situated and happier in every way. They live better, reside in better houses and most of them have a little money in the bank.

Arthur R. Baxter,
The Keyless Lock Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
—*Manufacturers' Record.*

STUDENTS NO LONGER TEMPTED AT EVERY STREET CORNER BY OPEN SALOON, UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT AFFIRMS

There is less drinking among college students in this part of the country than ever before within the memory of man. When they do drink, the stuff now sold has most alarming effects, but as a habit, drinking has very greatly decreased since the introduction of the new law. To me, it is a great satisfaction that students can now go up and down the streets of our city without being solicited at every corner by the open saloon.

W. H. P. Faunce, President,
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.
—Intercollegiate Prohibition Ass'n.

DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND, NEW YORK'S HEALTH COMMISSIONER, BELIEVES PROHIBITION A GREAT FACTOR IN UNITED STATES' "BEST HEALTH YEAR"

Prohibition has no doubt played a very important and no uncertain part in the health condition. This conclusion is reached as follows: We are informed by the police and court records, in the matter of minor offenses, that there has been a marked amelioration of conditions. Savings banks inform us that the number of depositors has materially increased, and in a report recently made relative to absenteeism in industry, we see a very material improvement, in a big reduction both in labor turnover and in absences. While it would be difficult to scientifically draw an accurate conclusion, these conditions make us feel that in a broad way anything that is generally helpful to groups of people is specifically helpful to public health.

COMMANDER EVANGELINE BOOTH OF THE SALVATION ARMY SAYS WORKERS REPORT INCREASED PROSPERITY AND DECREASED DRUNKENNESS

"Everywhere our workers have found a marked increase in thrift and prosperity and a decrease in drunkenness," says Evangeline Booth in the *New York Times*, basing her announcement on answers to a questionnaire sent secretaries of the Salvation Army, in all parts of the country. "Cases of drunkenness are now the exception among men who frequent our hostelries, shelters and industrial homes..... In one hostelry it was reported that 120 men who have never been known to keep a dollar more than twenty-four hours now have bank accounts of considerable size. In another hotel twenty-five men of the sort who before prohibition could not keep a dime now have deposits ranging from $100 to $500."

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MARYLAND THE ONLY STATE WITHOUT PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT LAW—WHAT IS THE TRUTH-IN-FABRIC BILL?—ANTI-LYNCHING AGAIN TO THE FRONT—GERMANY RENEWS RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES—HOUSE VOTES ON FILLED MILK BILL

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Maryland Only State Without Prohibition Enforcement Law

Maryland is the only state minus a state enforcement law. Until a few days ago Rhode Island shared this undesirable distinction, but, in a phrase of Representative Volstead, "Rhode Island has joined the Union."

At present Maryland is the "black sheep." California has referred her enforcement code to a vote of the people and it is the hope that this will be approved at the fall election; the opposition to prohibition in Massachusetts is agitating for a referendum on its enforcement law.

This is the way the states line up for prohibition:

STATUTORY

Alabama.	Effective 1915
Alaska: (By vote of people; enforcement code enacted by Congress.)	
Arkansas.	Effective 1916
Dist. of Columbia (by vote of Congress.)	
Georgia.	Effective 1908
Indiana.	Effective 1918
Iowa.	Effective 1916
Mississippi.	Effective 1909
Nevada.	Effective 1918
New Hampshire.	Effective 1918
North Carolina.	Effective 1909
South Carolina.	Effective 1916
Tennessee.	Effective 1909
Virginia.	Effective 1916
Washington.	Effective 1916

CONSTITUTIONAL

Arizona.	Effective 1915
Colorado.	Effective 1916
Kansas.	Effective 1880
Michigan.	Effective 1918
Idaho.	Effective 1916
Kentucky.	Effective 1920
Maine.	Effective 1884
Nebraska.	Effective 1917
New Mexico.	Effective 1918
North Dakota.	Effective 1889
Ohio.	Effective 1919
Oklahoma.	Effective 1907
Oregon.	Effective 1916
South Dakota.	Effective 1917
West Virginia.	Effective 1914
Utah.	Effective 1918
Wyoming.	Effective 1920
Florida.	Effective 1919
Texas.	Effective 1919
Montana.	Effective 1918

STATE CODES PASSED AFTER RATIFICATION OF AMENDMENT

Delaware, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Massachusetts (An agitation by opposition may refer the state law to people); Connecticut, Wisconsin, California (referred to the people); Louisiana, Rhode Island.

WITHOUT STATE ENFORCEMENT LAW

Maryland.

What Is the Truth-in-Fabric Bill?

The Truth-in-Fabric Bill was introduced in the Sixty-sixth Congress and reintroduced in the Sixty-seventh. The purpose is to "prevent deceit and unfair prices that result from the unrevealed presence of substitutes for virgin wool in woven fabrics purporting to contain wool and in garments or articles of apparel made therefrom."

The bill is sponsored by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Representative Burton L. French of Idaho.

Virgin wool means wool that has never been spun previously or woven into cloth. What is "shoddy"? It is the wool fibre obtained from clippings of old rags, furs, feathers, hemp, etc.; it is spun and woven into cloth and the fabric made does not have the endurance of virgin wool fabrics. "Shoddy" is what oleomargarine is to butter, a substitute, and in the case of shoddy it is sold as the real thing, often at prices of virgin wool, to an unsuspecting public.

One may eat as much oleomargarine as he wishes, but he does so knowingly, for the Federal law requires it labeled, either "not butter" or "oleomargarine." So the French-Capper Bill, if made a law, will not prevent the selling of shoddy-made garments, but proposes to make it possible for one to buy pure woolen garments or shoddy ones and pay for them accordingly. All fabrics would be plainly marked as to exact per cent of shoddy or virgin wool that may have been used in the manufacture of the garments.

The adulterations and misrepresentations of foods forced our government in 1906 to pass the National Food and Drug Act. As this was necessary so is the need for legislation for virgin wool.

The Truth-in-Fabric Bill should pass. It is Capper S. 779, now in Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, chairman, and French H. R. 64, now in House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Samuel E. Winslow of Massachusetts, chairman.

The National Foreign Bureau Association and the National Grange are using their best efforts to induce Congress to pass this bill.

Anti-Lynching Again to the Front

Interest in the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, which passed the House last January and is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, continues, and petitions in its behalf are being received in increasing numbers by senators. Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson are among the signers of a petition presented to the Senate last week by Senator Lodge. The list of names was an unusual one, including 24 state governors, 38 mayors of principal cities—Charleston, S. C., San Antonio, Tex., and Louisville, Ky., being among the number—3 archbishops and 85 bishops and churchmen—all denominations—47 jurists and lawyers, 19 judges and justices of the highest courts in various states, 29 college presidents, and many prominent citizens, including Henry Van Dyke, Edward W. Bok and Moorefield Story, former president of the American Bar Association.

Some of the members of the Senate committee considering the bill believe it, in its present form, unconstitutional. Informal conferences with the House committee are in progress.

Congress Provides For Tablet For D. A. R. Hall

"As a token of appreciation for making available Continental Memorial Hall for the sessions of the Conference on Limitation of Armament," Congress adopted a joint resolution authorizing the President to present a tablet in the name of the government of the United States to the officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution and appropriating $350 "for the expenses of producing a suitable tablet in conformity with this resolution."

The tablet will be a valued acknowledgment and a reminder to future visitors to Continental Hall of the fact that it was both the pleasure and the privilege of the Daughters to turn over their building to the government for the holding of the Conference, as they have done on many previous occasions for international ceremonies of dignity and solemnity, though never before for a gathering of such high significance.

Woman's Party Dedicates New Building

All traffic on the eastern side of the Capitol was halted while the National Woman's Party dedicated its new building to the service of women. Women of all ages, dressed in white and carrying the yellow, white and purple banner, the colors of the Woman's Party, filled the streets, and the audience stretched away under the shade of the trees in the Capitol grounds. The entire block of three houses comprising the "Old Capitol" with its historical surrounding garden immediately opposite the present Capitol, were the gift of Mrs. O. P. Belmont to the Woman's Party. The "Old Capitol" was the building in which Congress held its sessions from 1815 to 1819, and was here that President Monroe was inaugurated in 1817.

Germany Renews Relations With United States

The new German Ambassador, Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State this week. The Ambassador made an appeal for the personal confidence of President Harding and the resumption of those "intimate intellectual and moral economic relations" existing between the countries before the war.

Germany has officially returned to the seat of the American government after five years absence. The literal translation of the new Ambassador's credentials introduced him as representative of the "German Empire and German Republic." President Harding obviously regards the "German Empire" as dead, for in his response he confined himself to mention of the "German Republic."

House Votes on Filled Milk Bill

A bill prohibiting the shipment of filled milk in interstate commerce, long urged by farming and dairying interests, was by a vote of 256 to 40, passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

In reporting the measure, the Committee on Agriculture held that filled milk was "an imitation of condensed milk made by mixing condensed skimmed milk and cocoanut oil."

An amendment to the section defining "filled milk" offered by Representative Towner of Iowa, and adopted by the House, declared that the product is an adulterated and deleterious article of food which, when its composition is not indicated, constitutes a fraud upon the public.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., May 26, 192

Efficiency League of New South Wales, Australia, to Launch Prohibition Campaign

Some time ago the Business Men's Efficiency League of New South Wales, Australia, sent questionnaires to officials, commercial organizations and prominent business men throughout the United States and Canada relative to the effects of prohibition on trade. "You will be interested to know that we have received to date 300 replies," writes F. C. Middleton, Sydney, in a recent letter to Frank Ira White, manager of the foreign trade department of the Portland (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce, as quoted in the *Portland Telegram* of May 4. "Our correspondents include state governors, presidents of chambers of commerce, bank managers, railway presidents, big business concerns, social workers, etc. No less than thirty-six out of forty-eight states of the Union are represented, and seven out of the nine provinces of Canada. Replies include statements varying in length from three lines from John Wanamaker, merchant of Philadelphia, to a typewritten booklet of ten pages from the Mercantile Trust company of San Francisco.

"Of those replying, twenty-six give non-committal answers, forty-five give their judgment that the law is a failure, while 224 say with varying degrees of emphasis that prohibition is proving a decided benefit to the community generally, and to business in particular.

"A summary of the evidence we have received has been submitted to our members, and as a result of a ballot on the question our organization has decided to become a permanent educational agency among Australian business men in the interests of prohibition."

Prohibition a Matter of Training

"The fathers of today should train their sons in the belief that it is quite as much a crime to sell liquor or to drink as it is to steal; that they are both in the same sense violations of the law," says Kenneth J. Kindley of the Harvard Law School, according to the Philadelphia *Enquirer* of May 7. "I believe that in the next ten or fifteen years people will see the folly of drinking and that prohibition will then become a reality.

"If the newspapers, which are the greatest power in the country, would turn their attention to it and print the name of every man in any liquor raid, regardless of who he might be, the liquor question would be settled shortly. It is impossible to put every man who violates the law in jail. There wouldn't be enough jails in the country to hold them and the country would go bankrupt trying to take care of them. Heavy fines are the only solution."

Brazilian Ambassador Extols Prohibition

In an address to the Pan-American Conference of Women, Ambassador Mathieu of Brazil spoke the following emphatic words regarding the benefits of prohibition:

"Here in the United States everything seems to revolve about you women and your influence is so great that I am convinced, for instance, that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States would never have become a reality had it not been for the far-reaching influence on public opinion exercised by women's organizations. Speaking of this amendment, one hears today many protests, but future generations will owe you a debt of gratitude for having liberated them from a vice which was undermining the stamina of the race, and for having removed a blot on our civilization."

A Real Blessing Says Senator Ashurst, of Prohibition

Recently Senator Ashurst of Arizona was asked by the Manufacturers' and Dealers' League of the city and state of New York to give his support to an amendment to the Volstead Act proposing to legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. His reply follows:

"Yours of the twenty-third at hand suggesting an amendment to the Volstead Act legalizing the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer and you solicit my support of the proposal.

"It is my duty to tell you frankly that I cannot support such proposed legislation. Prohibition has proved to be a blessing to our country. Alcoholic liquor as a beverage adds neither strength, grace, nor charm to our national life.

"The smoldering fires of crime blaze into roaring flames when fed by alcohol. The volcano of secret sin and vice, when alcohol is poured into it, erupts the hot lava of ruin and woe."

Banks Co-operate in Law Enforcement

"Banking institutions will hereafter co-operate with the Federal government in enforcing the Volstead Act by immediately foreclosing mortgages held on property used in violation of the dry law, according to United States District Attorney John T. Williams, who has assurance of banking counsel that such action may be taken," says the San Francisco *Examiner*, in its issue of May 9.

"Williams further promises that hereafter when abatement proceedings are brought against a place he will see to it that the place is actually closed and sealed for one year, as provided by law, unless the owner of the property shows disposition to co-operate with prohibition and federal officials by evicting undesirable tenants and keeping them out.

"When landlords display a willingness and intention of keeping within the law themselves, there will be no serious objection to filing of the bond as provided by the prohibition enforcement act, staying the abatement order for one year."

Cuban Officials Co-operate to Suppress Smuggling of Liquor

Agent Spillard, back from Havana, Cuba, reported to Col. L. G. Nutt, who recently made a survey of Cuban smuggling conditions, that officials of the Cuban government are volunteering co-operation of the most effective character.

In one instance nine men were arrested and a large quantity of White Horse whisky seized by Chief Mario Martinez Lufrin, brother of the Secretary of the Interior, in a raid on a Cuban launch engaged in illicit exportation of liquor to the United States.

Another instance was the detention at Havana of an alleged American auxiliary schooner, "Yankton," suspected of running to the United States. The schooner had on board 437 cases of whisky and 525 cases of gin. The detention was upon the order of the Collector of Customs.

Still another instance of co-operation by the Cuban government was a decree of the Department of the Treasury that hereafter drawing off of alcohol from stills must be carried on in the presence of government inspectors, to "prevent alcohol ostensibly distilled for industrial purposes reaching the market as a beverage." In other words, to stop exportation of Cuban alcohol for purposes of rectification.

"The action of the Cuban officials," said Col. Nutt, "is most gratifying and points the way, through co-operation, to a successful solution of the smuggling problem."

Wet Propaganda Refuted

Dr. Stephen Smith, founder of the American Public Health Association, celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday in February. According to *The American Issue*, the New York *Evening World*, "one of the wettest of wet papers," published Dr. Smith's picture with a feature story in which it was suggested that he credits his long life to the drinking of wine.

This story went the rounds of the press, much to the disgust of the doctor, who finally furnished *The American Issue* with a signed statement in which he declared in part: "In denial of the items printed in some of the newspapers recently, let me say that I never said that I attribute my long life to the use of wines and liquors..... I do not believe that alcoholic stimulants should be used except as a medicine and then prescribed by a physician. I shall be glad if you will contradict these statements as printed as you have opportunity, and shall appreciate your co-operation."

Regional Law Enforcement Conventions Planned—Speakers of National Fame on Program at First Meeting

The first of a series of six regional law enforcement conferences, under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League, was held last week in Milwaukee. It was participated in by Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin. The conference was preceded by a Wisconsin State Law Enforcement convention, all the temperance organizations uniting. The meeting on Tuesday afternoon was in charge of the Milwaukee county W. C. T. U. and was followed by an informal reception to Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U., who was one of the speakers at the evening meeting. Among other prominent people on the program were Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, Congressmen Barkley, Cooper and Nelson, Dr. P. A. Baker, Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington and Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler.

Five more regional law enforcement conferences are to be held at the following places and dates:

Atlanta, Ga., June 18-19-20. States—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 25-26-27. States—Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas.

Denver, Colo., June 29-30, July 2. States—New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada.

Boston, Mass., August 27-28-29. States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Newark, New Jersey, October 8-9-10. States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia.

POLITICS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

Deborah Knox Livingston, National Director

During the past fifty years there have been organized in this country many agencies dealing with all forms of public charity. The city and state governments have become responsible for the care in public institutions of the delinquent and dependent classes, and in this way the question of public charity has become closely related to politics.

In every community there are dependent children, orphaned or worse, whose parents are not competent to care for them, and old people no longer able to provide for themselves. Then there are the sick, the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the crippled, incapacitated for earning their living. To these must be added the feeble-minded and insane, and the large number of people, who, through intemperance, are unable to support themselves, or contribute to the maintenance of the family.

The old method of dealing with the dependent classes was to offer some form of relief, but, as it was only temporary, it did not give satisfaction. The modern method is to get at the sources which cause poverty and try to cure conditions, rather than relieve them.

The two main agencies for dealing with the dependent classes are the private organization and city and state government. In many instances, the private organization is the more effective, as the trustees and directors serve voluntarily, because of their love for humanity; but with our great population, and the ever-increasing throngs in our large cities, only a small proportion of the needy can be cared for by the private organization. Therefore, it becomes the duty of the state to provide for the poor, weak and sick, who are not cared for by their families, or by private charity.

If the problem of dependency in a community is really to be solved, there must exist between the private organizations and the state and city departments of charity the closest co-operation; otherwise, there is duplication of effort, and waste.

The societies for organized charity have made many investigations as to the cause of poverty and, as a result of these investigations, have arrived at several definite conclusions.

First, the lack of education is a great cause of dependency. Those who have not availed themselves of, or been able to attain an education that fits them for skilled work are always likely to become dependent, since in periods of industrial and financial depression they are always the first to be laid off and the last to be again employed. Their wages are never sufficient to permit them to save against the time when they are out of work. It is much wiser, and cheaper, that the state provide adequate trade education, through manual and trade schools, thus fitting boys and girls to become self-supporting, skilled workers, than to increase the dependent classes because of inadequate provision for trade education.

Second, the lack of health is one of the great contributory causes of poverty, and both the state and national governments are appropriating, and spending, large sums of money to lessen disease and the consequent dependency which follows. Most of the hospitals are built by the state, although in all states there are many hospitals built by private donation. State hospitals have too frequently become the spoil of unscrupulous politicians, and some of the worst political scandals which this country has ever known have centered about the very institutions which should have received most careful consideration and wisest administration. As, more and more, women are appointed to serve on the boards that govern these institutions, they will have a chance to rectify the conditions which have so long existed in many instances—a disgrace to our civilization. The state has learned that its greatest asset is the health of its people, and that public health cannot be bought and sold as a political or partisan commodity.

If the state can reduce to a minimum the causes of disease, and provide an education that will insure the child adequate means of support, the principal causes of dependency will be removed, and the rearing of a generation that will not need to appeal for public charity, made possible.

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama	Oregon
Tennessee	North Dakota
Kansas	Missouri
New Mexico	South Dakota
Kentucky	South Carolina
Wisconsin	Nevada
Pennsylvania	Nebraska
Maine	Ohio
Mississippi	North Carolina
	Minnesota

During the last twenty-five years, a great deal of protective legislation has been passed, which has greatly helped in the effort to eliminate public dependency. The laws known as the employers' liability laws, or the workmen's compensation acts, are recognized as foremost in this kind of protective legislation. Under the provision of the state laws, if a workman is injured, he (or his family) receives enough income, while he is recovering from his injury, to make it unnecessary for him to appeal for charity. In many states so valuable have these laws proved, that the national government has adopted them for its employees. In a great many states, there has been passed what is known as the minimum wage law, which fixes the scale for certain occupations, the idea being to insure for every worker a living wage.

In many states, there have been passed in recent years mothers' pension laws. In the old days, when a mother was left with dependent children, about the only thing she could do was to break up her home and place her children in an orphanage, or some other public institution. The purpose of the mothers pension law is to make this unnecessary the state to provide an allowance, based usually on the age and number of the children. This financial grant enables the mother to keep her home, and thus the children are not deprived of the care of home and mother. The women of all organizations should see to it that a mothers' pension law exists in every state.

Health insurance, which is very common in many European countries, and is beginning to be agitated in America is another method for the decreasing of dependents. Health insurance bills have been introduced in a number of state legislatures.

In recent years, many of our cities and states have established free employment bureaus, and in many of these a very definite effort has been made to "fit the job to the man and the man to the job."

These are a few of the ways in which we are seeking to solve some of the great social problems, by the enactment of legislation. We must remember, however, that to secure laws of this kind is not enough; competent men and women must be elected to the positions created by the provisions of such legislation and they should carry out the will of the people who have demanded the legislation. Every woman voter should take a very vital interest in the public charities of the city and state of which she is a citizen. Some of the questions she should ask and be able to answer are these:

Does my state make adequate provision for its dependents?

Are the appropriations for such provision wisely administered?

Are the men and women in whose care these dependents are placed, honest and efficient?

What part does party politics play in the appointment of such officials?

We, as good citizens, must aim to have our community as free from the dependent classes as possible, by giving to our future citizens the best possible education that they may become self-supporting, and by removing every cause that makes for disease and hinders the development of the public health.

Loud Talking by Anti-Prohibitionists Not Popular

[The following incident, recounted in the clip-sheet issued by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Church, is of interest as showing the real sentiment in regard to prohibition.]

The writer was in a jury room recently when a new juror entered. In a few moments the man began to denounce the prohibition law and loudly herald his opposition to it. The other jurors sat around and smoked, giving an occasional laugh.

When the jury filed into the court to be examined for the trial of a liquor case, this man spoke up immediately, stating his opposition to the prohibition law and saying he would find it hard to convict any man for violation of He was excused.

We will always regret that that m could not hear the comments of t other jurors when they were alc again.

"He certainly did make a fool of hi self," said one.

"I'd stand by my country's law whetl I liked it or not," said another.

"Guess he thought it was smart," marked a third.

"There is one thing—he won't do business any good talking that way public," another said. "If he does like the law he should go and try get it changed."

Experience with that jury indicates us that about 24 out of 26 men tal from every class of life are for dras enforcement of the prohibition law. d this irrespective of their own opin as to prohibition.

JAIL TRANSFORMED THROUGH PROHIBITION

The building here pictured shows one of the concrete results of prohibition which cannot be refuted. It is situated in the city of Birmingham, Alabama, and was erected during the era of the open saloon as a jail, at an approximate cost of $100,000. In it could be accommodated an average of one hundred and fifty prisoners at one time. For only a few years, however, was it used for this purpose, for after the coming of state prohibition, the number of prisoners was so reduced that the jail was closed, and for several years used only as a storage house. Finally it was turned over to the Juvenile Court, and now does service as a Receiving Home and Parental School. Judge S. D. Murphy of Jefferson county, Alabama, in a letter to Mr. Gifford Gordon, Australian representative of the Sons of Temperance, tells the story of the transformation, and adds:

"There is no sentiment whatever in this city and state for the return of the saloon, and no one would be elected to any office on such a platform. That this is true is illustrated by the fact, that at a recent meeting of our state legislature, a bill was introduced authorizing the sale of a malt beverage similar in taste and looks to beer, but without alcohol. This was defeated, because of the fear that it would be an 'entering wedge' to other legislation favoring the sale of beer."

Prohibition Enforcement Naturally Difficult, Says Dr. Carver

During the war the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace brought out a series of monographs under the general title of "Preliminary Economic Studies of the War." One of the series written by Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of Political Economy at Harvard University, dealt with "Government Control of the Liquor Business in Great Britain and the United States." In the course of the discussion of prohibition, Dr. Carver with his usual lucid terseness took up the argument that prohibition is difficult to enforce, which is so frequently made with the implication that, therefore, the law should be repealed or weakened. Dr. Carver's reply is so pertinent to this present question that the following paragraphs are reproduced here:

"To argue that prohibitory laws can not be absolutely enforced is to show a complete inability to grasp the fundamentals of the problem. If a prohibitory law were not very difficult to enforce there would not be the slightest reason for having a prohibitory law. If it were not difficult to enforce a law against drink, it would argue that there was no very strong desire to drink liquor. If there were no very strong desire to drink liquor, it would not be worth while having a law to prevent drinking, however harmful it might be to those who saw fit to drink.

"For example, it is without doubt as harmful to take laughing gas in excess as alcohol in excess. The same may be said of many other substances. But if no one cares to take it to excess, it would be rather silly to have a law to prohibit it. At the same time, if such a law were enacted, it would be easily enforced because no one would have any motive for breaking it.

"Another illustration at the opposite extreme, is found in the case of prostitution. Here there is a powerful motive leading people to break the law. That is what makes the law so difficult to enforce. But, at the same time, that powerful motive makes it absolutely essential that there should be something to counteract it and hold it in control, otherwise it would drive men to harmful excess.

"Wherever you have two conditions, which will be named shortly, you will have: first, the necessity for legal control; second, great difficulty in effecting that control. In the case of prostitution we have both these conditions. In the case of laughing gas we have only one. Name any case whatsoever in which only one of these conditions exists, and you have named a case which calls for no legal control or repression. If only the second condition exists, legal control is easy but unnecessary. Name any case whatsoever in which both these conditions exist and you have named a case which calls for legal control and repression, and in which that legal control and repression will be very difficult to enforce. In fact, complete enforcement will be absolutely impossible.

"The only question, therefore, is, Does the drinking of alcohol form a case in which both conditions exist, or is it a case in which only one exists? That is to say, is it a case in which there is a powerful and widespread desire which leads to excess, and is that excess harmful, or is it a case in which there is no such powerful and widespread desire, or, if it exists, is it harmless? If it is a case of the former class, the powerful and widespread desire will lead large numbers to drink to excess, and the results of that excess will do great social harm. If it is a case where there is no particular desire that leads any considerable number to excess, even though such excess were theoretically harmful, there would be no great harm done by leaving men to themselves; or if there were a powerful and widespread desire leading to excess, but such excesses did no particular harm, again there would be no particular reason for legal control or repression.

"It will scarcely be denied by any reasonable person that the drink question comes under the first class of cases. It unquestionably forms a case where there is a powerful and widespread desire which leads large numbers to excess, and the results of that excess are exceedingly harmful. If there is anyone who doubts either of these statements, he is welcome to his views. Ink is too precious to waste upon him."

Let us confess that the Eighteenth Amendment leads the way for all nations of the earth in moral achievement; that America is the pathfinder for the race, in this legislation, but let us remember also that the majority have spoken and that American backbone is as strong today as it was when the world laughed at the experiment of independence, or scorned the prophecy of Lincoln, or doubted the dream of Roosevelt of the Panama Canal.

ROY A. HAYNES,
Federal Prohibition Commissioner.

Chicago Clergyman Attributes Improved Vice Situation in Part to Prohibition

Rev. Dr. John Thompson, a Chicago clergyman who has long made a special study of local social conditions, recently declared that he had for twenty-five years been conversant with the seamy side of life in Chicago, and that under prohibition and the cessation of segregation the vice situation in the metropolis had greatly improved.

HOW CAN WOMEN PROMOTE SENTIMENT FOR LAW OBSERVANCE?

LEADING WOMEN OF AMERICA, IN ANSWER TO REQUEST FROM THE UNION SIGNAL, EX PRESS THEIR CONVICTIONS IN REGARD TO OBSERVANCE OF AND RESPECT FOR LAW

Special Responsibility for Law Enforcement Rests upon Christian Women

Mrs. Wilbur Thirkield, President Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church

Every great organization should be outspoken today in defense of the laws written into our National Constitution. Especially should Christian women, as makers of homes and trainers of youth, use every effort to see that rightful duty to the Nation and the Government is revealed in obedience to, and enforcement of its laws. There must be honesty, in word and deed, within the home, if we would have like character in public life.

The power of suffrage came into the hands of women as the power of prohibition came into the life of the Nation, so that a great responsibility for the wise use of this privilege rests upon them. A noted writer said recently, after a careful study of prohibition and the Eighteenth Amendment: "The view at which I have arrived is that the basis of authority behind this action is not chiefly politics, not even Protestantism as vocal in the Churches, but—in a word—the *women*." Prohibition is a fact, and while women have realized its need and worked steadily, strongly in its behalf, today it is no longer a gospel but a law and the same unity of effort must be given to its enforcement.

Prohibition Affects Mission Centers

As a representative of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, enrolling a membership of over 400,000, touching closely millions of homes, I pledge their loyal support. Already its Mission Centers are feeling the change that has come from the closed saloon, and are adapting their lines of work to attract and hold the man of the street. The staff of workers is on guard continually to protect and help the city. Moralizing over the needs of the poor has been turned into building up their morale and a spirit of comradeship and cheer has been effected. Prohibition has opened the way for increasing usefulness and power. Every such organized group of women should be quick to meet this present need and opportunity by new plans and enlarged activities, doing its utmost to offset the alarming spread of lawlessness. While a subtle propaganda is abroad to destroy the force of this special Amendment, it is also undermining the whole principle of obedience to law and a strong word of warning has come from New York lawyers: "Our so-called reputable and responsible citizens must not wink at the violations of some laws and thus lead to disrespect for all laws."

Woman's Influence for Law Enforcement Untold

As individuals, women should be alert and intelligent on this question, speaking freely and plainly concerning its needs to the child in the home and the school, to the friend in a social group, to the voter and law-maker in Congress. Enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment must be practiced in private if it is demanded in public. Every wife and mother and daughter has here an untold influence. In Parent-Teacher Associations, Woman's Clubs, Interdenominational bodies, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and similar organizations, woman's voice should be heard by spoken and printed word as a unit for law and order.

Whole Question of Prohibition One of Principle

Alice Hegan Rice

What can the womanhood of this country do towards advancing the cause of temperance? Every woman, whether she be an advocate of prohibition or not, if she believes in the observance of the law should throw her influence in that direction. She should not only refrain from serving liquor in her own home, but should consistently refuse to take it in the homes of others.

The Volstead Act was passed by a vote of 176 to 55 in the House, and 65 to 20 in the Senate. Those women who honestly oppose prohibition, would be more consistent if they devoted their energies to trying to change the law instead of breaking it, and causing others to break it.

It is the duty of every intelligent woman to inform herself concerning the effects of prohibition. No radical change has ever been effected without confusion and we are now passing through the most critical time of re-adjustment. When "Thou shalt not steal" became a law it probably brought in its train a great many law-breakers, but civilization has rested largely upon the observance of that particular prohibition.

The hue and cry of personal liberty, of individual rights, was probably first raised when the first man was punished for killing his fellowman. If the "shall nots," which constitute our law, were removed today, we would promptly revert to barbarism.

Law Breaker an Enemy to the Constitution

The immediate results of prohibition, however, should concern us less than the ultimate results. The whole question is one of principle and should resolve itself into this primary consideration:

"Is the use of intoxicating liquor beneficial or harmful to the human race?"

This question has been put to industrial leaders, to welfare workers, to educators, to physicians, and the consensus of the most enlightened opinion of the world ought to convince the most skeptical.

The two great issues are the moral and the legal ones. Concerning the former there may be an honest difference of opinion; concerning the latter there is but one conclusion. As a Republic we have solemnly agreed to abide by the will of the people. The will of the people decreed that prohibition should become a law. Any man or woman who wilfully breaks the law, or encourages others to break the law, is an avowed enemy to the Constitution of the United States of America.

Women's Influence in Law Ob servance

Bessie Locke, Corresponding Secretai National Kindergarten Association, New York

Approximately 500,000 criminals wei released from our penal institutions la year. Approximately 500,000 crimina will be released from our penal instit tions this year. Thomas Mott Osbo says that a large percentage of them g wrong again, and that over two-thir of the inmates of our prisons starte their careers in our reformatories, whi do not reform.

In New York City, between Janua first and April fourth, there were homicides and 103 hold-ups. For o own protection, as well as for the w fare of the nation, not to mention t wretchedness of the unfortunate and d praved members of society who mig be reformed through our efforts, it ce tainly behooves us to give this serio state of affairs our serious consider tion. Criminologists estimate that v are spending $3,500,000 a day upon t criminal classes. What can women to remedy this state of affairs and e fect a saving in humanity, as well in material wealth?

Women's Organizations Should Sta Back of Prison Reform

It is impossible to estimate the amou of good which could be accomplish if all women's organizations would sta solidly behind the movement for a ne prison system which will result in t re-training of the prisoner so that up his release he is fitted to earn an hone living.

Especially should women investiga the needs of the institutions for wom and girls, the superintendents of whi are far-seeing, forward-looking wome who, when backed by the women of t community, can accomplish great a lasting results.

"Prevention is better than cure." Th adage suggests another valuable servi which women can render by helping bring about the production of a bett type of motion picture. A large p centage of the young men arrested tribute their crimes to suggestions c tained in the films they have seen.

Formation of Character Far Superior Reformation

Of course, the most important work all is that with the children. Is it n the height of stupidity to neglect o children at the most impressionable ti of life and later gather them into formatories and prisons?

Dr. Carroll D. Wright, formerly Co missioner of Labor for the United Stat emphasizes the importance of kind garten education in relation to mo development as follows:

"The conspicuous and decided influe of kindergartens in preventing the inc tion of criminal tendencies in childr

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

PROMINENT BANKERS TESTIFY THAT NATIONAL PROHIBITION HAS PROMOTED THRIFT AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Answers received to a questionnaire sent out by THE UNION SIGNAL indicate not only a substantial increase in savings under prohibition but a unanimity of opinion among bankers that the 18th Amendment has been a big factor in promoting thrift.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

There has been an increase in the number and amount of savings depositors and deposits during the period national prohibition has been in operation. In my judgment, prohibition has promoted thrift among the people to a great extent. Many poor people are buying homes now who could not have bought them before. From the standpoint of the banker and business man, prohibition I believe has been of great economic value to the community. We do not think it possible to tell you all the good it has done.

GEORGE R. SHAWHAN,
Manager Savings Department.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

There can be no question in our minds but that prohibition has promoted thrift among the wage earners and small salaried persons and, we believe, from that standpoint, it has been of great economic value. The people are better housed, better clothed and better educated on account of the money they now have to devote to such purposes, and which formerly went for strong liquors.

THOMAS F. WALLACE,
Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JOLIET, JOLIET, ILLINOIS

There has been an increase in the number of savings depositors in our bank since national prohibition went into operation, and the amount of deposits has increased. In our opinion national prohibition has tended to promote the thrift movement.

GEORGE WOODRUFF, *President.*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MADISON, WISCONSIN

In my humble judgment, prohibition has promoted thrift among the people. Because of the traffic in liquor that we have in our "little Italy" section of the city, there is no doubt about the fact that prohibition has been of considerable economic value to that section. Seriously, however, I believe it is of very great economic and social value to the community and to the nation.

W. E. WALKER,
Director New Business Department

THE OLD SECOND NATIONAL BANK, AURORA, ILLINOIS

There has been some increase in the number of depositors since national prohibition went into operation, and also an increase in the amount of deposits.

I will say that I am inclined to think that national prohibition in a city like Aurora, which is a manufacturing community, has tended to promote some thrift. I am also inclined to believe that the benefit from prohibition has largely come to the man who weekly spent a considerable part of his wages in the saloon. That sort of man has taken his money home, and has spent it with his family for picture shows, new clothes, oftentimes many things that were far from thrifty. I know of many instances where men and their families have spent money unwisely for things unnecessary, but, in the final analysis, I am inclined to believe that the expenditures they make today are better for the man and his family than the old method of spending money in the saloon. I think the saloon is gone forever.

WILLIAM GEORGE,
President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Immediately after prohibition became the law of the land a large influx of savings accounts was noticeable in our bank and, I believe, generally in other banks.

The unemployment which has prevailed during the past year has resulted in an abnormal number of withdrawals and has checked the growth of the aggregate amount of savings deposits.

The number of accounts opened has, however, steadily increased, showing that the number of the thrifty is steadily growing and I believe that the absence of the saloon is largely responsible for this growth. Another indication of the increasing number of thrifty people in the community is the greatly increased number of investors in bonds of the smaller denominations.

There can be no doubt that prohibition is a promoter of both thrift and industry.

JAMES B. FORGAN,
President.

ST. PAUL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Our Bank Department has been open only the past year, or since prohibition went into effect. We believe, however, that we have received a greater number of accounts and greater volume of deposits under prohibition than we would have otherwise.

T. H. RICHARDSON,
Manager Mortgage Department.

MERCHANTS AND SAVINGS BANK, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

During the past two years we have been in rather a peculiar position. We have passed through a crisis such as was never experienced before, owing to the reaction from the late war. I am sorry to say that during the past two years we have had no increase in deposits, but I do not wish you to think that this would have been any different if there had been no prohibition. I think on the whole prohibition has really helped us to hold our own.

I think prohibition has promoted thrift among the people. There can be no argument on this question. I will say, also, from the standpoint of a banker that prohibition is certainly a real economic value to any community.

WILLIAM BLADON,
President.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I have no figures with which to back the statement, but I fully believe that prohibition has materially benefited and promoted thrift among the people of this country, and, consequently, has been of considerable value to the community.

EARL H. REYNOLDS,
President.

FIRST FOND DU LAC NATIONAL BANK, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN

My personal opinion, which is corroborated by the manager of our savings department, is that national prohibition has contributed to the thrift among the people at large, and if business were normal, we would show some considerable increase in our savings deposits, which might be directly attributed to national prohibition.

ERNEST J. PERRY,
President.

MIDLAND TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

My own personal observation would lead me to believe that the economic value of prohibition in the community would be greatly increased providing the laws were in such shape that the moonshiners could be properly prosecuted, and not merely let off with a nominal fine. They are the worst class of criminals and should be put behind the bars where they belong.

E. M. MORTENSEN,
Secretary.

NEW BEDFORD INSTITUTION OF SAVINGS, NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Without having reliable figures upon which to base a statement, my opinion is that prohibition has promoted thrift among the working people in New Bedford. There has been a great deal of home building, for one thing, and our charity workers all speak of better conditions in the homes of the people where they happen to be called, little distress and poverty due to intemperance on the part of bread-winners.

THOMAS S. HATHAWAY,
President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK, LAWRENCE, MASSACHUSETTS

As I understand it, the war measure went into effect July, 1919, and the Volstead Act, January 16, 1920. This period has been the most successful period in the history of our bank and also of our city. A part of this period was the most successful in the country's history, but just how much you can credit to prohibition is a debatable question. Personally, *I believe that prohibition has had some effect on our prosperity.*

C. O. ANDREWS,
Treasurer.

OSHKOSH SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

We are primarily an investment and trust company, our savings department being a subordinate activity. Our general observation, however, is that prohibition has been effective in promoting thrift, and that the general economic condition of a considerable portion of the wage earning population has been improved thereby.

R. P. BOARDMAN,
Secretary.

LOWELL INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS, LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS

Our deposits have increased normally for the past two years. In our judgment, thrift has not been much affected by prohibition, but, while a great deal of lawlessness in the illegal traffic of liquor is now very much on the front page of our newspapers, we believe that the low moral mark has been reached, and within a few years the benefits of prohibition will be manifested.

EDWARD B. CARNEY,
Treasurer.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

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High Praise From Enforcement Official

The Federal Prohibition director for the state of Washington, Mr. Roy C. Lisle, says of the Law Enforcement Manual, issued by the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, compiled by our national president, that it is the finest, clearest, best presentation of the subject he has ever seen. He remarked that he always carries a copy in his pocket and keeps a supply on hand to give away.

Mrs. Livingston in South Africa

News has been received of the safe arrival in Capetown, South Africa, of Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, national W. C. T. U. director of Christian Citizenship, who at the invitation of the W. C. T. U. of that country is speaking in the local option campaign. Mrs. Livingston is receiving a most cordial welcome not only from her comrades of the W. C. T. U. and the members of other temperance organizations but from the public generally. She was tendered a reception at Cathedral Hall, Capetown, at which representatives of the leading organizations of the city were in the receiving line. Later, at the request of the University students, she spoke to them on "How Prohibition Came to America."

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

APPROACHING PRIMARIES!

North Carolina—June 3
Iowa—June 5
Florida—June 6
Maine—June 20
Minnesota—June
North Dakota—June 28
Texas—July 22—August 26

RESOLUTION

Suggested for Adoption by Churches and Other Influential Organizations, and by Public Meetings Generally.

W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

Campaign Mathematics

Generally speaking, statistical arguments are the most difficult to handle, and the least likely to impress the popular mind. There are, however, notable exceptions. A recent example is a sticker issued by the Legislative Department of the Congress of Mothers and the Parent-Teacher Association. It tells the percentage of charity cases in wet 1917, and dry 1921, in which drink was a factor in five of the big cities, as shown by statistics of charity organizations, as follows:

	1917	1921
New York Charity Organization	23%	8
Boston Family Welfare Society	27%	2 (7 mos.)
St. Louis Provident Association	11%	0.7
Cleveland Associated Charities	17%	2
Chicago United Charities	8%	1

The average is 17 1-5 per cent cases in wet 1917 over against 2 7-10 per cent cases in dry 1921—an argument for prohibition its opponents will find it difficult to answer.

Be It Resolved

Resolutions are poor substitutes for action, but they are useful as an expression of opinion and desire. Every influential body, in convention assembled, should go on record publicly on the prohibition question, with a strong "Be it Resolved" similar to that just passed by the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, declaring against the repeal or weakening of the Volstead Law. On this page there is given a suggested form of memorial for adoption by public meetings. Bring it to the attention of those in charge of such gatherings in your city, and urge its passage.

Feed Them on Facts

A story is going the rounds that a prominent New York divine once invited Sam Small, the very original evangelist, to dine with himself and a learned theological professor. After a time the conversation lagged, and in order to stimulate it, the host asked the professor how he prepared his discourses for delivery to his students. Most impressive was the reply: "I endeavor to present a concatenation of concepts calculated to produce certain psychological reactions." Somewhat stunned by this erudite response, the host turned to Sam Small and asked his method with regard to his addresses. "Oh," said Mr. Small, in his usual informal fashion, "I just spread out the fodder so anything from a jellyfish to a giraffe can come and help himself." THE UNION SIGNAL does not pretend to give to its readers any abstruse "concatenation of concepts calculated to produce psychological reactions" but it does aim each week to spread out a page, at least, of good mental fodder in the shape of facts concerning the benefits derived from the national prohibition law. This is the kind of mental food we believe is very much needed at the present hour to stabilize public sentiment in favor of prohibition.

In former issues we have furnished a mass of evidence from governors, mayors of big cities, health officials, manufacturers, and college presidents. In this issue we give the testimony of leading bank officials. From week to week there will appear similar statements from chambers of commerce, state boards of charity, social welfare workers, labor representatives and individuals prominent along other lines.

We will supply the facts. You, gentle reader, are expected to feed them to a somewhat sceptical public inclined to believe that prohibition is not functioning, and is failing to produce any results worth while.

Give people a full feast of forcefu facts and they will soon lose their appetite for the false and foolish fairy tales concerning prohibition that are floating around.

From the Lips of Our Opponents

Often and often have battles of various kinds been won because one side or the other has studied the methods of the opponents and by fighting them with their own weapons, has gone forward to victory.

In these critical days of the last campaign for a truly dry America, it is not only of great interest, but also of value to note carefully the statements of those who are trying to nullify the prohibition laws. Their tactics may well be considered. For example, a San Francisco paper of recent date favorably comments upon the petition method of bringing important matters before the proper parties, and makes the suggestive statement that "there should be an organization of the community desire for amendment of the Volstead Act. The work should be taken up publicly and headed by representative men and women of some standing in the state. Semi-privately organized appeals, or even petitions signed indiscriminately at street corners can have little effect, but Congress will do the will of the nation if the nation speaks to it with an organized voice and does not leave organization on the subject to those extremists that are heedless of the moral consequences of widespread violations of the law."

The editor of the *Dubuque* (Iowa) *Herald* makes these statements: "The prohibitionists succeeded with Congress and the legislatures because they were organized and aggressive. They convinced the statesmen that they could and would command votes in opposition to any member declining or failing to support the prohibition amendment. When the politicians conclude that the opponents of prohibition are just as much in earnest they will wax eloquent in defense of personal liberty."

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

RESERVED SEATS FOR WORLD'S CONVENTION

As previously announced, the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. has engaged the Academy of Music in Philadelphia for the World's Convention.

This historic building has a seating capacity of about 3,600.

Seats for the regular delegates will be reserved (without charge) in the parquet.

In order that visitors may be assured of seats, reservations will be sold, beginning with the publication of this notice. All applications, accompanied by price of seat, will be recorded in the order in which they are received by the undersigned, and selection of seats made upon that basis.

On account of a state law which prohibits any sale of tickets for Sunday, reservations will not cover that day, but will include the afternoon and evening meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 13, 14 and 15.

All morning meetings, as well as those on Saturday, November 11, will be held in the audience room of the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, for which no reservations are sold.

Receipts will be issued for all payments and a careful record kept of sales. To prevent possible loss, the reserved seat ticket will not be delivered until claimed in Philadelphia, on or after November 7.

Reservations may be transferred upon written order of the purchaser.

Boxes are of different sizes, seating from four to six persons.

Checks should be made payable to the undersigned.

Prices per each seat are as follows:

Parquet	$3.00
Parquet Circle	2.00
Balcony, first two rows	2.00
Balcony, second and third rows	1.50
Box seat, main floor and balcony	4.00
Family Circle (third floor)	1.00

Leah Cobb Marion,
Emporium, Pa.

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

THIS I KNOW

"Whether there many be or few
Elect the heavenly goal to win,
Truly I know not:—this I know,
That none who march with footsteps slow,
That none who fight with hearts untrue,
That none who serve with service cold,
Th' Eternal City shall behold,
Or enter in.

"Whether there many be that thrive
In their vast suit for that vast love,
Truly I know not:—this I know,
That but to seek is not to strive:
That love lives not in empty show,
That thankless praises, heartless prayers,
Can claim no bond for will of theirs
His face to see."

—*Free Methodist.*

Lady Astor Before Sailing Makes Statement Concerning Prohibition

Declaring that prohibition in the United States has been "a big contribution to the spiritual regeneration of the world," Lady Astor in a final interview, as she was sailing for home, gave out the following statement, as reported by the press:

"When I balance the result, offset the uplifting of the poor and struggling and the salvation which prohibition has brought to many wives and children against the alleged degradation of some of the rich, I have no doubt the net result to the country has been good. The general sentiment seems to be that it is the rich and not the poor who really get the worst of it."

Lady Astor said the only anti-American propaganda she had observed in England was engendered by the liquor interests, which have gone into politics over the drink question. She said prohibition had shown itself not only a problem of social welfare but of clean politics as well.

"I am constantly asked," said Lady Astor, "if on my return to England I am going to advocate the passing of a prohibition act. I am not. I shall support and urge the adoption of legislation giving localities the right of option in deciding by direct vote whether or not they want the drink traffic to continue and also the extent and method subject to which it is to be sold."

Lady Astor's point of view is essentially that of a mother and a lover of children. At a meeting in Chicago, in relating an incident which occurred when juvenile court legislation was before Parliament, she told of the long drawn-out opposition on the part of certain members of the British Parliament who argued against a court that would come down to the needs of a child, as tending to lower the dignity of the judges. Along about two or three in the morning, it came Lady Astor's turn to deliver her soul, and as she naively remarked, she told these men that they would better remember their women constitutents for when it came to consideration of the soul of a child, no true woman cared a twopence for the dignity of anybody or anything.

"The greatest thing women can do for posterity," she has said, "is to give to the children the right kind of education, to teach them to love God..... Let the men see that we desire a better, safer and cleaner world for our children and their children. By doing our bit, by facing unclean things with cleanliness, by facing wrong with right, by going fearlessly into all things that may be disagreeable, we will somehow make a better world."

The Brewers' Year Book

"That literary gem, the 'Year Book of the United States Brewers' Association,' which cheers but not inebriates, is again upon our desk. We feared for a while it was lost to us, for the literary market has been off for the 'Year Book' recently, but here it is back again, a little reminiscent in mood, but still hopeful and inspiring."

So states the Kansas City *Star*, in a delightful review of the brewers' "Year Book." We quote a few paragraphs as follows:

"We always liked the 'Year Book.' Its literary taste is excellent. It can always be counted on to lead off with a quotation from Emerson or John Stuart Mill or De Tocqueville. It does not quote Mill's well-known remark, 'I always take my glass of half-and-half before going to bed.' That would be too obvious, too much like talking shop, and the 'Year Book' abhors commercialism. It prefers Mill in his loftier and more philosophical moments, as when he said, 'There is a circle around every human being which no government ought to be permitted to overstep.' The 'Year Book' does our intelligence the compliment to assume that we will recognize that when Mill wrote that he was referring to the Volstead law. And that quotation which the 'Year Book' gives us from De Montesquieu, 'I shall ever repeat it that mankind are governed not by extremes, but by principles of moderation.' The 'Year Book' does not coarsely point out that by moderation De Montesquieu meant 4 per cent beer and light wines. It knows we know that.

"After this literary repast the 'Year Book' does, it is true, devote a few words—about 150 pages—to a philosophical discussion of prohibition; call it business if you will, for after all a 'Year Book' must live. It says that now that prohibition is here it experiences a great relief, for now the slate is clean and the country can make a fresh start in the way of writing sane and reasonable regulatory laws for booze.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

June 9—Flower Mission Day (Birthday of Jennie Casseday)
July 4—National Independence Day (Birthday of Mary H. Hunt)

A Message to the Public School Teacher

Elizabeth Owens Middleton, World's Superintendent and National Director, Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction

June, first and most beautiful of the summer months, is here, and with it comes the welcome thought of relaxation and rest. To the tired teacher it means the closing of the school room and dismissal of pupils, perhaps a brief outing in God's open country and a full breath of pure air. We wish it might mean for her, tired and nerve worn from long months of strain, a full three months of such out of door life, with an easy chair on some shady porch, and nothing to do but rest. But idleness is not always rest. Rest is found in change of occupation.

"Rest is not quitting the busy career,
Rest is the fitting of self to a sphere."

Your rest will be fitting yourself for future activity through summer schools and teachers' institutes. The national director anticipates pleasure in meeting several thousand teachers in the summer schools of Illinois, North Dakota, and several provinces of Canada. Her message to these teachers will include an appreciation of the work they have done in scientific temperance teaching, through which they have "helped change the thought of the nation" concerning the use of alcoholic beverages. It is conceded that it is the temperance teaching in the public schools which made possible the vote that gave this nation national constitutional prohibition. Former United States Commissioner of Education, Hon. P. P. Claxton, said: "In the creation of a sentiment which has resulted first in local option, then in state prohibition, and now in national prohibition, the schools of the country have played a very important part—in fact, probably a major part. A generation ago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union succeeded in having laws passed in most or all of the states requiring instruction in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the deleterious effects of alcohol, to be given in all public schools. This has resulted, first, in clearer thinking, and, second, in better and stronger sentiment in regard to the sale and use of alcoholic drinks."

The national director, in her message to teachers, will emphasize the present urgent need for the continued teaching of the nature of alcohol and its effect upon the human system. The need of renewed vigilance on the part of friends of prohibition is clearly shown by the wet activities in the present Congress.

Two joint resolutions amending the Constitution, both designed to legalize light wines and beer, and a bill providing in effect for submission of the same question to a referendum vote, have been introduced in the House by Representative Ansorge of New York. One resolution proposes the addition of a new section to the Eighteenth Amendment which would expressly provide that the words "intoxicating liquor" do not include 2.75 per cent beer. The other proposed amendment would permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer under government regulation and control, while another section would provide that a state legislature shall not vote on the question until the people of the state have passed on the members of that legislature at an election.

Representative Hill of Maryland has introduced a bill to permit the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer and cider in any Congressional district by a referendum vote, both liquors to be subject to a tax of twenty cents a gallon.

These activities in Congress are a result of the effort made by the thirty-six organizations that have already been formed to fight prohibition by weakening the Volstead Code and breaking down the Eighteenth Amendment. At this critical time we urge careful attention to the teaching of the harmful effects of alcohol, as required in the temperance education law of each state.

The teacher recognizes another evil, the cigaret and its damaging effects upon the brain as well as the body of the growing child. In our outline for temperance teaching we also recognize this evil, and are bringing to your aid the best scientific and other reliable data as fast as we secure it.

Some of the helps this Department offers the teachers are as follows:

A new Course of Study for the grades. This gives an outline of temperance lessons to be correlated with the health lessons now used in the schools, and covering the teaching against alcohol, nicotine and other narcotics. This will soon be in print.

A set of five Graded Charts with explanatory Manual. Two of these charts are on tobacco, "How the Smoker's Heart Is Affected" (sphygmograph experiment), and "The Effects of Tobacco," from a college test; one on the brain, and two on the effects of alcohol.

A set of 12 anti-alcohol posters, "Why America Went Dry," with explanatory booklet, a lesson on each chart. These show the relative amount of alcohol in whisky, wine and beer, the danger in the use of even small amounts of alcohol as found in these drinks, and the detriment caused by them physically, mentally, and morally, thus lowering the standard of business efficiency and success in life.

Other charts and posters on alcoho and tobacco, including a Physical Deca log.

Story booklets, including "Temperanc Tales," "About Our Country," "Abou Ourselves," "Sidelights from Shake peare," and "It is Written," (Bible storie for boys and girls), with a primar booklet, "A Handful of Hints" for th teacher.

Nineteen states have a legal Tempe ance or Frances E. Willard Day to b observed in the schools. The Nationa W. C. T. U. issues annually a prograr embracing songs, drills, and interestin and instructive material to be used b the teacher in the observance of this da Many of the states use this national pr gram. In some of the states the stat board of education prints its own pr gram. adapted from the national pr gram, and mailed to the teachers fro the office of the state superintendent.

Upon invitation of the educational a thorities special lecturers are sent ou by this department for a series of le sons or lectures in teachers' college before summer schools, county teacher institutes, etc.

The essay and poster contest h proven a popular feature in interestin both teacher and pupils in this subjec and in creating temperance sentime in the community. Thousands of essa are written in the states every yea and greater activity than usual is r ported this year. The essay work is a progressive basis. The prize winnin essays in the local contests compete f county prizes, the essays winning cou ty prizes compete for state prizes, a the essays winning state prizes are e tered to compete for prizes offered by t National W. C. T. U. The thought the prize essay contest has spread India, Chile, Canada, China, and oth nations.

These essay contests embrace grades of the ward school, senior-juni and sophomore-freshman classes in t high school, teacher-training schools, c leges, and a prize of $50.00 has recen been added for the best essay by a public school teacher on the subj "Best Methods of Teaching Temperanc Valuable essays come to us in the teacher contests which we put into le let form for the benefit of other tea ers.

During your vacation period, may suggest that you obtain these sim helps, and be prepared to use them your school work next year. The Sci tific Temperance Instruction departm of the W. C. T. U. has been called "T Teacher's Friend." Consult the W. C. U. in your community, get in touch w the headquarters of the W. C. T. U. your state, or write direct to the tional W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill., any information or help you may n in your temperance teaching.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

He Protested and Then Said "Good Night"

The Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club of Philadelphia was not left in doubt as to why the Rev. James E. Crowther, pastor of the Arch Street Methodist Church, who had been invited to speak at the club's annual banquet, took his departure as soon as he saw the tables upon which were conspicuously displayed bottles of whisky. Dr. Crowther first protested and then—picked up his hat and said good night.

In reply to a note enclosing a check for his expenses from the treasurer of the club, Dr. Crowther, in returning it, wrote in part:

"If there is any part of the Constitution that is not in harmony with my judgment or desire there are means provided whereby it may be changed. But it is a dangerous thing to assume that the Constitution of the United States is subject only to the passions of men. The men of wealth of our club need not complain if the anarchists disregard the Constitution's provisions pertaining to property.

"I came to you in good faith, with a carefully prepared message on significant events in the present world of evil. I was especially encouraged by the assurance that ninety-five per cent of your clubmen were church men..... Under the circumstances which were disclosed at the banquet, it proved utterly inopportune to discuss any subject that would have been out of harmony with the feast of Belshazzar. Nor could I as a guest and gentleman make reference to the scene, although some had for the time being forgotten the standards which usually characterize gentlemen."

Manly Confession of Gifted Magazine Writer

It takes a big man to publicly confess that he has done wrong. Robert Quillen, a gifted and successful magazine writer, also the editor of the *Fountain Inn* (S. C.) *Tribune*, recently published in his paper the following remarkable confession:

"Of all the hard jobs in the world, that of making a public confession is the hardest. But it is the only square thing to do, it must be done. This, therefore, is an open letter to the young fellows of Fountain Inn—the 'good fellows,' the fellows I love and loaf with at times—the fellows I have taken drinks with and fellowshiped with.

"All this while I have been a member of the church—just that and nothing more. And when my conscience bothered me about taking a drink when I could get it, I said to myself: 'Why, I am a liberal supporter of the church; I pay the tithe; I am a gentleman and a man of intelligence; there's no harm in my taking a drink when I want it, for I can handle it.'

"I said that, but I was a liar. And while posing as a church member and a follower of Christ and yet reserving the right to take a drink at my pleasure, I was considerably lower down than a snake's belly.

"This is a bitter dose to swallow, fellows, but I had it coming to me. And if my conduct has led any of you to believe that a man can retain his honor while carrying water on both shoulders, I want to make it clear that it's an impossibility.

"I'm through. I'm thirty-four years of age, and have never struck a lick for my Lord. From now on I am His, to use as He thinks best, and I'll stick to Him if it costs me everything I have and every friend I have.

"I'm ashamed, fellows. Forgive me for not having been square."

SOME ONE SAYS IT CAN'T BE DONE

Some one says it can't be done.
Do it!
Every battle can be won.
To it!
Doubt, despair and hesitation
Spell the doom of all creation,
He who wins is he who weathers
Through it.

Some one wonders, waits and weeps.
Loses!
He who close to victory keeps
Chooses
Faith and work and never lingers,
Counting failure on his fingers,
But with courage every "Halt!"
Refuses.

Some one takes the darkest night
And lights it.
With a gleaming sword of hope
Smites it.
Changes doleful gloom to dawn,
And when every cloud is gone,
Looks to find another foe
And fights it.

—Leigh Mitchell Hodges in Philadelphia *North American.*

Hamlin Garland on "Alcoholic Inspiration"

The lively altercation between Bernard Shaw and A. Quiller-Couch on the necessity of alcoholic beverages as a stimulus to literary achievements, has led to interviews as to their views on the subject with many prominent men of letters. A report of such an interview with Hamlin Garland by a representative of *The New York Times* is interesting reading. We quote from it:

"I don't drink or smoke or chew, I've never been in a saloon in my life, and don't propose to start now. Of course," he smiled, "men that enjoy these things may say that I'm not in their class, and to get in their class I'd have to cultivate their habits. Well, I'll have to leave it to the critics to decide between their work and Shaw's. When any of these gentlemen climb up into Bernard Shaw's class, it will be on another kind of ladder than a row of beer and champagne bottles. They may get there—everything is possible. But it won't be with the help of alcohol.

"You know, this talk about drinking among the authors is a sort of tradition that comes down from Grub Street, a survival of the tales of the Mermaid Inn. There's very little in it.

"I can become as perfectly hilarious over a cracker and a small sup of coffee as I care to get. The kind of inspiration that comes out of a bottle doesn't appeal to me. I hate the whole lobster-palace, jazz-drugged atmosphere, and I think people are beginning to tire of it."

* * * * *

"This delusion that writers need to drink reminds me of a story that Thoreau used to tell. 'One day,' said Thoreau, 'as I was walking in the fields, I chanced upon a farmer at work on his soil. We fell to discussing vegetarianism. I was defending it. But the farmer could not see it. "No, sir," he said, "if a man has to work, he needs strength—and how can he get any strength unless he eats good meat?" And all the time we were talking,' Thoreau would conclude, 'the farmer was being dragged along by two powerful oxen who never ate anything but a little green grass.'

"If these men who talk so much about needing liquor only stop and consider, they will realize that real literary power does not need to be coaxed along with whisky."

"Women Will Win," Says Kathleen Norris, Author of Many "Best Sellers"

"But, Mother," the little girl asked fearfully, "what *will* kill your dragon?" Her mother smiled, and a quiet, confident look came into her eyes.

"American women will kill that dragon, God willing," she said gravely, "a greater force than any army ever was, anywhere—the women who have suffered shame and hurt and want and wrong for so many years. The women who have loved some poor victim of the dragon. And the women who have Marys and Tommies to guard from danger."

This reads like a fairy tale, you say. It is the closing paragraph of a fairy tale, a thrilling one, written by Kathleen Norris, the loved woman writer, and published in the *San Francisco Examiner*, May 14, 1922. The editors had asked her to give her views on the much debated prohibition situation from the standpoint of an American mother. She wrote the article in the form of a conversation between a mother and two of her children, seated around the family hearthstone at nightfall. Graphically she describes the Dragon who stalks about leaving misery and disease and poverty behind him, until the children guess that it is the Dragon Drink. She closes with the sentence with which we began, "American women will kill that dragon, God willing."

Helps for the Continuation Membership Drive

NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!

Membership Leaflets. Attractive! Informing!! Winning!!!

Illustrated in Colors

Order largely. Distribute wisely. Expect the Harvest.

LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.

Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.

Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

MATCH THE A. A. P. A.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page

Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of leaflets and prices. Each leaflet a winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.

Be a Million-aire.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Declaration of Principles.

Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.

Recruiting for Membership.

Price,per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.

Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

MEMBERSHIP POSTERS

Sound the Jubilee (The Challenge of the Trumpeter). Price, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Forge a Chain.

Guard Their Future.

Price, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,

Evanston, Illinois

"It will pay the earnest and conscientious citizen of this country," says the *Nebraska City* (Nebraska) *Press*, "to be ever on his guard to prevent the recurrence of the days when the American saloon and its evil influences cast a shadow over every home." And as *Capper's Weekly* warns us: "What men and women voters who stand for law observance must watch this year will be the attempt to run dummy dry candidates against genuine drys in the Congressional elections, which will be attempted in order to split the prohibition vote and let the wet candidate win. We must spoil that plot."

White Ribboners Turn Out In Force For Institute

A large number of W. C. T. U. women, eager to learn of recent plans made by the organization, attended the Franklin county, (N. Y.) institute, which met recently at Malone, Mrs. M. C. Gehring, the country president, presiding. Because of the unenviable notoriety for booze running which, by reason of their proximity to the Canadian border, the northern counties of New York state have had thrust upon them, unusual interest centered in the gathering. A large force of efficient prohibition officials, Federal, state and county, are kept busy contending with this lawless traffic.

The leader of the institute, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president and National W. C. T. U. vice-president-at-large, gave the keynote of the meeting, explaining the membership campaign and the state plans for promoting it. Following the noontide prayer, she gave a wonderful Bible reading, full of uplift, and in the afternoon delivered an interesting address on law enforcement in which she outlined methods of securing it, and made clear Federal and state laws.

A half hour with the children, a demonstration by the state superintendent of Health and Heredity, an excellent paper by the state superintendent of Sabbath Observance, and another on the results of prohibition, were features of the program.

In the evening Mrs. Boole gave before an audience that filled the large auditorium of the M. E. church, a most timely and forceful address on "The Patriotism of Peace and War." All were strengthened in their resolution to engage with even greater earnestness in the struggle against the liquor traffic.

Prominent Bankers Testify That National Prohibition Has Promoted Thrift and Economic Prosperity

(Continued from Page Seven)

SOUTH CHICAGO SAVINGS BANK
SOUTH CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Replying to the question, "In your opinion has national prohibition generally promoted the thrift movement among your citizens," Mr. Warren W. Smith, president of the South Chicago Savings Bank, says, "It has."

STATE SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

Prohibition has probably promoted thrift. It is hard to answer the question as to whether prohibition has been of economic value in this community. It probably has been, though it is hard to determine.

S. B. MONTGOMERY,
President.

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

In answer to your question, whether in our opinion national prohibition has tended to promote the thrift movement, the general opinion seems to be, that under parallel business conditions national prohibition should promote thrift among wage earners and a certain class of salaried people.

RICHARD M. HANSON,
Assistant Cashier and Manager Savings Department.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PEORIA,
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

In reply to the question, "Has national prohibition tended to promote the thrift movement?" we would say, such influence as has been exerted by the legislation we believe has undoubtedly been in the direction of the promotion of thriftiness among the citizens of our country.

FREDERICK F. BLOSSOM,
President.

Mr. Alex Highland, president Stock Yards National Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Mr. V. J. Bullett, president Lincoln Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Louisville, Kentucky, and W. G. Johnston, cashier of the Rock Island Savings Bank of Rock Island, Illinois, replied with a definite "Yes," to all three questions asked, stating there had been an increase in the number and amount of deposits in their savings banks during the period of national prohibition; that in their judgment prohibition had promoted thrift, and that from the standpoint of bankers and business men, prohibition, they believed, had been of economic value to their respective communities.

Gift for "Shut-Ins" and Libraries on Flower Mission Day

The charmingly told story of the Life of Jennie Casseday, the Founder of the Flower Mission Work. By Fannie Casseday Duncan. Beautifully bound in Art Board Covers. Illustrated. Price, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

W. C. T. U. Novelties Pleasing and Attractive

W. C. T. U. Paper Napkins. For Luncheons, Picnics, Porch, Beach and Auto Parties, Church Dinners, etc. Heavy crepe paper in three designs; white and gold, white and violet, and white and pink. W. C. T. U. Monogram in gold. Price, per 25, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

White Ribbon Place Cards. For W. C. T. U. Banquets, Luncheons, Picnics and Dinners. Neatly designed bow on bristol card with letters W. C. T. U. Price, per dozen 20 cents; per 50, 75 cents; per 100, $1.25.

NEW

Sanitary Drinking Cups. Stamped with White Ribbon Emblem and Appropriate Inscription. Price, per 100, 75 cents; per 50, 40 cents.

W. C. T. U. Monogram Seals. Wreath of Trailing Arbutus in colors. Price, per package of 50 seals, 15 cents.

RIGHT FROM JERUSALEM

Pearl Bow Pin. With letters W. C. T. U. Price, 35 cents, each.

Verses of Cheer. Twelve choice selections of verse, on sepia cards, envelope size, suitable for friends or shut-ins. Price, 10 cents.

Comfort Powders. Scripture verses wrapped in colored tissue paper and neatly packed in a pretty box. Third "powders." "Take one every morning!" Suitable gift for a shut-in friend, traveller, or some one in trouble or affliction. Price, per box, 30 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Helps for June and July Topical Programs

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

Missouri Standing Firm for the Minimum Wage

Nelle G. Burger, President Missouri W. C. T. U.

For two years the Missouri W. C. T. U. has been educating its membership upon the necessity for a minimum wage for the over-worked and under-paid girl workers in Missouri. At the last legislature, a bill covering this need was introduced, but came to an untimely end on the rocks of adverse committees, so-called unconstitutionality and the hostility of "big business" interests who fought it from start to finish.

Out of the wreck we were enabled to secure the appointment of a Minimum Wage Commission, composed of three senators, three representatives, who were assigned by the legislature, and three women, the choice of the governor. The state president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. was made a member of this commission and later elected its secretary-treasurer.

This commission is to investigate working conditions and wages, and from the results prepare a bill to be introduced in the general assembly of 1923.

A campaign of education is now being carried on in the state. Hon. Jeannette Rankin has covered all of the larger cities and towns, voicing a telling message in behalf of the minimum wage. Miss Rankin possesses a happy faculty of entertaining, and instructing, and as she has a most charming personality, quickly made many friends for herself and the cause which she so ably espouses.

Miss Rankin was sent to Missouri by the National Consumers' League, of which she is field secretary, and to that organization we express our deep appreciation. The Missouri Minimum Wage Commission made the engagement, and the route was planned by the Missouri W. C. T. U. Miss Rankin spoke before a number of the seventeen regional conferences, just held in Missouri, in addition to a multitude of clubs and other organizations, also filling pulpits every Sunday. Her indefatigable efforts will surely bring results.

The Women's Bureau of Washington, D. C., is undertaking an industrial investigation which will prove of inestimable value in the campaign. Miss Mary Anderson and Miss Caroline Manning are making the survey which will cover St. Louis, Springfield, Carthage, Joplin, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Jefferson City, Sedalia, Moberly, Marshall, and Hannibal, where the major part of the manufactories are located.

The Missouri W. C. T. U. is making the minumum wage its particular educative legislative work just now and will continue to do so until this much needed law is passed.

"Law Enforcement" is our slogan, and our chief aim. We are giving active support to the law enforcement forces, local, state and Federal.

The election of dry candidates will keep the "political pot" boiling merrily until after the primary, August 1. Every wet candidate will be opposed and the strongest dry men supported, regardless of party affiliation. Each aspirant for office is being questioned and all facts will be placed in the hands of our women with an earnest appeal to do their duty and elect dry men to the state legislature and Congress.

Opposes Nomination of Senator Reed

The avowed purpose of the wets to send to the state legislature and to Congress only such men as will vote to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, means that we have a fight ahead both at the August primary and at the November election. Perhaps the most outstanding opponent to those things for which we stand, is Senator James A. Reed. After a majority vote of the state executive committee, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union is opposed to Senator Reed's nomination and will use every honorable effort to defeat him. If nominated, we will diligently oppose his re-election.

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The Law-Breakers

"Yes, as I was saying, the prohibition law in this town is a joke," said the Young Sport, directing his remarks at Old Man Ultimate Consumer, because that citizen had just said something about how much better the town was now the saloon was gone. "Why, I can get all I want any time. And I have learned how to make it, too. If any of you fellows want to taste, come over to the Club and I will be glad to quench your thirst."

"I don't see how that makes the law a joke," said the Minister. "It looks to me more like making you a law-breaker."

"No law has a right to take away my personal liberty," said the Young Sport loudly. "As long as I like I am going to get my drink, law or no law. And I say again the law is a joke because it is not enforced."

"And, of course, as a good citizen of the United States who is patriotic and loves his country, you don't feel any obligation to stand by the law and obey it," said Old Man Ultimate.

"I'm as patriotic as most," said the Young Sport. "But when my personal liberty is threatened, I believe I have a right to do as I please."

"But the city ordinance posted up in the streetcars says you must not spit on the floor of the car. You don't disobey that law, do you?" asked the Editor.

"That's different," said the Young Sport. "I don't care to spit on the floor, but I do care for my drink. And no government is going to deprive me of it. Besides, how do you take me to task for breaking law? All of you, even the Minister, break the city ordinances nearly every day."

"How's that!" say the Minister, the Editor, the Business Man, the Professor, the Man About Town, the Tax-Payer, and Old Man Ultimate.

"Why, I saw the Minister himself, in his new car which the church gave him, turn the corner into the Avenue the other day without holding out his hand at the turn as the ordinance requires. And he nearly hit me, in consequence."

"You mean that you nearly ran into me," said the Minister hastily. "But I'll plead guilty. I did forget at that corner. But I was thinking of my next Sunday's sermon."

"If you keep on doing that, it will be a funeral sermon for some one," said the Young Sport. "And then the Business Man sells cigaret-holders in his store. I saw a lady buying one there the other day. And we have a state law forbidding the sale of cigarets."

"But not cigaret-holders," said the Business Man hastily.

"What's the difference? You aid and abet the law-breaking by selling a thing that goes with cigarets."

"Ha! Ha!" said the Professor. "That's a good one!"

"But where do you come in?" said the Young Sport. "I saw you buying a holder the other day. How about you aiding and abetting the lawlessness?"

"Ha! Ha!" said the Editor. "Another good one."

"And how about you?" said the Young Sport. "You advertise the Busin Man's goods in your paper, includi the holder. I saw a cut of them in t morning's paper."

"That's another good one!" said t Tax-Payer. "Ha! Ha!"

"But when the tax assessor ca around yesterday I bet you never turn in the mortgage you told me you h on Brother Blank's place?" said t Young Sport.

"Well, none of the property hold in this town do. The law is an outra I only do what all the other mortga holders do," said the Tax-Payer.

"But it is breaking the law just t same, isn't it?"

"I suppose it is, technically," said t Tax-Payer.

"That's all I do when I break the p hibitory law, just a technicality. Fa is, we all break some law at some poi We are all law-breakers. I am not t only law-breaker," said the Young Spo

"I move we adjourn," said the Mi ister pensively. And the moveme carried. And the last seen of the You Sport he was speeding toward his Cl at ordinance-breaking speed to quen his thirst.

—*The Christian Herald.*

Prohibition is credited with a decrea in the population of penal and remedi institutions. Bootleg whisky is probab helping, too, for it fills graveyards i stead of institutions. Cold water nev filled either.

—*Fort Worth* (Texas) *Record.*

Just a Habit

The business woman stepped into little eating-place for a lunch. Just b hind her entered a man and a woma The man asked for two glasses of butte milk, and at the "Not for me" from t other, he said: "Just one, then—t lady does not wish any."

As they left, the business woman r marked to the man at the counte "Well, even if that woman did not wa buttermilk, it is better than in the o days, when a man had to leave his wi on the corner while he went in to p his foot on a rail and ask for whisk or beer."

The man smiled and nodded, as h replied emphatically, "Yes, mees, it e so. Dare ees not so mooch of dat ki of drinking any more, an' eet ees very mooch better. Dose folks who a workin' so hard for no more drink, de just need to wait one leetle while, a no one will want the drink no more all. Eet ees just a habit, dat ees all."

"Why, mees," he continued, waxin confidential, and leaning toward the bus ness woman as he spoke: "You see m Well, once I drink dat whisky an' be mineself, too, like others. But eet no goo for me or mine familee, an' long befor dose Volstead Acts he go troo, I mak mine mind oop I stop. For one lon time eet very hard, for I want eet s so mooch I can't tell you. But, lad after one long while, I get so I do care about eet no more, an' now I loo at heem, or I smell heem, an' eet n bother me one leetle bit. Dose folk who work for to get heem out, dey nee just to hol' on one while, an' keep o workin', for dose poor mans an' reec mans too, when dey not able to g heem no more, dey feel bad, yes, bu after a while—oh, den, just like me, e no bodder dem no more at all. No mor in America will eet bodder not to hav eet. You will see," and he smiled cheerf as he turned to wait on anothe customer.

All this from a foreigner from one o the so-called alcohol-loving countries!

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The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. Consequently, he is much shocked to learn that Angela has been induced by Mrs. Carlyle to take some whisky for seasickness and has been overcome by the liquor. Pitying her, he tells her that both his parents were victims of drink, and that he had promised his mother on her deathbed never to touch alcohol in any form. Angela admits that she has made her mother a similar promise. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepfather come for a visit. Admitting to her mother that she has yielded to her husband's insistence that she drink, she is told that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again. At a small dinner she meets Bertram Harford, who has been transferred to Seraneb. He encourages her to resist the appetite which has been held in check during her mother's visit, but it is roused by the fermented wine at communion, and only the refusal of Divan Singh to let her have liquor keeps her from being again overcome. Bertram Harford, hurt by a servant he had dismissed, is taken to Dr. Scott's hospital. While convalescing he talks to the doctor, and finds they have much in common. A summons from Angela interrupts them.)

CHAPTER XVII.

Dr. Scott found Angela lying on her bed in a deplorable state of nervous debility. She was depressed to the point of despair. Her pulse was feeble, and she could not restrain tears.

"How long have you been like this?" asked the doctor.

"For several days. Oh, Dr. Scott, give me a stimulant, something to take away this awful sinking!"

"Have you had food lately?"

"No, I cannot eat, it is impossible; I cannot sleep, and I am utterly exausted!"

"Of course you are! Ayah!" she called; "I require tea for two, toast, butter and eggs: fetch it quickly." Then turning to Angela, "We will have a little meal together, and then you shall answer a few questions. Now lean on me, and I will raise you up. That is right! I am going to put you in this chair. There, now, you will soon be better!"

She put her strong arm round the slender girl and, lifting her, placed her in a chair with a cushion behind her and a footstool at her feet. Then, fastening up the blinds and letting in light, she brought eau de cologne, and bathed Angela's head, and brushed her hair, then seated herself close by with a fan. Her movements were brisk and cheery, and acted like a tonic on the invalid.

The tea came, and Angela was persuaded to take a cup largely diluted with milk, and a scrap of toast daintily buttered by Dr. Scott.

"Now, then, Mrs. Fortescue, tell me all about yourself. You are too much alone!"

"Call me Angela."

"What a pretty name it is!"

"Is it? I'm not much of an angel, though!"

"You are something like one outwardly."

"But that is nothing, if one is not so inwardly. I'm such a poor thing." She was on the edge of tears again.

"I can't allow you to be morbid."

"But I am a poor thing. Listen! and you will agree with me. You cannot know, Dr Scott, that I have to fight for life against a desire for drink; these last few days I have been in agony—I have been faint with desire! I dare not go out for fear I should meet my enemy and yield."

"But you have *not* yielded?"

"No! no! but at last I had to send for you or I should have."

"Thank God!"

"But, oh, I have suffered!" Then suddenly, "Don't let us talk about it, it is loathsome! I hate myself."

"Well, dear, we will not talk any more on that topic. I want to examine you, and ask some questions."

"Yes, do help me!"

"But first of all this egg and milk must be drunk."

Angela obeyed. After the examination and a catechism, Dr. Scott smiled at her patient, and said, "Cheer up, dear, I have good news for you; all going well, *you* will be a mother about the end of the autumn!"

"A mother! I?"

"Yes! Do you not want a little child?"

"A child?" Angela looked dazed, then a light came into her face; she laughed and the tears came.

"Oh, I am so glad! What will Frank say?"

"He will be delighted, without doubt!"

"Do you really think so?" Her face fell suddenly, and she dropped her head against her friend, saying with a sigh, "I'm not fit to be a mother!"

"You must remember that the little life will depend on you! You alone can guard it; you alone are responsible for it. The brain of your child will be affected if you indulge in drink. If you do not want to pass this craving on, you must abstain entirely. I warn you solemnly on this point, dear Angela. Mother-love is the strongest incentive in the world, and will perhaps triumph over your weakness."

Angela clasped her hands. "Oh, I will try. God help me!"

"Amen!" echoed her friend.

Fortescue returned a week later; he seemed glad to be back, and Angela met him with much affection. When they were alone she whispered to him her news.

A pleased smile irradiated his features. "That's right; give me a son and heir, little wife!"

At dinner he noticed that she had her place removed as far as possible from him.

"Why is this? Come nearer, here, close by me!"

"No, Frank; I'm here because I want to be out of the way of your wine. The scent is not pleasant to me!"

"However, you must get over it. Here, Divan Singh, take this to the Mem Sahib," and he pushed the glass of wine forward.

The servant hesitated.

"Divan, you need not, I shall not drink it." She trembled and looked apprehensively at her husband.

A smile spread over Divan's face.

"Very good, Mem Sahib."

Fortescue burst into a laugh. "You and Divan are in league to thwart me, I see! You have got into bad ways in my absence!" He said no more, thinking it was a new fad of Angela's—perhaps due to her condition.

The next time Dr. Scott called, Angela asked her to speak to her husband and tell him that alcohol was injurious to her in her state of health. "Then perhaps he will not offer it to me."

Dr. Scott consented. As she was leaving she met Fortescue on the steps.

"May I have a few words with you?"

"Certainly, come into the drawing-room."

"It is about your wife. You know her condition. I have advised her to take no alcohol, and I beg of you to support me in this. She needs great care, her brain is not normal, and for the child's sake she must abstain rigidly."

"You think so? Well, I don't agree with you; her spirits are so bad she requires something to keep her up."

"I speak as her medical attendant, from a scientific point of view," she answered somewhat haughtily.

"Have you undertaken to attend my wife? I thought you were a missionary."

"Your wife wishes it, and I shall be glad to help her!"

"Indeed! Well, I make no promise of any kind."

Dr. Scott flushed hastily, and left him.

"Like her impudence to install herself Angela's doctor without consulting me! A woman 'doctor'!" He at once sat down and wrote:

"Dear Madam,

"As I have not engaged you as my wife's medical attendant, I request you to be good enough not to call again. I enclose check for 100 rupees as acknowledgment of your past services.

"Yours truly,

"F. Fortescue."

An hour later an envelope was handed to him. It contained the check returned without a word.

(To be continued)

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Is your mental radio ready? Time your instrument to "round the globe" wave length. Listen in! Items of interest to you will be broadcasted immediately. Now--Bur-r-r--Bla--a-a-Hura. This is Station W.C.T.U. National Headquarters, Evanston, Illinois. Stand by for report on "Evidence Obtained on Value of Prohibition." THE UNION SIGNAL speaking.

"Ladies and gentlemen, you want evidence that prohibition prohibits, that it benefits. You desire to know, and make public the FACTS through local newspapers, public speakers, public reading rooms, factory reading rooms, etc. I give you:

"Personal evidence from fifteen governors in issues of January 5 and February 2;

"Evidence from twenty mayors in issues of April 6 and April 13;

"Evidence from Commander of the Salvation Army of the United States in issue of April 27;

"Evidence from Chicago's leading citizens: Jane Addams, Secretary of the Board of Health, visiting nurses, Juvenile Court, bankers, president of the Washington Home Association, Social Settlement workers and others in issues of May 4 and May 11;

"Evidence from eighteen large manufacturing concerns in issue of May 25;

"Evidence from ten college presidents in issue of May 25;

"Evidence from presidents of banks in issue of June 1;

"Evidence from Chambers of Commerce and other sources will continue to be published weekly.

"A bit about world news: 'The Philippines,' by Miss Tinling, in issue of April 20; 'Siam on the Watermobile' in issue of May 18; 'Work in China' in issue of May 18. All extremely interesting articles.

"Something about Membership: The Campaign is on! Suggestions for a membership campaign are found in issue of April 20. Answers you may expect to receive from women you ask to join, in issue of May 11.

"Latest report of Trio Team County Honor Roll: Twenty-six counties 100 per cent, ten states represented. Many almost completed.

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"Good Night!"

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3. Boone County, Illinois
4. Barton County, Kansas
5. Harper County, Kansas
6. LaPorte County, Indiana
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas
9. Washington County, Kan.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa
13. Shawnee County, Kansas
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wis.
18. Walworth County, Wis.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wis.
22. Faribault County, Minn.
23. Winnebago County, Ia.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas
25. Ottawa County, Kansas
26. Woodson County, Kansas

Quiz: The Law and Its Results

1. Quote John Jay Abbott as to the effects of prohibition on bank deposits.

2. What effect has prohibition had on thrift in general?

3. Show that capital and labor alike endorse prohibition.

4. How will prohibition in the United States help to bring prohibition in Australia and other parts of the world?

5. In a four minute talk show why prohibition would naturally be difficult of enforcement.

6. Discuss prohibition from the standpoint of the home missionary.

7. What does Alice Hegan Rice consider of even more importance than the immediate results of prohibition, and why?

8. "The most important work of all is with the children." If this is true, why?

9. Quote Lady Astor on prohibition and the consideration of children.

10. What have teachers done to bring about prohibition, and what still remains for them to do?

Women's Influence in Law Observance

(Continued from Page Six)

exposed by their homes, or neglect, to such tendencies, proves most conclusively that the kindergarten effects an immense pecuniary saving to the community, not only in diminishing expenditures otherwise necessary for police and protective measures, but in rendering what would otherwise be a criminal population a part of a useful, law-abiding, self-supporting membership of the state.

"The kindergarten aims especially to develop the child on his social and moral side. He learns that what is customary in the mutual relations of right thinking people is right. He learns, through active co-operation in games and associated work, that without kindness, justice and truthfulness, social life is neither comfortable, nor for any extended time even possible."

Let It Shine From Your Window

THE NEW LAW OBSERVANC STAR. A white star on a blue bac ground, lettered in white, "Serve Ame ica. Support the Constitution." Size 7x1 inches. On cardboard. Per copy, 10 cent $3.00 per 100, $12.00 per 500, $20.00 p 1,000. Copyright by National W. C. T. U Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHIN HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Mrs. Croatia was asked by a welfa worker if her clock was right. Mo earnestly she explained, "No, no, he f teen-minute busy."

Prohibition Brings Increase o Patronage to Moving Pictures

Commenting upon the recent action the State Federation of Women's Clu of New York, in petitioning movie pr ducers and editors to adopt a more serio attitude toward the Eighteenth Amen ment, Miss Georgia Hopley, the first w man general prohibition agent on th staff of Commissioner Haynes, said:

"The concerted action of all organiz tions of women, following the lead of th club women of New York, would prove moving force, representing a membersh of 2,000,000 in the General Federation Women's Clubs, one-half million me bers of the Woman's Christian Tempe ance Union, the number enrolled und the Young Men's Christian Associatio the Epworth League, the Christian E deavor and many others.

"It is generally conceded that the mo ing picture houses have become the mo popular place of amusement, entert ment and pastime of the people of tod and especially the young people and ch dren.

"It naturally follows, therefore, th the film productions will prove the pr eminent factor for good or evil in t molding of the future citizens of o nation.

"It is difficult to understand why e hibitors and producers permit demor izing, belittling and misrepresenti statements to be thrown on the scree setting forth and depicting infractions the law, since it is a well known and wid ly acknowledged fact that the increase patronage of the movies stands out co spicuously as one of the noticeable r sults of prohibition. The benefits accr ing therefrom would not be forthcomi in the event of the return of the form days of the open saloon and widely a cessible drinks."

Unexcelled for repairing china, glasswar earthenware, furniture, vases, books, et Famous since 1876. Major's Rubber a Leather Cements are good.
Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, write us.
MAJOR MFG. CO., NEW YOR

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Does Americanization Work Pay?

BEFORE: These Mexican railroad employes have not had instruction in American ways and customs.

AFTER: The bright young woman who is the home-keeper in this box-car dwelling is rapidly learning American ways and our language in an Americanization class taught by a W. C. T. U. worker.

Life in a Box Car Down by the Rail-Road Tracks Has Its Own Problems. The Englewood W. C. T. U. (Chicago, Ill.) is Helping to Solve Them.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MORE CHAPLAINS NEEDED TO INSURE WELFARE OF BOYS — RENEWED INTEREST IN INDEPENDENT CITIZENSHIP FOR MARRIED WOMEN — FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES — THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL — COMMITTEE ACTION ON BONUS BILL — ACTION ON RECLASSIFICATION BILL EXPECTED SOON

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

More Chaplains Needed to Insure Welfare of Boys

With military reduction—scrapping of ships, discontinuing camps and the reduction in the number of soldiers and sailors—there came a disposition on the part of the legislators to reduce the number of chaplains in the Army. This long neglected branch of the ministerial service was rehabilitated during the war, the number of chaplains increased and the standard raised, due in large measure to the labors of Bishop McDowell.

A too drastic cut was made by the House, which reduced the number of chaplains from 179 to 105. The Senate yesterday amended the House Appropriation Bill, which carried this provision, by increasing the number by 31, which would make the final total 136. For a period of five months there will be 158; then the number will be reduced to 136. The bill now goes to conference.

The W. C. T. U. is lending its influence to persuade House conferees to accept the amendment. Since fighting ceased, people generally are sadly unmindful of the welfare of the standing army. Through our department of Social Welfare—Soldiers and Sailors—much interest has been aroused in the welfare of the boys.

Renewed Interest in Independent Citizenship for Married Women

The introduction by Representative L. Cable of Ohio of another bill—H. R. 11773—to provide for independent citizenship for married women, has helped to renew the interest in this proposed legislation. Mr. Cable's bill is the fourth proposing separate citizenship.

The Johnson Naturalization Bill—H. R. 10860, Curtis—H. R. 2828, and Rogers—H. R. 15, all provide for this principle. The provisions vary slightly.

The purpose of the legislation is to correct the injustice which present laws inflict on American women who marry foreign men, and to require foreign-born women who marry American men to pass the same tests required of foreign born men if they become citizens of the United States. Under each of the bills women must be American citizens, residents of the United States at time of marriage; and their citizenship shall be protected only so long as they continue to be residents of this country.

Instances of injustice to American women who have wedded foreign-born men living in the United States, and have thereby invalidated not only their political status, but their economic positions and professions, are many.

Mr. Cable, commenting on his bill, said:

"The laws of the United States should be amended to permit these women to become citizens of the United States. In addition there are more than 2,250,000 female aliens 21 years and upward in the United States who are not naturalized.

"Under our law any woman who marries a citizen of the United States and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, automatically becomes a citizen. This citizenship by marriage may be acquired without the woman being able to speak our language, without a study of our Constitution, and without even appearing in court and renouncing allegiance and fidelity to her foreign ruler, and without taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. Naturalization papers may be filed legally by an unmarried woman who is otherwise qualified, or by the widow of a foreign-born person not naturalized, but not by a woman during the existence of her marital relation."

France and the United States

This week a ceremony took place at the White House which, though somewhat obscured by the greater program of the week, should have particular note.

Ambassador Jusserand presented to President Harding the American flag that was displayed with the French tricolor on the Eiffel Tower when the word came that the United States had entered the world war. In the course of his grateful, eloquent speech the ambassador said: "All things we know come to an end; such will be the fate of the friendship between France and America—the day when the stars shall fall from the sky or from the flag of the United States."

No greater compliment could be paid to the stability of the government and no greater confidence could have been expressed in the maintenance of international friendship. The ambassador likening the stars in the American flag to those in the skies, gave expression to a belief that is at the basis of American national character.

President Harding, on his side, expressed the feeling of this country to France when he said:

"Probably it adds little to the beauty of the Stars and Stripes and their wonderful coloring to have been saluted with the love and affection and reverence of your republic, but it does add much to that for which the flag stands. It means a new tie, a new bond of affection between your republic and ours. It means a new assurance that the cordial affection and respect of the one republic for the other will endure, as you have suggested, for all time to come."

The Lincoln Memorial

The magnificent temple in which the great statue of Lincoln is enshrined was formally presented to the nation by Chief Justice Taft, Chairman of the Lincoln Memorial Association, at the dedication ceremonies on the afternoon of May 30, in the presence of 50,000 people. In the name of 110,000,000 Americans, the President of the United States accepted this beautiful memorial.

With the Washington Monument looking down upon the temple, President Harding declared that Washington, the founder, and Lincoln, the savior, "offered outstanding proof that a representative popular government, constitutionally founded, can find its own way to salvation and accomplishment."

Dr. Robert Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, spoke in behalf of the negroes of America.

"Lincoln, the Man of the People", was the title of a poem written and read by Edwin Markham.

Ambassadors from many lands, members of the President's Cabinet, members of the Senate and House, and other special guests occupied the platform where the exercises were held, while many thousands of persons stood in the great spaces flanking the reflecting pool. By means of "loud speakers" every word of the ceremony was distinctly heard by all.

One of the features of the dedication was the two groups of soldiers of the Civil War, one group in blue and the other in gray, both standing proudly at salute as the star-spangled banner blew in the gentle breeze that wafted across the park.

Committee Action on Bonus Bill

The Soldier Bonus, known as the McCumber Bill, has been voted on favorably in the Senate Finance Committee the vote standing 9 to 4.

The more important changes in the House measure follow:

Changing of the effective date of the legislation from next October to January 1, 1923.

Removal of the time limitation on the filing of applications by world war veterans for adjusted service compensation.

Abandonment of the reclamation plan and the substitution of a provision under which veterans would be given preference in making entry on public or Indian lands when such are opened to entry.

Elimination of the forfeiture provision under which veterans failing to repay loans made by banks of the government on adjusted service certificates would have forfeited their certificates.

Under the amended bill such veterans could reclaim their certificate at any time before their maturity 20 years from the date of issue upon payment of the sum they were in default plus interest at 4 ½ per cent compounded annually.

Action on Reclassification Bill Expected Soon

Appointment of a sub-committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee to consider the Lehlbach Reclassification Bill, and a conference between Senator Sterling, chairman of the Civil Service Committee, and President Harding were the developments yesterday in the movement to obtain passage through the Senate before July 1, of the reclassification measure. The bill has already passed the House.

This sub-committee appointed yesterday by Senator Warren, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is composed of Senators Smoot of Utah, Curtis of Kansas, McKinley of Illinois, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Overman of North Carolina, Harris of Georgia, and Glass of Virginia. A meeting of the sub-committee will probably be held next week.

Following his fifteen-minute talk with the President yesterday, Senator Sterling expressed the hope that the Senate will act on reclassification before July 1. He found the President cognizant of the need of reclassification of Federal employes, and well acquainted with the details of the proposed legislation.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Bldg., Washington, D. C., June 3, 1922

Home Brew on Decline

Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes is in receipt of reports from New England, to the effect that the demand for yeast, hops and malt has dropped off by half since the peak of the "home brew" fad was reached.

One report reads:

"I have talked with scores of people who have tried their hand at making beer at home. Most of them have found it difficult to make two batches alike. It makes a lot of work and muss in the house and every little while an installment blows up in the bottles or cask and fills the house full of an odor of yeast and other things for a week or ten days. The result has been that a good many people who started in to make their own have given it up in disgust and turned their attention to other forms of amusement."

Another report tells of a similar situation regarding New England moonshine:

"Except for those with an extreme appetite for alcohol, the concoctions from the illegal stills do not appeal. They are mostly too rank and raw. Efforts to defeat prohibition have overcome themselves."

Dry Law Reduces Number of Iron Work Accidents

Figures submitted at a recent meeting of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union of Chicago showed, according to the press, that in 1917, after the closing of saloons on Sundays, there was a big decrease in Monday and Tuesday accidents, and that there had been a decline in these from 24 per cent in 1919, before prohibition became effective, to 19 per cent in 1920, under the dry regime.

Money in the Bank Now

The Keyless Lock Co., of Indianapolis, reports that "We can now see that the liquor traffic was a more deadly and dangerous peril than we even imagined. A wonderful difference is reported in the condition of the workmen, who live better, in better houses, and most of whom have money in the bank."

Bishop Lines of Newark, N. J. Calls on Churchmen to Support Dry Law

"Get the testimony of those who know more about the effects of prohibition than organizers of great meetings of protest," declared Bishop Edwin S. Lines in his address at the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Newark, New Jersey, held recently, as he urged the delegates to use their influence for the observance of the Eighteenth Amendment. "We know that many officials tell us that the laws cannot be enforced, while they do not seriously endeavor to execute them," said the bishop, according to the New York *Evening Sun* of May 16. "I quite appreciate the difference of opinion both as regards the wisdom of placing this subject in the Constitution and some of the methods used to enforce it. But the trade in strong drink, with its disregard of fair regulation, its corruption of our political life, its destruction of what is best in human life, has received what it deserves and drawn its punishment upon itself.

"Much of the talk about the destruction of personal liberty is unworthy of respect. The talk of many people living in luxury in great houses, with more than their share of the world's good things, about the wrong done to the poor by prohibition, is ridiculous. The gulf between the privileged and unprivileged must be bridged in some way other than by common freedom to obtain strong drink.

"It is no wonder that with so many officials in our cities indifferent or worse; with the newspapers filled with poor jests about drinking and the violation of law; with the foolish talk of artists and writers about inability to produce the highest work under prohibition; with politicians saying that men and women should not be deprived of the personal liberty to destroy their bodies and souls, to rob their families of a decent living, to fill jails and asylums with the victims of strong drink—it is no wonder that we should be passing through our present experiences."

No Crime Wave in New York, Says District Attorney

In a speech at the City Club of New York, District Attorney Joab H. Banton declared that there was no "crime wave," but that he was glad of "the recent newspaper hysteria" because it enabled him to get needed prosecution machinery. Mr. Banton said, according to the *New York Evening Post*, that in January, February and March of 1917 there were 700 more major crimes than in the same period in 1922. He maintained that crime prevention begins with the child, for whom he believes a careful religious education is essential.

Nomination in Pennsylvania of Dry Candidates for the Governorship Severe Blow to Wets

The nomination by both the leading parties in Pennsylvania of dry candidates for the governorship, seals the doom of the liquor traffic in the state for the next four years. Gifford Pinchot, the Republican candidate, has long been an outstanding figure in the prohibition movement, making this an issue in his great contest with Senator Penrose in 1914. John A. McSparran, the Democratic nominee, has been equally prominent in temperance activities. Some years ago he was for a time a member of the state board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League, and for one year served as a member of its headquarters committee. Mr. Pinchot has been a member of the board since 1915.

Social Center as Substitute for Saloon

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin, one of the most effective weapons in the fight being carried on against drink by the official, civic, and religious element in new Germany is the social center devised as a substitute for the saloon. These "people's homes," as they are called, are to afford men, women and young people of all classes a common meeting place, with an opportunity for healthy pastimes and social activities.

The movement for the establishment of these homes is being led by the former mayor of Berlin, Dr. Reiche, and is being strongly supported by organizations of the younger generation, who realize the great danger to the country in the rapidly increasing consumption of alcohol, which amounted to over thirty billion marks in 1921, and which it is estimated will be double that this year, in spite of the comparative lack of nourishing foods in Germany.

Liquor Barred by Sigma Delta Kappa

According to the Chicago *Tribune* of May 14, the Sigma Delta Kappa fraternity, at the closing session of its convention at the Hotel Sherman, passed a resolution advocating that the letter and the spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment be observed.

Anti-Mosquito Work Hampers Rum Runners

"Word received indirectly at mosquito headquarters from bootleggers is to the effect that they object to the city's oiling the pools on the islands along the river, according to W. H. Martin, mosquito assistant," says the El Paso (Texas) *Herald*.

"Bootleggers have to wade through these pools in getting their liquor across the river and they get rings of oil around their trouser legs by which the prohibition officers identify them," said Mr. Martin.

"Another objection is that much of the brush is being cut and burned away, eliminating many good hiding places."

Give the Law Time to Show Its Worth

That the prohibition movement in other parts of the world will be influenced by its success on this continent was the opinion recently expressed by Lord Leverhulme, while in Canada, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*.

"It seems to me that both the friends and opponents of prohibition are too impatient for results," said his lordship. "The alcohol habit is not a natural one, but is acquired, and the children of this generation will not acquire it.

"When the bootlegger meets the new generation which knows not alcohol he will find himself without customers or encouragement. You are making a very interesting experiment here and in the United States, which is being watched by other countries."

Well-Known Prelate Urges Obedience to Prohibition Law

Influenced by his observation of the great good that came to the people of Florida after 90 per cent of the state went dry under local option, Archbishop Curley, in a recent address in Baltimore to the Knights of Columbus is reported by the New York *Times* of April 22 to have said that if he had a million votes he would not cast one of them in favor of the saloon, and suggested that if the prohibition law is unpopular the people should repeal it, but that so long as it is on the statute books it should be respected.

Southern Bishop Makes Stirring Appeal for Support of Dry Law

In his report to the council of the Diocese of Southwestern Virginia, in session recently in Christ Church, Roanoke, Virginia, Bishop Robert Carter Jett made a stirring appeal for support of the prohibition laws. "The church owes its full allegiance to civil government," he is reported to have said, and urged all who profess to be Christians to support the prohibition laws, regardless of personal approval or disapproval, as long as they remain on the statute books.

W. C. T. U. DEPARTMENT OF AMERICANIZATION CO-OPERATES IN PLAN FOR SAFE, SANE AND APPROPRIATE FOURTH OF JULY

The National W. C. T. U. department of Americanization, Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national director, has promised co-operation in carrying out a comprehensive program suggested by the League of Foreign Born Citizens, at the invitation of the National American Council, to be participated in by organizations throughout the country in making nation-wide the celebration of Independence Day in a safe, sane and appropriate manner.

The announcement for this program says, in part:

"Independence Day, each year, should mark a re-dedication of America, by native and foreign-born together, to the ideals and to the principles of the founders of the nation. It should mark the formal uniting in solemn consecration to American principles, of both the American by birth just about to attain his majority and his equal power in the moulding of the country's affairs, and the newly naturalized citizen.

"An Independence Day program should be an impressive and dignified ceremony that will properly evidence the importance of the advent of these new recruits into our citizenry and recognize the united forces of the native and foreign-born people.

"The local chairman of each community, in conjunction with the mayor will bring about the selection of representative prominent men and women to act as a committee in charge of the arrangements for the celebration.

Remembering that every wife automatically becomes a citizen and voter upon the naturalization of her husband, these wives should be given a prominent place and made to feel the importance of the occasion. The husbands should be urged to make it possible for their wives to learn English and study with some agency doing Americanization work. —*Culla J. Vayhinger.*

"Every city and town—wherever it is possible to gather an assemblage—should plan a public meeting, a Civic Court of Honor. In conjunction with the public meetings there should be a parade or pageant. To give a true conception of the cultural contribution of the foreign born citizens there may be floats or tableaux depicting their historical and artistic background. A prologue should also include scenes depicting in panorama the magic story of our own country.

"The Boy Scouts of America, through their national office, have kindly and cordially volunteered their services which can be made use of in connection with this arrangement.

"The meetings should be addressed by leading citizens and public officials. There should also be an address by a new prospective voter and by a new citizen, who should state what their new status means to them and their realization of its solemn responsibility. The addresses by the public officials or by the distinguished speakers should stress th meaning of America and the part it ha played in the development of the idea of government based upon the consen of the governed.

"There should be songs—the folk song of the old country, possibly, sung by eac foreign group, and patriotic America airs sung by all.

"Small American flags should be di tributed to the audience and each shou pledge allegiance to the flag. Flags shou be displayed from homes, store window all public buildings and as generally a possible.

"The native born and foreign bor citizens should each receive an appropri ate button or other insignia to keep a memento.

"There should be leaflets distribute which the new foreign-born citizen ca pass on to his friends, showing the a vantages and the necessity of becomin a citizen.

"A message from the President of th United States should be printed in a tractive form and presented to each the new citizens.

"The governor of each state and th mayor of each city should issue an a propriate proclamation.

"Wherever exercises are held indoo or in the open in the evening there shou be motion pictures depicting the progre of American democracy and slides co taining quotations on citizenship from t master minds of the Republic."

W.C.T.U. Service at Ellis Island

Charlotte B. Fraser

It was my privilege for three weeks in April to be at Ellis Island where I had the chance to study, at very close range, the inner workings of the Government. It is a sacred mission to spend day after day at the gate-way of America and to give a little comfort and aid to our new friends. Mrs. Athena Marmaroff, who has given so many years of her life to this work, is more familiar with it than others but some of my impressions while over there as a W. C. T. U. representative, may be of interest. With the three per cent quota now at least partly understood by immigrants, the misunderstanding of last year will not be repeated and the Government officials and welfare associations will not be overtaxed as before.

Each person coming over to this shore is a human case and cannot be treated in the bulk. The majority of immigrants coming through Ellis Island have no trouble and are passed on to their respective places of destination. But there are also those who have to be detained for one reason or another, and it is their special cases that the welfare organizations can help in so many ways. The W. C. T. U. has been at the Island for a long time, and has been able to help many in perplexity or distress.

A most interesting case came to me while there. A Scotch girl was detained for the following reason: Just before leaving Scotland a friend of hers had asked if she would look after two children coming out to an uncle in America. She was very happy to help in this way and all went well until her arrival at Ellis Island, where she was held as "legal guardian" for the children. She had to spend several days there until necessary steps could be taken and the children claimed by their uncle. Another girl came over to fill a position as maid, showing a signed contract. She, therefore, came under the "contract labor" and was detained. These are only two of the many cases that are handled day by day.

What a privilege, what a duty, what a responsibility lies upon us as we try to comfort, help, and encourage those who for some unforeseen reason are held at Ellis Island.

Commissioner Todd is to be congratulated on his splendid work as head of this department.

Easter Sunday morning, at the services at the Island, I sang several hymns and, though the words could not be understood by all present, the radiance on the faces of many showed they felt that they were really in the presence of God.

The Altruist

They said she was only wasting her strength
When she mothered the wan-faced waifs, and such;
But she smiled at her task from day to day,
And answered her critics by "Inasmuch"—
—Lina C. Venable in *Social Progress*

The Case of Mrs. Gavronich

Clara Ansorge Fuller

They came from one of the small provinces in Southern Europe, this woman and her three big boys. For many years Mr. Gavronich had been in America, working hard, and preparing a dwelling for his family. At the close of the war, he made the long journey, and returned with them, and Mary, the buxom young sister of the wife.

Mary attended the English class ne her home, and absorbed the langua as a sponge does water. The boys t tended the public school of the cit The man "work box-fact'ry" and were happy.

Before the year was up, the nine-yea old boy sickened and died and the country people did their best to comfo the sad parents. Not long after, a de baby boy came to the home, but three weeks, he, too, was taken fro them. Words fail to describe the trage of the poor mother unable to speak word of English. The teacher who, her former visit, had seen how sick t baby was, clasped the poor, lone moth in her arms, and made her understa her sympathy, though her words were n understood.

From that time on, the door alwa opened quickly, and Mrs. Gavroni would draw her teacher into the roo smiling broadly when she was able say, "Fine day". Week by week, h vocabulary increased. In the meantim Mary had gone to work, and her sis proudly explained, "Mary work. Che get every week."

It takes time to do this personal wor Certainly, but how else can the lon mother be reached. She locks her do and fears to venture out, and only wh she knows it's the friendly teacher, w she turn the key.

One day, looking at a picture in adult reader, where the women w shown smoking cigars, the teacher sa "I do not like" and put the pencil in h mouth to illustrate smoking. "No, n said Mrs. Gavronich, "No like smo Bad. Boys no smoke. Husband smoke; too much money". The teach congratulated her and left for the n home, saying as she went, "Next Frida

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE

Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director

We call upon all people interested in Child Welfare to sacredly guard the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to resolve that the Prohibition Enforcement Act shall not be weakened; and to assist in nominating and electing to office those who are pledged to the support of these high measures.

MOTHER-CHILD CENTER IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

A beautiful work is being carried on in the Mother-Child Center in Washington, under the care of District of Columbia Union, Number Two.

Mrs. Alma J. Scott, president, her staff of officers, and members of the local union, are determined to make this a Mother-Child Center worthy of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—one which shall be a real blessing to the section in which it is located.

Early last December the lower floor of what had formerly been a community house, though vacant for some time, was rented and the work begun. The three rooms are well lighted and in every way fitted for a Mother-Child Center.

Each local union accepted a quota of the expense, so that, with some help from Mother National, the rent, the salary of a worker, and incidental expenses might be taken care of, and courageously and faithfully have the unions raised this money.

On the walls of the three rooms, are posters loaned by the national department of Child Welfare—posters on the care of the baby, health posters, and posters to be used in memory work.

One of the front rooms has been immaculately fitted up for a baby clinic. Everything is in white—chairs, tables, a crib and a beautiful cabinet with glass doors, in which is a model layette and a mother's comfort kit.

The baby clinic, held every Wednesday afternoon, is in charge of a regular physician, assisted by his wife, who is a trained nurse.

The Center is open every afternoon from one until five o'clock, and the children are given Bible teaching, lessons in health and character building, and taught singing and handiwork.

Who can estimate the value to the child, to the parent, to America of such work as this?

Child Welfare Studies

Conducted by E. A. P.

To Every Child Belongs the Right

- To be well born
- To be educated
- To be protected from child-labor
- To be morally safeguarded
- To be spiritually trained

Questions answered by the Iowa Child Research Station:

1. Why is the only child at a disadvantage?

Ans. The only child lives too much with adults and is generally out of adjustment with children of its own age. It develops habits of solitary play and becomes a being frequently indulged and "spoiled," and in later life often finds it very hard to make a normal social adjustment.

2. What should be done with a left-handed child?

Ans. Let it use the preferred hand. A great deal of unhappiness results from forcing a child to use the awkward hand. To some children speech defects and nervous disorders may result.

3. Why should children have pet animals?

Ans. It is natural for children to be interested in animals, and they can learn a great deal of natural history from keeping pets. The responsibility of caring for them is invaluable in character training.

4. Should a child have household duties to perform?

Ans. Every boy and girl should have some regular task to perform at a regular hour. Be sure that it is one that the child recognizes as being really useful for the comfort of the household. Boys, as well as girls, should be taught cooking and housework.

5. Should a child live on schedule?

Ans. The day should be carefully planned, and the child should understand what sort of activities are scheduled for various times, and be helped to take an interest in them. A few minutes, at the end of the day, spent in "summing up," to see if things were really done on time, will develop good habits.

6. Should every child take music lessons?

Ans. Decidedly not. If a child is not gifted musically it should not be forced to "practice." There are psychological tests, which show whether a child has capacity in that direction. All children can, however, be taught some appreciation for music, by being trained to listen to it.

7. What is mental deficiency? What is its cause? Can it be cured?

Ans. A condition of an individual who is undeveloped mentally, and so lacking in general intelligence that he cannot compete on equal terms with his fellows. This condition is usually hereditary and it often appears in families where there are other forms of nervous and mental disorders. It cannot be cured, and a defective child will never become normal, but may be trained to happiness and usefulness in a limited sphere.

8. Should a child be rewarded for right-doing?

Ans. Yes, but do not let this be a bribe, but rather a natural reward of right action, similar to the rewards of every-day life in the working world.

9. At what age should a child be allowed to play the phonograph for himself, putting on the needle, choosing and putting on the record?

Ans. A well developed child can do this at three years.

10. At what age should a child have an allowance? Should he be permitted to spend, or save it, as he wishes?

Ans. At six the child usually knows the denominations of common coins and can count thirteen pennies. A small allowance will teach him the value of money. He should be encouraged to save money and to spend it for some end that he recognizes as desirable. Just putting it in the bank for him means nothing to his development, because he cannot look forward sufficiently to realize the value of saving for a distant end.

So many calls have come for back numbers of the Special Papers, that these will be furnished on request, if two cents is enclosed for each paper wanted.

TITLES:

Children and Books.
Our Children and the Bible.
Children and Beautiful Pictures.
Children and the Land of Make-Believe.
Hot Lunches.
The Children's Bureau.
Causes of Undernourishment.
The Rural Health Nurse.
A Quart a Day, Keeps the Doctor Away.
Outdoors—Spring is Here.
The Pre-school Child.
Does Your Child Love Music?

ARE YOU PLANNING SPECIAL MOTHERS' MEETINGS FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS?

Are you planning to invite the children and to care for them on the lawn or porch?

Will YOUR Union try in this way to win ten mothers as members?

SPECIAL PAPERS

June:

Motherhood the Great Profession.
Our Children and Rose Colored Glasses.

July:

Organized Play.
Children and Patriotism.

Send four cents for each set of *two* papers.

Elizabeth A. Perkins, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Prohibition Cuts Down Admissions to Indiana's Jails

A reduction of 39 per cent in admissions to the county jails of Indiana during the period the state has been under prohibition, state and national, is the evidence being presented by the advocates of the dry law.

The following figures have been given by Amos W. Butler, secretary of the State Board of Charities: During the wet period from 1902 to 1917 there was a total annual average of admissions of 36,400, and for the four dry years from 1918 to 1921 the annual average was 22,021.

"Back of the figures are certain facts which must be taken into consideration, such as the opening of the Correctional Department of the Woman's Prison in 1908 and of the Indiana State Farm at Putnamville in 1915, both of which had a marked effect in reducing the number of misdemeanants, especially in the matter of vagrancy. The World War and the unusual labor conditions attending it decreased the prison population in Indiana as elsewhere.

The Prohibition Law, however, did more than all other local influences combined, to stop the stream of admissions to these institutions.

There used to be an average of more than a thousand plain drunks sent to jail in Indiana every month. The present average is from 200 to 300 a month. The table shows that for sixteen years prior to 1918, when the prohibition law was passed, an average of 36,400 persons was admitted to the county jails annually. The reduction is 39%. The greatest number of admissions in any one year in the period of twenty years was 45,750 in 1915. There were 24,984 in 1921. This was 11,416 fewer than the average from 1902 to 1917."

Testimony of Indiana Judge and of Miss Elliott of Woman's Prison

Judge James A. Collins, of the Criminal Court in Indianapolis, says:

"In the four years 1910 to 1914 when the saloon was at its height, about 10,000 men and women answered the roll call as 'drunks'.

"Another 10,000 for offenses committed while under the influence of liquor.

"Another 10,000 for delinquency caused primarily by liquor. Prohibition has brought about the practical elimination of these cases."

Miss Elliott of the Woman's Prison says:

Average attendance month of September, 1917	226
Average attendance month of September, 1918	114
Average attendance month of September, 1919	93
Average attendance month of September, 1920	78
Average attendance month of September, 1921	99

Neglect of children and "joy riding" principal causes of increase in 1921. Nothing ever helped so much as prohibition. Out of 100 cases in succession the original cause of 95 was liquor. One woman committed 23 times, seen on the street recently, reported having just deposited several hundred dollars in the bank and said she was "not drinking now and had money."

The Marion County Workhouse, Indianapolis, Ind. This institution was closed as t direct result of the operation of the prohibitory law, thus saving the county over $20,00

BEFORE AND AFTER PROHIBITION IN THE FAMILIES O DRINKERS

Incidents from the Experiences of Visiting Nurses

(Sent by Alma C. Haupt, Superintendent of The Visiting Nurse Association of Minneapolis

One family, consisting of father, mother, and five children, had been known to the visiting nurses for a number of years. The father spent most of his time in the workhouse. When out, he worked just long enough to go back in again. The mother did day work and cared for her five children as best she could. On one visit to the home the nurse found the mother in bed. She volunteered no information as to her injury, but said she had severe pains in her leg. Twins, aged three, were in the kitchen helping themselves to oatmeal on the stove. An older child said that the father had pushed the mother downstairs and thrown a chair at her. On examination the mother's leg was found to be broken at the ankle, also the bones of the thigh. She was sent to the hospital and the children were placed in the care of the Children's Protective Society. The father, as usual, went back to the workhouse.

The family was not heard from for several months. Our next visit was about a year ago when the nurse was called to the home to see one of the children. The first thing that caught her eye on entering was a large diploma from the School of Chiropractics. The father now has an office downtown and the mother when last seen was wearing a fur coat.

Although Mr. H. had steady employment, he had always been dependent on charity. He was intoxicated most of the time. The four children were without necessary food and clothing. The man and woman quarreled constantly. At one time, when his wife was seriously ill, she refused to go to the hospital because of a previous experience when she found on her return that her husband had neglected the family, had moved into a house with colored people and claimed to have had illicit relations with them.

After prohibition came into effect the visiting nurse had occasion to call again on the family. She found the home in a better locality and cleaner; the man was supporting the family under the supervision of a social agency; the man and woman did not quarrel in the presence of the nurse as before; the family had enough food; the children were cleaner and better dressed; the woman seemed to take more interest in the home a had made preparations for the expect baby, something she had never done f the other children. The visiting nurs have seen the man several times recent but never intoxicated.

Mr. L. had been drinking heavily f years. He would go on periodic spre at which times he would be violent, bre up the furniture, and drive his wife a children out of doors. There was an o barn in the neighborhood where th spent two or three days and nights a time shivering in the cold and not d ing to come out. The wife was not we but had to take in washing to suppo the family as often the husband's entl pay check would go for drink. Becau of the disgrace, she struggled on f years without appealing to the auth ities.

After prohibition came the husband w very sullen for two months. After th he straightened up and became dece to the family. He worked and paid t bills, and when Saturday evening ca he would clean up and tell his wife hurry and get the supper dishes wash so they could all go to a show. When t nurse saw Mrs. L. she was still taki in some washing to help her husba "catch up", she said. She was very hap and said that though she was told th now saloons were out of business, livi was high and taxes soaring, she felt s would gladly give $5.00 extra and take washing to earn it to have this gr change in her family. She knew oth drunkards' wives would do the same.

The head of the S. family was a hea drinker. Mrs. S. said a day had n passed since they were married, 16 ye ago, that he had not come home dru After prohibition he did not drink dur the week, but on Saturday after be paid he would come home drunk. would drink extractions, moonshine, anything he could get. Even so, the w thought it better to have it only onc week than every night.

Mobilize a Million Members

CONTINUE THE DRIVE DURING THE SUMMER

IOWA W. C. T. U. TO HAVE SUMMER MEMBERSHIP DRIVE TO BEGIN JUNE 9 WITH FLOWER MISSION DAY MEETING AND CLOSE JULY FOURTH WITH A PATRIOTIC GATHERING

On June 9, a Summer Membership Drive of the Iowa W. C. T. U. is to be inaugurated by rousing parlor meetings held by all the local unions of the state, with invited guests. Stirring addresses showing the activity of the opponents of prohibition, and the distribution of literature, will help to get the campaign under way. Members will pledge service three hours for each of the three weeks, with three new members to be gained as the minimum objective. The state W. C. T. U. president offers a prize to the woman who secures the largest number of members this year. The campaign is to close with public patriotic meetings the day or the Sunday previous to the Fourth, at which time an effort will be made to get the "Star in the Window" poster in every window of every town.

MATERIAL

To every local union that is making systematic plans for the membership campaign the state will send two membership leaflets and one or more on beer and wine to be given out by workers. Members are urged to familiarize themselves with the leaflet "The A. A. P. A.—The W. C. T. U.," giving in parallel columns the purpose and plans of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and those of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. "Every community must be reached with the TRUTH if we are to overcome the ERROR of the wets."

MONEY

An appeal is made for funds to buy literature. "We ought to spend thousands of dollars this summer to create reverence-for-law sentiment," urges the state W. C. T. U. president. "We can do nothing without the oil—money—to lubricate the wheels and make them go round. We cannot hire workers (as do the antis) but we can send out the printed word. Twenty-five cents per member is asked from the local unions to finance this work of distributing literature."

Three Rolls of Honor are to appear from month to month in the state paper: (1) Trio team subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. (2) Names of unions sending contributions for special funds. (3) Unions trebling their membership.

Every morning at eight o'clock at the state W. C. T. U. headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa, there will be a special season of prayer for the work and workers. At that hour the members in every city, town and village will join their hearts in prayer for the triumph of the prohibition cause.

Help Wanted

In the "Help Wanted" column in the *Daily Northwestern* of Oshkosh, Wis., March 20, 1922, appears this advertisement:

WANTED—Men and women who are real organizers to organize branch offices and campaigns in every county in the state. Only those who think the Volstead Act is an imposition on the American people need apply. Citizens Liberty League, Mrs. M. Roller, General Secretary, 636 M. & M. Bank Bldg., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Women who are "real organizers" to volunteer to organize unions and secure new members to established unions in every city in the United States. Only those who believe that traffic in alcoholic beverages of any kind is a menace to the health, happiness and general welfare of the nation need apply. For further information apply to nearest W. C. T. U. headquarters.

Get the Co-Operation of the Ministers

Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, once said: "Our ministers ought to urge upon the young women in their churches the duty of connecting themselves with the efficient W. C. T. U. organization——There are few things that we can do that will better or farther advance our holy cause than to make the local organization of the W. C. T. U. large and vigorous. This plan will give us a corps of local helpers always ready for action when any crisis comes in any particular community."

Rev. Harry Adams Hersey, pastor of the St. John's Universalist Church of Muncie, Ind., made the following appeal, a few weeks ago, in the church bulletin: "It is my most earnest and fervent wish that every woman in St. John's Universalist Church join the W. C. T. U. Every woman who is not a member should join this week."

Plan a Dues Collecting Contest

Considerable interest and much real good can be brought about by having a Dues Collecting Contest, says the *Oklahoma Messenger*. Go over your present and past membership as far back as your records will go. Divide these names into two groups. Divide your present active membership into two teams. Start them out on a Dues Collecting Campaign. The team collecting their list of dues first, or those collecting the greatest number of dues, should be entertained in some way by the other team. The details can be worked out to meet the conditions in a community. The names of the present active members, as far as their own personal dues are concerned, should be assigned to the team of which they are members.

Indiana W. C. T. U. Out for 15,000 Women

"I am mailing 500 letters today. Indiana must have 15,000 women this month," writes the president of the Indiana W. C. T. U. "We are making a thorough canvass for enlistments. One county reports 200 new members."

National Organizer Wins Many New Members

New unions and new members in generous number was the result of Mrs. Ida D. Van Valkenburgh's ten weeks' tour of Mississippi. New unions were organized at eight centers, one Y. P. B., and one L. T. L. and a gain of 244 new members, 80 state members, 16 Y. P. B. members, 52 L. T. L. (colored members), was made.

More Important Than New Clothes

"Something to stir the righteous indignation of good citizens," writes Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., "is the propaganda for beer and wine, which is being circulated in our state through a so-called 'Go-to-Church' publication. What are we doing to overcome the influence of the enemy? Numbers will count and my faith in Colorado white ribboners makes me believe that every one who reads this paper will decide that just now it is more important to enlist dry women and men as members of the W. C. T. U. than to clean house, make new clothes or entertain friends. Do a little work at this crucial time for God and future generations."

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

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Evanston, Illinois, June 8, 1922

Are your local newspapers re-publishing the benefits of prohibition as they appear in print, from week to week, in THE UNION SIGNAL? The only way to clear the atmosphere of falsehood is to permeate it with truth.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is getting the attention of the people by the distribution of its literature. What is your local union doing to refute the specious arguments of our opponents? W. C. T. U. leaflets on beer and wine and UNION SIGNALS should be used liberally in community centers, waiting stations, rest rooms. Let the people have the TRUTH about prohibition.

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

Minnesota—June 19
Maine—June 20
North Dakota—June 28
Texas—July 22—August 26
Kansas—August 1
Missouri—August 1
Oklahoma—August 1
Virginia—August 1
West Virginia—August 1
Kentucky—August 5
Alabama—August 8
Arkansas—August 8
Ohio—August 8
Wyoming—August 8
Mississippi—August 15
Nebraska—August 18
Idaho—August 22
California—August 29
Montana—August 29

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

"Serve America; Support the Constitution"

Word comes to us of the new method adopted by the wets to spread their propaganda along state and national highways. There are being used on the windshields of autos red-white-and-blue squares, bearing the words, "Personal Liberty." Let us seize upon the idea of our "personal liberty" friends and place on autos our white star on the blue field, with the words, "Serve America; Support the Constitution." It might be helpful, moreover, to divide the unions into groups of twos or threes and canvass the town, "tagging" all autos.

The "Serve America" card can also be used in holiday parades, etc.

Let's Go, White Ribboners!

"Before and After Taking"

For a concrete example of what is being accomplished by Americanization work, we need only refer to the illustrations which adorn our cover page this week. One of the "good fairies" who bring about such wonderful transformations is Mrs. L. H. Lowe, in charge of Americanization activities for the W. C. T. U. of Englewood, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. Assisted by a strong corps of workers from this organization of over five hundred consecrated women, Mrs. Lowe has been holding classes among the Mexican women who live in box cars down by the railroad tracks in South Chicago. Here, these women are being taught American customs, manners and mode of dress.

The first interior shows a home where American ways are just being introduced. These people speak only a word or two of English. The very neat home is that of Signora Marguerita Garcia, and her husband, with one boarder. Mrs. Garcia, a very good student, is rapidly learning English, and acquiring at the same time far more than a vocabulary.

DOES IT PAY?

Why Not Legalize Beer?

"I never drank a glass of beer in my life and I never expect to," remarks the eminently respectable citizen, "but I am wondering if perhaps the modification of the Volstead law to permit the return of beer may not be the solution of the problem. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment presents some plausible arguments. For instance, it says that a four per cent beer is non-intoxicating. Why not revise the definition of intoxicating liquors in the Volstead Act?"

Let an internationally known authority on brewing, Dr. Max Henius, for many years head of the Wahl & Henius Institute for Brewmasters of Chicago, answer: "It is utterly impossible by amending the Volstead Act to permit manufacture and the sale of beer and wine, as it is a recognized fact that wine is intoxicating and beer over three per cent may be," he is quoted in the Chicago press as saying. "The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. In order to have wine and beer restored to their former status, it would be necessary to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment."

"But," says the eminently respectable citizen, "the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment insists there will be no return of the saloon and the unspeakable conditions which went with it." This statement sounds well, but when one recalls that "beer was the saloon," that seven-eighths of the saloons were brewery-owned and the alcoholic liquor dispensed therefrom was more than 90 per cent lager beer, the force of the assertion is weakened, and one also recalls the products of the old-time bar room, the bums and booze fighters, who built up the fortunes of the millionaire brewers.

"But a modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the traffic in beer would bring in a billion dollars of revenue to Uncle Sam," suggests the eminently respectable citizen. Let Andrew J. Volstead, member of Congress and author of the Law Enforcement Code, answer that question.

"Most of the states have prohibition laws today that could not be repealed," says Mr. Volstead. "Without the consent of the state, beer and wine could not be sold, despite anything that Congress could do. Without open sale in the states no substantial tax could be collected.

"The following fourteen states forbid the sale of beer and wine whether or not they have any alcohol in them: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington. That also, is true of the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia.

"The following twenty-two states forbid the sale of any beer or wine that has more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming; so do local option laws in Maryland. In Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, the laws provide that the definition in the national prohibition act shall govern.

"The following states, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Texas, allow the sale of beer and wine containing one per cent of alcohol. California and Maryland are the only states that have no law on the subject."

If the above statements do not throw sufficient light on the undesirability of a return of the beer regime, inquirers are respectfully referred to a certain report of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee on the breweries and anti-American propaganda (given publicity during the war), showing the unprincipled, unpatriotic and reprehensible conduct of the brewers of America in connection with the war.

PITHY PROHIBITION PARAGRAPHS

THE HOME BREW FAD IS RAPIDLY PASSING, according to Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes. Most people find it impossible to make two batches of beer alike, it makes a lot of work, frequently it spoils, and occasionally it blows up in the bottles, or in the cask, and fills the house with disagreeable odors. After a few unhappy experiences the home brewer gives up in disgust.

CHOCOLATE COATED CANDY FILLED WITH LIQUOR is said to be sold in some of the larger cities. Prohibition agents are making a searching investigation for such sweet-meats.

FIVE DISTILLERS ARE TO BE PUT OUT OF BUSINESS in Kentucky and Pennsylvania, it is reported, because of conspiracies to defraud the government through forged liquor withdrawal permits. Prompt action by prohibition agents stopped shipments to New York.

A BILLIARD ROOM PROPRIETOR SAYS THAT HE DOES A BETTER BUSINESS THAN EVER BEFORE, although he sold whisky at his bar for fifteen years. "I stopped cold when prohibition went into effect," he is reported to have said. "Most of these fellows who denounce it do so just to agree with some loud-talking fellow, but they do not speak that way at home. I will lay even money that if it comes to a vote, New York City will go for prohibition."

ASSUMING THAT THERE IS AN INCREASE IN CRIME, as some papers would lead us to think (though, of course, we don't believe it; we pin our faith to statistics), why fasten the blame on prohibition? Dr. Frank Crane tells us that the increase is quite as marked in other countries, where the sale of alcohol is allowed, as it is in America, where it is forbidden; that crime statistics for France show that in the year 1919 there were 4,919 crimes committed throughout the country, and 5,149 in 1920. "The Night Clubs of London are far worse in their immorality than the bootleg joints of New York or Chicago," he asserts, according to the Des Moines (Ia.) *Capital*. "A reporter on the London *Daily Mail*, investigating these clubs, said, 'We cannot afford to laugh at the United States.' He describes the many revolting underground resorts which he discovered and demonstrates that the tendency to this sort of crime is not lessened by the fact that alcoholic liquors can be secured in respectable places."

ADVOCATES OF THE "PERSONAL LIBERTY" SLOGAN WOULD NOT WAIT EVEN TO HEAR MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS of the American Federation of Labor, scheduled to speak in Madison Square Garden, New York City, at a recent meeting of the New York division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, we are told by the *Christian Science Monitor*. Before the program was half finished, the hearers began to wend their way out of the hall. They had evidently had more than enough of their own meeting.

FIVE DRINKING PLACES FOR FOLKS BUT NONE FOR ANIMALS was once the record of Delhi, New York, according to Mrs. Ruth Brehme, winner in the New York *American's* contest on the effects of prohibition. There was also a rickety jail that never lacked boarders. Its justices of the peace were busy; its poor-master busier. It was a lawyer's paradise. The various court sessions were so long that they nearly over-lapped. That was in wet days. Now it's different. Business booms, the jail is often tenantless, "poor-master" is an obsolete term, a solitary justice plays Rip Van Winkle, and a lawyer is hard to find. "There is a place or two where a horse or a long-legged dog can drink—that's all."

PERMISSION TO SUBSTITUTE A GLASS OF WATER FOR THE CUSTOMARY WINE drunk on the occasion of the "call" to the Inner Temple, was obtained, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*, by Miss Ivy Williams, a teetotaler, and the first woman to be admitted to the English bar.

Child Welfare from the Standpoint of the Brewer

Are the temperance forces of your community watching all the conditions that have to do with the children and young people in general, lest the training they have had along temperance lines should be undermined by liquor proponents? You may think there is no danger of such a calamity, but how, if the next generation does not learn to drink, will there be any hope for the future of the traffic? That the success which has been attained in the past through scientific temperance instruction in the schools of America has been noted by the enemy in England, and plans laid to prevent teaching of similar nature, may readily be seen in the following statement recently made by the *Brewers' Journal* to its British readers:

"Every year tens of thousands of our young people attain maturity. Few of them nowadays will have escaped the influence of teetotal propaganda, at any rate in some period of their youth. Half-truths as to the deleterious effect of alcohol when taken in excess will have been represented to them as applying to the moderate consumption of alcohol also.

"If the majority of our people, and the rising generation in particular, are not to become alcohol consumers, we may indeed ask, 'What's in a name?' The finest product, backed by the most famous name, will not induce a person to take a glass of beer or spirits who has permanently adopted total abstinence as his creed."

While this may be excellent testimony as to the value of temperance propaganda and what has thereby been accomplished, it also warns us to continue to be on our guard. And that, in the last analysis, the issue rests with the new generation is seen by the brewers, for the article bids the "Trade" remember that—

"It is not the beer drinker but the potential beer drinker that our opponents are most concerned with. It is the uprising generations that the teetotal party wish to enlist on their side."

Scientific Temperance Instruction, Child Welfare and Loyal Temperance Legion work all provide ways of circumventing the enemy. These departments must be emphasized more, rather than less. Are the schools of your city or village devoting time to teaching the truths concerning alcohol, or are they, under the necessity of including so many things in the curriculum, letting this important topic be passed by with little attention? Have you an L. T. L. and if so, are you laying the whole burden on one faithful soul, or is each member of the union doing her bit? Is your union stressing the department of Child Welfare, remembering the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement will do more for the children than for anyone else, or are you saying, "We have no one to take up the work"?

Remember: "It is the uprising generation" that we MUST enlist in the prohibition ranks.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Shew me thy ways, O Lord: teach me thy paths. Let integrity and uprightness preserve me: for I wait on thee.—*Psalm 25:4, 21.*

It Is Sacrifice That Makes All Deeds Effective

There is money and money. We are told that "a pound's a pound whoever gives it," whether Dives, who is burdened with abundance, or a widow, who is surrendering her all. "A pound's a pound whoever gives it." I have come to regard such speech as the most perilous and deadly nonsense. A pound may be a pound, whoever gives it, if you are only going to build a stable; but a pound may greatly differ from another pound if you are going to build the city of God. In these realms material gifts become shrines, and they may be full or empty of mystic spiritual power. I have come to believe that, if a spiritual presence can tenant a material body, it is not incredible that a spiritual influence can accompany a material gift. In these realms of character the giver determines the momentum of his gift. If there be sacrifice in the giver there will be spiritual power in the gift. I believe that all our offerings—of strength, or time, or money—have their virtue conditioned by the sacrifice which gave them birth. And, therefore, by this reasoning, the poor widow may give more than Dives; the lesser gift may be more effective than the greater.

—Rev. J. H. Jowett.

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

June 9—Flower Mission Day (Birthday of Jennie Cassday)
July 4—National Independence Day (Birthday of Mary H. Hunt)

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

The Bellevue-Stratford, Broad and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, is located in the center of the city, convenient to the leading stores, theaters, and railroads, and will be the headquarters of the World's W. C. T. U. Executive Committee and as many delegates and visitors as can be accommodated. Personal application must be made direct to the hotel. Rates are quoted as follows:

Single rooms without bath, $4 and $6 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person.)

Single rooms with bath, $5 and $6 per day (inside). (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person.)

Single rooms with bath, outside, $7 to $9 per day.

Double room and bath (with outlook), $9 to $11 per day.

Room with twin beds and bath (open court), $8 and $9 per day.

Large double room with twin beds and bath, $10 to $13 per day.

Two rooms and intervening bath on open court (two persons), $9 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person in room.)

Two outside rooms with intervening bath (two persons), $13 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person in room.)

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

Adelphia Hotel
13th and Chestnut Streets

Single room with bath, $4 to $6 per day (European plan).
Double room with bath, $8 and $10 per day (E).

Aldine Hotel
19th and Chestnut Streets

Single room without bath, $2.50 to $3 per day (E).
Single room with bath, $4 to $5 per day (European plan).
Double room without bath, $3.50 to $4 per day (E).
Double room with bath, $6 to $7 per day (E).
American plan, $3.50 per day per person in addition to room.

Belgravia Hotel
1811 Chestnut Street

Single room with bath $5 (E); $8 (A).
Double room with bath $7 (E); $13 (A).
Two rooms with bath, two persons $8 to $10 (E); $14 to $18 (A).

The Blenheim
17th and Chestnut Streets

Single room, $4 to $5.
Double room, $7 to $10.

Hotel Colonial
11th and Spruce Streets

Single room with bath, one person, $4 (E), $7 (A); two persons, $5 (E), $11.50 (A); three persons $7 (E), $16 (A).
Double room with bath, one person, $6 (E), $9 (A); two persons $7.50 (E), $13.50 (A); three persons $9 (E), $18 (A.)

Hotel Colonnade
15th and Chestnut Streets

Single room without bath, $2 to $5 (E).
Double room without bath, $4 to $7 (E).
Single room with bath, $3 to $6 (E).
Double room with bath, $5 to $12 (E).

Greens Hotel
8th and Chestnut streets

Single room with bath, $3.50 (E.)
Single room without bath, $2 (E.)
Double room without bath, $3.50 to $4 (E).
Double room with bath, $4 to $5 (E).

The Longacre
Walnut Street west of Broad

Single room with bath, $3.50 up (E).
Double room with bath, $5 up (E).
Parlor, bedroom, and bath, $6 to $8 (E) (two persons).

Hotel Lorraine
Broad and Fairmount Avenue

Single room with running hot and cold water, $2.50 (E).
Double room with running hot and cold water, $4 (E).
Single room with bath, $3 to $4 (E).
Double room with bath, $5 to $6 (E).
Parlor, bedroom, and bath, one person, $6.50 to $8 (E).
Parlor, bedroom, and bath, two persons, $8 to $10 (E).

Majestic Hotel
Broad and Girard Avenue

Single room with hot and cold running water, $2.50 (E).
Double room with hot and cold running water, $4 (E).
Single room with bath, $3.50 to $7 (E).
Double room with bath, $5 to $8 (E).

Rittenhouse Hotel
22nd and Chestnut Streets

Single room with bath, $4 (E).
Double room with bath, $6 (E).
Double room without bath, $3.50 to $4 (E).
Single room without bath, $2.50 to $3 (E).
Room with bath and twin beds $7 (E).

Ritz Carlton Hotel
Broad and Walnut Streets

Single room with bath, one person, $ to $7 (E).
Double room with bath, two persons $10 (E).

St. James Hotel
13th and Walnut Streets

Single room with bath $3.50 to $5 (E
Single room without bath $3 to $4 (E
Double room without bath $4 to $6 (E
Double room with bath $5 to $7 (E

The Stenton
Broad and Spruce

Single room without bath, $3 to $3.5 (E).
Double room without bath, $5 to $6 (E
Double room with bath, $7 to $8 (E
Single room with bath, $4 to $5 (E
Suites (two rooms with bath), $12 t $15.

The Normandie
36th and Chestnut Streets

Single room with bath, $3. (E).
Double room with bath, $5.
Single room without bath, $2.
Double room without bath, $3.

Hotel Walton
Broad and Locust Streets

Single room without bath, $3 (E).
Double room without bath, $4 to $5 (E
Double room with bath, $5 to 7 (E).
Single room with bath, $3 to $5 (E).

Y. W. C. A.
18th and Arch Streets

Single rooms, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per da
Double rooms, $2 per day.

League Branch Y. W. C. A.
1222 Locust Street

Room without bath, $2.
Room with bath, $3.
(Two in room, $1 extra).

Young Friends Association
15th and Race Streets

Single room, $1.50.
Double room, $2.50; with bath $4.50

COLORED PERSONS

Hotel Dale
Broad and Catherine Streets

Single room, $1 to $3.
Double room, $2 to $6 (E).

Baltimore House
1431 Lombard Street

Rooms, $2 to $3 (E).
Boarding houses, $1.

"That City O'er the Sea"

This beautiful song grips. It is simp great. It and three other fine ones for cents. Four lots of the four songs f only 25 cents, or make it 35 cents and the four lots we will add the fine patriot sheet song, "The U. S. A. for me."

L. L. PICKETT,
Dept. B Wilmore, Kentucky.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

WHY I AM PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN

Maude B. Perkins, National General Y. P. B. Secretary

A few months ago there appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL an article by Orlando Fioretta, superintendent of Americanization for the Y. P. B. Federation of New York. Mr. Fioretta is a ministerial student in Lima Seminary where Miss Willard was at one time preceptress. His call to service came some six years ago when the Italian Y. P. B. of Niagara Falls was organized. When asked to speak at a state Y. P. B. convention he selected as his topic, "Why I am Proud to Be an American." It is a subject worthy the consideration of every young man and young woman in America today. As we approach our national holiday, it is worth while to pause and review from its beginning our country's history. The struggles of the pioneers before the birth of our nation on July 4, 1776, the dauntless courage, the heroism, and the sacrifices of our forefathers, told in song and story, are among the classics of our age. The struggle to establish our nation may be ended but the struggle to uphold American ideals is the challenge to the young people of today. Just why *are* we proud to be Americans?

To the end that we may know what is in the minds of the members of the

An award of ten dollars will be made to the member of the Young People's Branch who submits the ten best reasons on "Why I am proud to be an American."

Young People's Branch, an award of ten dollars ($10.00) will be made to the Branch member who submits the ten best reasons on "*Why I Am Proud to Be an American*". The papers will be submitted to a committee of judges to select the one giving the best reasons. The articles must not be over two hundred fifty (250) words in length and should be in the hands of your national general secretary by August 1. Full name and address must appear on each paper.

The Fourth of July should be something more than a noisy celebration. Every sober minded individual must realize that these are perilous times—times when our country and her needs must have consideration. The question for us is not "Where may I have the best time?" but "Where may I best serve?"

As one scans the newspapers one is conscious that our lawyers give much time to the adjustments of legacies. Prohibition is our legacy and it must be settled before the Court of Public Opinion. How much time are we giving to the holding of our legacy? A noisy un-American minority is clamoring for the weakening of the Volstead Act. Who is to rule in America? A noisy minority, with an unmoral program, or a sober minded majority? In this crisis, we need the consecration, the enthusiasm, the energy and the courage of our young people. The Young People's Branch should initiate a sound program that will challenge every right minded young person in every community—a program of Americanism and Citizenship.

Many college students will be home during the summer. Make it a time for picnics, for poster hikes and for the more strenuous activities that appeal to young people. This may be in a sense, a vacation period, but let us make it a vacation period that shall count for the strengthening of the Volstead Act and the enforcement of National Constitutional Prohibition.

THE FINE ART OF BEING A CITIZEN

"Oh, dear, I haven't had a minute to look at my Citizenship lesson," wailed Madge Rogers, as she entered the room where the Young People's Branch was to meet. "I confidently counted on studying it on the train coming home from the office, but an acquaintance sat with me, and frittered away all that blessed hour in idle talk about the latest styles."

"Well, I never would prepare my lessons," remarked Jean Ingles quietly, "if I trusted to odd moments. With the very first chapter I started to get my family to discuss it at the dinner table. I saw no reason why we shouldn't chat about citizenship and the prohibition situation. So I began by teasing my big law student brother with puzzling questions concerning the Constitution, and of course that amused the high school lad and lassie who call me 'Big Sister,' and they'd get the book and read up in advance so as to show their learning. Mother has been so interested she started a class in the Woman's Club, and dad is just splendid in aiding and abetting me in making our tea-table talk what he calls, 'government gossip'. My young sister told me last night, with a great deal of pride, that she had received the highest mark in her Civics class because she had absorbed so much from these table discussions."

"I couldn't even attempt to match such a corking good story as that," commented Jane Comroy, "but I've a tale that may perhaps take second place. I'm one of those unfortunates, as you know, who is living away from home, and have to take at least two meals a day at a boarding house. You know the kind of talk at such places. It isn't always inspiring and sometimes it becomes caustic and supercritical, although the people at our boarding house are no worse nor better than the average, I imagine. Well, I was plain homesick for some worth-while talk, so one night I started in by asking a question or two on government matters as if I were densely ignorant, and it stimulated curiosity. A high school teacher and a theological student and a book-keeper began to be interested, and then I brought the 'Studies in Government' and tried them on the quiz at the end of the chapter, and will you believe it before we knew it we had turned that evening meal into a regular study class. Then, too, the chapter on the Eighteenth Amendment has given me a chance to fire a few shots for prohibition."

"That's great," approved Paul Roberts heartily. "But I've also a tale to unfold. As you all know, I am working in dad's foundry to learn the business from the bottom up. Most of the fellows don't know who I am, for I come down in overalls like the rest. I even take my lunch in a pail, and sit around and eat with them at the noon hour. To while away the period I started reading up on my 'Studies in Government,' in preparation for our class. One day while I was so engaged there came along a young Polander, who works near me, a fine young fellow who doesn't dream I am related to the boss. Smiling pleasantly, he asked, 'The little book good reading?' 'Dandy,' I replied heartily. 'Story?' he inquired curiously. 'No, all about how we run our government.' At this his face lighted and he said, 'That so? I like to read such book. I know not much English. Is it so hard?' I suggested, 'Suppose we read it together while we eat our lunch,' and we did, and I explained as we went along, and he takes to it as a fish to water. Then some of the other foreign chaps joined us, two of them had a pretty good education in their own lands; they are short on English but long on ambition, and when they found what we were doing they came over every day, until there's a whole bunch of us studying that little brown book and having a hilarious time over it. Some hot discussions we get into—in this international group—specially on the chapter on the Eighteenth Amendment. We're on that now. But the boys keep good natured and I've had a chance to get some ideas on the liquor and prohibition question over to them."

"Well, that certainly is a happy combination of Americanization and citizenship," said Professor Wood.

"Oh, don't call it by such high-sounding names," said Paul, flushing, "we're just a lot of fellows together. I can tell you I have learned as much or more from those overseas lads than I have given to them. And I've worked up an enthusiasm for this glorious old U. S. A. and its government."

The Morning After

Rosalind Scott Dunkin, National Director Publicity

When you wake up on Wednesday morning, November 7, your newspaper will tell you if the election has shown a strengthening of sentiment for or against a modification of the Eighteenth Amendment. Whether you are pleased with the result or disheartened, will depend upon the work you as an individual citizen contributed in the critical months before November 7.

There is no tomorrow when it comes to preparedness. It is now or never.

Publicity is one of the roads to prohibition success. Wherever the benefits of prohibition are published and people find out the high regard with which welfare, health, charitable, industrial and commercial leaders view the results of prohibition, a decidedly favorable reaction is noticeable.

Every W. C. T. U. woman should know the facts about prohibition and the beneficial results already widely recognized by representative mayors, bankers and other authorities. Opinions are not enough.

Watch your newspapers. Read them with a critical eye. If you don't like the newspapers as they are, change them! "Easier said than done", I hear you say. Not at all. Newspapers reflect in their editorial columns the ideas they believe to be popular. Don't blame an editor for what he prints if you never have written to him giving your side.

Editors are human beings just like other folks. They don't know what you are thinking about unless you tell them. Editors, being human, have about the usual percentage of virtues and vices. There isn't one editor in a hundred who would fight deliberately for something which he believed would injure his community. Your job is to put your side fairly and squarely up to the editor. Even if you register a complaint, that need not antagonize an editor. Wrap a

Mrs. R. S. Dunkin and son, William

smile around your words, then say your say with facts.

When you see a good story in the newspaper, when you are pleased with the presentation of some W. C. T. U. news, or something appeals to you as being for constructive community good, call the editor on the telephone and tell him about it. At least write him a postal card, if you haven't time for a letter.

If you feel that the newspapers are all wrong, that they are against you and then don't try to change conditions, don't blame the newspapers.

Do you think for one moment if an editor received fifty letters complaining about some misstatement in his paper, that he would fail to sit up and take notice? Not a bit of it. Only through the co-operative effort put forth by every woman doing her part, can we hope to achieve adequate, constructive, beneficial publicity.

The National W. C. T. U. publicity office is right on the job, ready to help in any way, but unless you do your part, all the publicity material sent out will be in vain.

Remember the morning of November 7. Now is the time for action.

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. ELLA B. WRIGHT, of Greensburg, Indiana. Deeply interested in philanthropic and reform work, Mrs. Wright was a leader in W. C. T. U. activities throughout the state. A delegate in 1920 to the World's W. C. T. U. convention, she was one of a group from the American delegation to lay a wreath on the statue of Lincoln in Edinburgh, Scotland. Mrs. Wright was an exemplification of the Christian woman at work in the world, spending her life in serving others.

MRS. BELLE EASTON, for twenty-five years identified with W. C. T. U. work and for the past ten years president of the Covington (Ky.), union. Prominent in many other organizations and in church circles, Mrs. Easton will be greatly missed by her comrades.

MR. GUSTAVE HAFLINGER of Maspeth, N. Y., oldest honorary member of the local union, of which his wife has for thirty years been vice-president. Beginning in 1903, Mr. Haflinger, with two or three exceptions, each year attended the state convention. He was for forty years superintendent of the Maspeth M. E. Sunday School, and in his passing the community, church and Sunday School suffer a distinct loss.

New Patriotic Stickers

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE THEM

HERE ARE THE TEXTS:

The 100 Per Cent American Respects and Obeys His Country's Laws.

Without Reverence for Law Nations Perish.

Prohibition Does Not Make Law Breakers, it Simply Reveals Them.

Obedience to Law is an Essential Element in Patriotism.

These stickers are of different colors and shapes. Use them wherever stickers can be used, on packages, letters, etc. Price, per 100, 25 cents, of one kind, or assorted.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

Gift for "Shut-Ins" and Libraries

The charmingly told story of the Life of Jennie Casseday, the Founder of the Flower Mission Work. By Fannie Casseday Duncan. Beautifully bound in Art Board Covers. Illustrated. Price, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

UNIONS AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Helps for the Continuation Membership Drive

NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!

Membership Leaflets. Attractive! Informing!! Winning!!!

Illustrated in Colors

Order largely. Distribute wisely. Expect the Harvest.

LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.

Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.

Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

MATCH THE A. A. P. A.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page

Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of leaflets and prices. Each leaflet a winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.

Be a Million-aire.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Declaration of Principles.

Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.

Recruiting for Membership.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.

Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

MEMBERSHIP POSTERS

Sound the Jubilee (The Challenge of the Trumpeter). Price, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Forge a Chain.

Guard Their Future.

Price, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

Helps for June and July Topical Programs

(All leaflets 2 cents except as otherwise noted)

LEAFLETS:

Five Little Glimpses of Anna A. Gordon. Per dozen, 20 cents.

Biographic Sketch, Anna A. Gordon. Per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

The Constitution of the United States. Per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Madam Yajima, The Children's Friend. Per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 30 cents.

Madam Kaji Yajima—Her Peace Pilgrimage to America. Per copy, 3 cents; per 50, $1.00.

The Sphere of the Policewoman. Per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

A Community Program for Protective Work with Girls. Price, per copy, 3 cents; per 50, 75 cents.

A Little Girl Who Became Famous.
The Open Air Pavilion a Substitute for the Saloon.
The Show "For Men Only".
The Need of the Immigrant Woman.
Americanization—Its Meaning.
Prohibition in Grand Rapids.
Prohibition Once Derided Now Extolled.
Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The Immigrant's Contribution.
The American's Creed and Salute to the Flag.
Americanization Everybody's Problem.
Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Beer and Wine!

SHALL THEY COME BACK? JUDGE OF THEIR MERITS

(All leaflets 2 cents, unless otherwise noted)

Beer and Home Brew.
Wine as a Cause of Alcoholism.
Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism.
Behind the Bars for Life.
Beer Is Drunk for Its Alcohol.
He Was Not Drunk But—
Primary Lesson on Beer.
Alcohol an Ally of Pneumonia.
When Is a Man Intoxicated.
As Others Heard Him.
Truth About Beer.
Disease and Degeneracy the Heritage of Drinkers' Offspring.
Beware—Wine.
The Soldiers' Opinion of Alcohol.
Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Wine—What Is It?
Beer Quantities of Alcohol Injurious.
The Persistent Beer Fallacy.
Dangers in the Use of Fermented Drinks.
Is Beer Intoxicating?
Pre-Natal Effects of Alcohol.
Is the Moderate Drinker a Safe Citizen?
Are Beer and Wine Harmless?
Teachings of the Divine Saviour Concerning Wine.
Drinking to Avoid Drunkenness Is Not the Whole Story.
Man or Beer?
A New Basis for Estimating the Effect of Alcohol.
A Story of Root Beer.
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.
Blackboard Exercise—Prohibition In the United States.
Wine.
Price, per copy, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

An Unasked-for Offering

(Mrs.) Azuba Jones

Recently reading in THE UNION SIGNAL an article by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor entitled "Catch the Vision," I find this statement: "If we win our million members by 1924, those who go out to speak should not have to ask for money—but for members only." This reminds me of an incident during a campaign for members in the eastern part of our state (Pa.) which further proves that the monetary phase of a campaign is not the most important, and that God will surely reward faithful, honest effort, not according to our faith, but according to His riches in glory. The speaker was engaged for two weeks to secure new members and organize new unions. Appointments had been secured in the largest churches, some of them granting such privilege for the first time to a woman speaker. Money was not to be mentioned, nor new members solicited, for those who had charge of the campaign valued the privilege of presenting our work above securing members or money, but where we were well organized we made a plea for both. At one of the institutes held, during luncheon a newly gained member told the speaker of the sum of seventy-five dollars she and her sister were saving for other purposes. Having heard, on Sabbath morning, of the wonderful work of our organization, they had decided to give two-thirds of the amount to the W. C. T. U. This sum was most gratefully accepted and forwarded to the state treasurer to procure two state life member certificates for the sisters. Finally, the other third was deposited that very day in the county treasury to carry on the work at home. Thus, at the close of the campaign, the speaker was enabled to submit a splendid report of $155 raised, three new unions and an L. T. L. with twenty-five members organized, ten subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, nineteen to *The Young Crusader* and six to the state *Bulletin* secured, and 134 new members gained.

Continue the Drive During the Summer

(Continued from Page Seven)

York (Pa.) W. C. T. U. Adds Forty Names to Roll

Frances E. Willard W. C. T. U. of York, Pennsylvania, recently celebrated its ninth anniversary with a most interesting and entertaining program in charge of Mrs. C. L. Jones, president, who has served in that capacity since the union was first organized. As a token of appreciation of her faithful work, she was presented with ten dollars in gold. During the evening forty-two names were proposed for membership, bringing the total up to 295.

Press Publicity Helps Membership Drive

The *Atlanta* (Ga.) *Constitution* of May 14 gave over a page to an illustrated article on "The W. C. T. U. as Organized Mother Love." It was written by Mrs. August Burghard, state W. C. T. U. director of Publicity, and the pictures, which occupied two-thirds of the page, showed family groups of prominent Georgia white ribboners, conspicuous among them Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, with one of her daughters and three grandchildren. Persuade *your* newspaper to publish an article about the W. C. T. U. It will help you to gain new members.

The best booze cartoon ever printed showed a quart bottle of whisky on a table, at which sat a young man writing: "Twenty years from now, I promise to pay John Barleycorn the lion's share of my health and potential earning power, also years of my life."

Prohibition may have as many holes as a sieve. But it has accomplished one thing: Fewer people are mortgaging their future over to John Barleycorn.

—*Youngstown* (Ohio) *Telegram.*

EVERYDAY FLAVORS

The profit in the pleasant work of distributing EveryDay Flavors is liberal. The best feature, however, is the invaluable good which can be accomplished for temperance in replacing alcoholic extracts with pure, wholesome, non-alcoholic, liquid food flavorings.

Write today for our offer to Unions.

The unusual quality of EveryDay Flavors assures you of permanent customers. Get started and watch the results.

EVERYDAY PRODUCTS CO., INC.,
110 S. Elizabeth St.,
Lima, Ohio.

W. C. T. U. Novelties Pleasing and Attractive

W. C. T. U. Paper Napkins. For Luncheons, Picnics, Porch, Beach and Auto Parties, Church Dinners, etc. Heavy crepe paper in three designs; white and gold, white and violet, and white and pink. W. C. T. U. Monogram in gold. Price, per 25, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

White Ribbon Place Cards. For W. C. T. U. Banquets, Luncheons, Picnics and Dinners. Neatly designed bow on bristol card with letters W. C. T. U. Price, per dozen 20 cents; per 50, 75 cents; per 100, $1.25.

NEW

Sanitary Drinking Cups. Stamped with White Ribbon Emblem and Appropriate Inscription. Price, per 100, 75 cents; per 50, 40 cents.

W. C. T. U. Monogram Seals. Wreath of Trailing Arbutus in colors. Price, per package of 50 seals, 15 cents.

Gavels. Made of wood from tree planted by Miss Willard in Rest Cottage yard. Price, $1.50.

RIGHT FROM JERUSALEM

Pearl Bow Pin. With letters W. C. T. U. Price, 35 cents, each.

Verses of Cheer. Twelve choice selections of verse, on sepia cards, envelope size, suitable for friends or shut-ins. Price, 10 cents.

Comfort Powders. Scripture verses wrapped in colored tissue paper and neatly packed in a pretty box. Thirty "powders." "Take one every morning!" Suitable gift for a shut-in friend, a traveller, or some one in trouble or affliction. Price, per box, 30 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Introducing—

ASTRA

Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors

to the W. C. T. U. and Church Societies

Does your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your church society need money? If so kindly note the following. We have decided as an advertising medium to place our Astra Non-Alcoholic Pure Food Flavors on the market thru these agencies and for every gross placed in this manner your local branch of the W. C. T. U. or your society can net $36.00. Astra is the highest grade line of this kind on the market today. Our goods come to you absolutely guaranteed; you try them before you pay. It will pay you to investigate our proposition. Why not allow us to submit samples and our liberal offer in detail?

MURRAY MANUFACTURING CO.

WICHITA, KANSAS

360 E. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed.

DAISY FLY KILLER at your dealer or 5 by EXPRESS, prepaid, $1.25.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good.

Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.

MAJOR MFG. CO., NEW YORK

The "Money Earning Plan"

EARN MONEY FOR YOUR UNION, CHURCH, SOCIETY OR SCHOOL

For details write to

CHAS. R. DAVIS

184 Ward St.,

NEWTON CENTER, 59, MASS.

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepfather come for a visit. Admitting to her mother that she has yielded to her husband's insistence that she drink, she is told that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again. At a small dinner she meets Bertram Harford, who has been transferred to Seraneb. He encourages her to resist the appetite which has been held in check during her mother's visit, but it is roused by the fermented wine at communion, and only the refusal of Divan Singh to let her have liquor keeps her from being again overcome. Bertram Harford, hurt by a servant he had dismissed, is taken to Dr. Scott's hospital. While convalescing he talks to the doctor, and finds they have much in common. A summons from Angela interrupts them. The doctor finds Angela ill and depressed, and at her request asks Fortescue to help his wife to resist her craving for liquor. Instead, he dismisses the doctor.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

Angela was deeply grieved by the turn of events, and she resented her husband's interference greatly. Her revived affection died down. She drooped as the heat increased, refused to go to any party, though occasionally she went to look at the tennis playing when Harford was there.

"Why do you never ask Mr. Harford to dinner?" she asked her husband.

"I hate the fellow! He is such a prig!"

"Indeed, he is not. I like him, so may I invite him?"

"No. Be good enough to obey me, Angela, and drop his acquaintance."

Her eyes flashed. "I shall not promise!"

"You will not? Then I shall send you away; it is getting too hot for your health. I have had a letter from Mrs. Carlyle: she offers us half her house on the Mall at Mussoorie; I can't go till September, but you had better go on Saturday. I can take you then."

"Oh, Frank, no! Let me stay with you! please do! I don't want to live with Mrs. Carlyle." She went up and laid her hand on his arm.

"Well, if you promise not to see that chap, Harford."

"Yes, yes! I promise, Frank, but don't send me to Mrs. Carlyle."

"All my friends are taken from me," she muttered. She moped and refused to eat. The long days were spent alone. She declined daily in health. One morning early the Ayah rushed into Fortescue's room to say "Mem Sahiba" was dying.

He found her in a faint.

He sent for the Civil Surgeon; when he arrived Angela was struggling back to consciousness; her husband was trying to make her drink some whisky.

She clenched her teeth and pushed the liquor away.

"Don't distress her," said Colonel Green; "she is getting well."

Divan Singh was waiting with a glass of warm milk, and handed it to the doctor.

"Yes, this will do as well," he said. Angela drank a little, and was soon able to sit up.

"She requires some kind of stimulant, I am sure," said Fortescue. "Some of your favorite champagne, that's the thing for you, Angela!"

She shook her head. "Please, Colonel Green, give me medicine, not wine!"

"Well, let us see what we can do." He thought a while, then said, "There's a tonic called 'Virona'; I hear well of it; would you like to try that? It is a medicine, but it is rather expensive," he said, turning to Fortescue.

"Never mind; *my* wife needs it, that's enough."

The "Virona" came. Three times a day Angela had recourse to her medicine. Very soon she felt she must take it five times. She slept a great part of the day and seemed always drowsy. Her face became flushed and swollen. Kathleen Scott, meeting her out driving, stared at her in astonishment; immediately she became suspicious, and called, but was denied. "Mem Sahib is not at home, by the Sahib's orders."

"Tell me, Divan Singh" (for it was he who came to her), she said impulsively to the servant, "is Mem Sahib taking wine?"

"No, Miss Sahiba, I watch very close, she takes no wine."

"I'm very glad. Is Mem Sahib well?"

"Mem Sahib is going to Mussoorie with the Sahib on Saturday."

"Indeed! I hope she will keep well. Please tell her so, and say I wish to say goodbye."

Dr. Kathleen Scott sat among the guests at a reception given by the landed gentry of the province to the Lieutenant-Governor who was paying his annual visit to Seraneb. Chandeliers of many colors lighted by oil lamps shed rainbow hues over the white scalloped imitation marble arches of the Palace. The gardens were illuminated by long, close rows of twinkling lights, outlining buildings, fences and trees. It was a dazzling show, and Dr. Scott felt almost as if she were in the dreamland of the Arabian Nights. There stood the tall figure of the Lieutenant-Governor garlanded with the huge tinsel "hars" of cleverly plaited gold braid; there were the hosts, the Indian nobles ablaze in brocade and jewels. The only modern elements were the English women in *decollete* gowns and the red-coated soldiers in attendance. The speeches were finished and there was a general move to the balcony outside to witness the show of fireworks.

A loud report—and then a roar of applause went up, as suddenly the gardens burst into view, one blaze of light! Roman candles and sulphur stars rose into the air; Catherine-wheels spun, dropping colored lights; fire fountains threw cascades of lambent sparks; fire balloons soared upwards, and all to the accompaniment of an endless popping of squibs.

Dr. Kathleen Scott had come with Colonel and Mrs. Green and stood with them on the terrace watching the show. She

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was conscious of a wondering kind of admiration at the governing Sahibs, who were entertained in this manner. Her life was somewhat restricted in amusement by the profession she had chosen. A figure approached, dark against the brilliant light. An Englishman in evening dress was making directly for her. He looked familiar. Yes, it was Mr. Harford; she felt very distinct pleasure in his greeting.

"How do you like this show?"

"Awfully; it is a walk into the Arabian Nights!"

"May I take you in to supper?"

"I have promised to go in with Colonel Green," She felt disappointment, as she would have preferred Harford's escort.

He stood chatting for a moment, and then passed on.

Tea, coffee and sandwiches were discussed in the verandahs of the Palace. Colonel Green did his duty and then left her, saying he had a patient he was bound to see.

"You will come home with my wife?"

Mrs. Green was not to be seen just then, so Dr. Scott moved off into the garden for a stroll.

Careful, as she thought, not to lose her way, she started to return, but soon found that she had strayed from the path by which she came.

Suddenly she found herself in a secluded spot, where stood a semi-circular summer house lit by swinging Japanese lanterns. Beneath it stood four people, three beautifully dressed women, and one man. The women, their white shoulders gleaming in the lamp-light, stood leaning in different postures towards the man. Each held a glass of sparkling wine in her hand, seemingly inviting him to drink. With a shock of surprise she recognized Harford. A laughing voice struck on her ears.

"You surely cannot refuse us *all*, Mr. Harford!"

Then another laid her hand on his shoulder and said with a seductive smile, "I ask as a favor that you drink my health."

Harford stood, looking in his faultless evening dress a typical well set up Englishman. His head was thrown back and the light from the overhead lanterns showed his face set in stern determination, the lips closed tightly, the eyes looking beyond, dully, indignant at this onslaught. He might have been carved in stone for the impression the fashionable women made on him.

Kathleen stood in the shadow; she knew those in the summer house could not see her. Accustomed to act in emergencies, she quickly made up her mind how, how to release Harford from his uncomfortable position. She cried out, "Mr. Harford, you are wanted, come at once!"

He started, glanced round, and then without a word began running in the direction of her voice. The women put down their glasses with a frown, and Kathleen heard one say, "The game is up."

She stood still behind the tree and as he passed her, said in a distinct low voice, "It was I who wanted you."

He peered into the shadow.

"You, Dr. Scott?"

"Yes, I saw your dilemma and took the liberty of calling."

"Ah, it is hard to be always in opposition," he said, "but I was in no danger, such scenes only confirm me in my obstinacy."

"Say rather, in your good resolution."

"I feel sure it was a got-up affair."

"Doubtless!"

They had been walking quickly, and had reached the Palace. The crowds were gradually thinning. "I am afraid Mrs. Green has given me up as a bad job," said Kathleen.

"Oh, may I see you home then?" said Harford, eagerly.

"I have my 'tumtum' here; yes, please drive me!"

"But there is no hurry, is there? It is only ten o'clock. Let us sit down and have a talk—here's a seat! I will tell you when the last departures are near." Kathleen wondered at herself for the joy this request gave her.

For ten minutes they talked on, sitting on the terrace in the shadow. He was very animated, and chatted freely to her of his work and his views of life, feeling the power of her womanly sympathy.

She jumped up. "Think of my patients; I must be gone!"

As they drove home, Harford said, "I'm really sorry for those poor women who wanted to make me drink; perhaps they had a bet on, and have lost it."

"I wish we could bring them to a better mind."

"There speaks the missionary!"

"Well, but could we not bring home to them in some way the fallacies of drink? No doubt they are very ignorant."

(To be continued)

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Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

1. Labor does not want prohibition.
2. Men in high office such as governors, mayors, bankers, etc., do not favor prohibition.
3. The Eighteenth Amendment was put over by a few fanatics.
4. Prohibition has increased crime, unemployment and made the cost of living higher.
5. The government's financial problems will be easily solved by taxes on wines and beers.
6. Prohibition does not prohibit. Intoxicants may be had any place.
7. No one wants the saloon back, but light wine and beer (with 4 per cent alcoholic content) will be all right.

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Winnebagoes! Take Notice!

A very mysterious card was received at this office and it seems to us it is a challenge to start "trekking" at once.

Winnebago County, Wisconsin, and Winnebago County, Iowa, have arrived at the rendezvous of Trio Team Honor Roll and are looking expectantly for the Winnebagoes of Illinois and their kinsmen in Louisiana and Texas. Here is the call. Surely the response will be swift, so that all may march to the big Membership Jubilee.

"Two Winnebago scouting parties from Wisconsin and Iowa are at the County Trio Team Rendezvous. Are our sisters also taking the trail to the Jubilee Membership Pow-Wow? Answer, oh, Illinois Winnebagoes, send word of your near approach, oh, related tribes of Winn County, Louisiana, and Winkler County, Texas."

A Wonderful Offer

A COMPLETE RADIO OUTFIT will be awarded to the person sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions—over 200—to THE YOUNG CRUSADER, between June 15, 1922, and September 15, 1922, at the regular price of 35 cents each. No other premium allowed.

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13. Shawnee County, Kansas
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wis.
18. Walworth County, Wis.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wis.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Ia.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas
25. Ottawa County, Kansas
26. Woodson County, Kansas
27. Martin County } Dist.
28. Matouwan County } No.
29. Jackson County } 3
30. Cottonwood County } Minn.

Have You Renewed?

Friends, you know the Federal postal laws require us to cut off names of subscribers who fail to renew. We have been comrades so long, nothing like that should happen to your name.

THE UNION SIGNAL is a paper for everyone, but is especially needed by W. C. T. U. members everywhere, to keep them posted, interested, efficient and united in the great labor of love for all.

RENEW right away and invite others to join our family circle.

Quiz: Prohibition and Americans, Old and New

1. Outline an appropriate Fourth-of-July program for your town, basing it on that suggested by the League of the National American Council.

2. What is being done by the W. C. T. U. of Washington, D. C., Number Two, to insure future good citizenship?

3. Give a brief resume of the change in conditions in Indiana as a result of prohibition.

4. Relate two or three incidents from the experiences of Minneapolis visiting nurses, showing benefits since prohibition.

5. In a four-minute speech discuss the futility of legalizing beer.

6. Why must we continue our work with and for the children?

7. Suggest various ways by which individuals and groups may arouse interest in "the fine art of being a citizen."

8. How may the W. C. T. U. member help to make "the morning after" a happy one?

9. "Continue the drive." What? Why? How?.

10. Is your county on the Trio Team Honor Roll?

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"It requires the use of about thirty-six muscles to smile and of ninety-seven to frown. Why work overtime?"

Two colored farmers were discussing their respective abilities to devise scare crows. One professed that he had constructed such a scarecrow that when placed in the field, the crows coming over in flocks would face about and retreat in headlong confusion.

The other retorted, "Brother, you don know nothin' 'bout scarecrows. Why, th scarecrow Ah puts up in my field yeste day mo'nin' just can't be described; bu all Ah has to say 'bout my scarecrow is when I went back to that field at noo Ah found six bushels o' corn the crow had been busyin' themselves all mo'nin bringin' back."—*Front Rank.*

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Total Abstinence the Only Safe Grou (Blackboard Exercise).
Bible Reasons for the Eighteenth Ame ment.
Crusade of the Women Who Work.
Why Women in Industry Laws?
How Candidates Are Nominated.
The Why of Taxes.
How Order is Maintained.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cer

Wanted: Pictures (Women In dustry, local union helps). Price per 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

What Are Labor Laws for Wom Workers? Price, per 50, 65 cents; 100, $1.25.

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Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 ce

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHI HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

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OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly — Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

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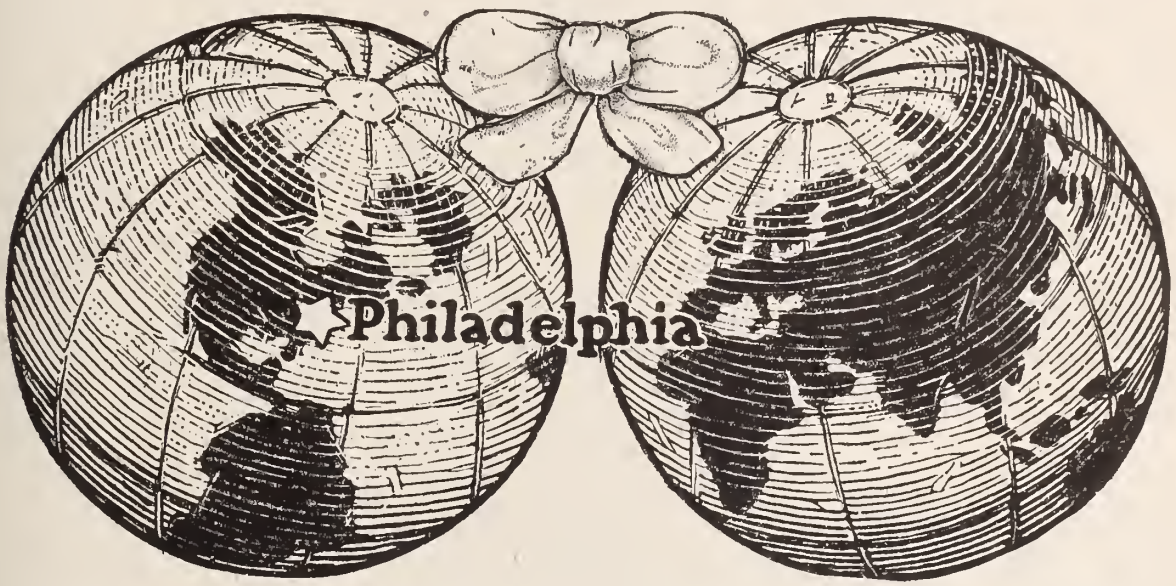

WHAT? The World's W. C. T. U. Convention

WHEN? November 11-16, 1922

WHERE? Academy of Music, Philadelphia

WHO? You—Delegates and Visitors—Representatives of the W. C. T. U. Throughout the World

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

NEW ELECTION BILL PLANNED IN HOUSE—MORE THAN TWENTY AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION SUGGESTED IN BILLS PENDING—POSTMASTERSHIPS GIVEN TO 1,000 WOMEN

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

New Election Bill Planned in House

The House Committee on Election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress, unanimously decided recently to proceed to the construction of a bill to limit the expenditures of candidates seeking nomination and election to Congress, and of a resolution to amend the Constitution.

The bill proposed to limit the individual Senatorial candidate in the primaries and elections combined to an expenditure of $10,000, and the individual Representative to $5,000. Personal expenses for traveling, stationery, stamps, telephone and telegraph service, under the provision of the bill, will not be included in these amounts.

This bill is intended to remedy a situation created by a decision handed down by the Supreme Court in the Newberry case, that under the Constitution Congress has not the authority to enact legislation limiting the expenditures of candidates. This ruling, which probably prevented Mr. Newberry's expulsion from the Senate, was later interpreted by the Attorney General as invalidating the provisions of the corrupt practices act of 1910.

Here are some of the provisions of the bill:

Must File Statement

Every person who shall be a candidate for nomination at any primary election or nominating convention, or for election at any general or special election as Representative in Congress shall, not less than ten days or more than fifteen days before the nomination or election, file with the clerk of the House a full itemized statement of all moneys and things of value received by him or by any one for him with his knowledge and consent, from any source, in aid of his candidacy.

No candidate for Representative or Senator shall give or spend in procuring his nomination and election in excess of $5,000 and $10,000 respectively.

Each candidate for nomination or election shall file with the clerk of the House or Senate the aggregate amount expended in aid of his candidacy.

More Than Twenty Amendments to the Constitution Suggested in Bills Pending

Amending the Constitution of the United States is proposed by more than twenty resolutions introduced in the Sixty-seventh Congress, the latest being an amendment for the prohibition of child labor, following fast the decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring unconstitutional the law placing a tax on the products of child labor in interstate commerce.

Representatives Perlman of New York and Fitzgerald of Ohio proposed amendments for employment of persons under 18 years of age—H. J. Res. 332 (Perlman); H. J. 327 (Fitzgerald). Representative Rogers of Massachusetts proposed an amendment relating to the employment of women and persons under 21.

Several amendments have been proposed as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Newberry case, invalidating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act—Willis, S. J. Res. 155, is one.

Friends of the District of Columbia have introduced an amendment to allow the District to have a representative in Congress—S. J. Res. 133 (Jones).

The ease with which divorces are obtained in some states and their increasing number have prompted an amendment to provide uniform divorce laws—S. J. Res. 31 (Jones).

Then there is a proposed amendment to provide for the nomination of Presidential candidates by direct vote of the people—H. J. Res. 50 (Schall).

Added to this are amendments to fix the term of members of the House at four years instead of two—H. J. Res. 220.

Also one to limit the President to one term of office and making this term six years.

Still another would limit the representation in the House to two members from each state—H. J. Res. 226.

An amendment proposes that taxes and apportionment be determined by vote cast in the Presidential election.

Another would fix the membership of the House at 500.

A vote by the people before declaring war would be required by one.

Another provides that a vote of the people in the states be required to amend the Federal Constitution instead of ratification by legislatures as now provided —H. J. Res. 12.

By another, legislatures of the states may give Governors power to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives. At present vacancies must be filled by special elections in states—H. J. Res. 252 (Appleby).

To these might be added proposals for Constitutional amendments prohibiting naturalization of persons, both of whose parents are not eligible for citizenship; compelling the listing of state securities in income tax returns by persons in states having no income tax; giving Congress the power to fix the terms of office of judges of inferior courts; giving the President power to veto items in appropriation bills; defining treason.

7,088 Appointees to Postmasterships Include 1,000 Women and 900 Veterans

More than one thousand women and nearly nine hundred former service men have been appointed postmasters of presidential offices, according to a report which has been submitted to President Harding by Acting Postmaster General Bartlett. Never before in the history of the postal system, it was explained, has such a large number of women been appointed to such offices.

From last March 4 to May 20 this year, 7,088 postmasters of presidential offices have been named by the President according to records of the Post Office department. There were 781 former soldiers who failed of appointment after securing places on eligible lists, the report indicated, showing that on many of the eligible lists there were two or three veterans.

"The President has always been interested in seeing that the women of the country were given every consideration in connection with the work of the postal system," Mr. Bartlett said, "and the reports concerning their work have been most satisfactory, a condition which highly pleased Mr. Harding."

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1922.

No Future Sex Discrimination in New York Hall of Fame

It is reported that the separate hall for women in the Hall of Fame of New York University, containing the names of Frances E. Willard, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, Alice Freeman Palmer, Maria Mitchell and Charlotte Cushman, will be abandoned.

From now on the tablets of these noted women and others will mingle with those of famous men. This action is the result of a decision made at a meeting of the Senate of New York University, at which time an amendment making this provision was made in the constitution of the Hall.

Governor of Massachusetts Signs "State Volstead" Bill

It is reported that Governor Cox of Massachusetts recently signed the "state Volstead" bill, which would give state and local officials equal powers and responsibilities with Federal officers in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Sale of Liquor Stopped in Philippines During Election

According to the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, unusual precautions were taken by Governor Leonard Wood to insure quiet during the recent general election in the Philippine Islands. The sale of liquor was ordered suspended the day previous to continue until all the votes were counted.

Iceland Forced by Spain to Suspend Prohibition Law

Both houses of the Iceland Parliament are reported to have adopted, with but one dissenting vote, the proposal of the Trade Committee that the government be authorized to suspend the prohibition laws for one year in order that wine containing upward of 21 per cent of alcohol may be imported and sold. If during the period of a year it is possible to find a new market for the fish of Iceland, the prohibition law will again go into operation. This information comes through the Swedish correspondent of the *American Issue*.

CHICAGO JUDGE CHALLENGES STATEMENTS IN A.P.A.'S "DEADLY PARALLEL"

National Association Opposed
to Prohibition.
1608 Monroe Building, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Through the mail this morning, I received for the third time a letter written by your organization soliciting pledges to be used by you in an effort to bring about a modification of existing prohibition laws so that beer and light wine may be sold, etc.

I note the list of names printed on the back of your pledge, and I am very much amazed that so many reputable men in his community could be induced to lend heir support to the printed statement—The Deadly Parallel"—which you enlose in your letter. It seems to me hat it is the duty of someone to hallenge your statements, for they are alse in almost every particular, and where they are not false they are deiberately misleading.

I desire to call your attention to just few of the false and misleading statenents. In the first place, you say:

"It was promised that prohibition would save the boys and girls from inemperance, but juvenile delinquency is eported to have increased thirty-two per ent during the last year. The bootegger's bottle is leaving an inevitable nd indelible impression on the child ind," etc.

Juvenile delinquency has not increased hirty-two per cent during the last year, ut in Chicago, as well as in other cities overed by my investigation, I find that uvenile delinquency has very greatly dereased during the last year—and since he enactment of the prohibitory law. If ou want to know the facts concerning uvenile delinquency, consult the man vho is most familiar with them, Judge ictor Arnold, for many years the preiding judge of our juvenile court. I erewith enclose his statement on that ubject:

Judge Arnold's Statement

May 12, 1922.

Memorandum

Statistics of the probation department how the following regarding cases of lleged delinquent children brought into ourt over a period of years:

Alleged Delinquents	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Boys..	2,191	2,328	2,306	2,647	1,912	1,754
Girls..	594	679	730	755	638	661
Total..	2,786	3,007	3,036	3,402	2,550	2,415

It will be noted that 1919 was the peak ear and that the decrease since that ime has been steady. In 1921, there vere less cases before the court than n any other year since 1913.

The first five months of 1922 show 525 oy's cases and 225 girls' cases, a total f 750, against 750 boys and 275 girls, a otal of 1,025, for a similar period of 921, a decrease of approximately twenty-ive per cent. (Boys' decrease thirty er cent; girls' decrease, eighteen per ent.)

You say prohibition promised from six-y to eighty per cent reduction in taxes ut that taxes have increased from one undred to three hundred per cent. gain you seek to deliberately mislead he public, for you know that the increase in the taxes has been due to the war and the consequent increase in the ost of living; that prohibition has had nothing to do with it.

You say it was promised "prohibition would reduce the population of the jails, poor houses, and insane asylums, but that after two years of prohibition the jails, poor houses, and insane asylums are filled to overflowing." This, too, is a complete perversion of the facts. Twenty per cent of the jails of the United States have been without prisoners since prohibition went into effect; and in eighty per cent of them the percentage of the number of prisoners has been reduced anywhere from fifteen to eighty per cent.

I have collected the prison statistics for the last seven years in several of the leading states, and everywhere the number of prisoners has been decreased since prohibition.

In New York, the total number of prisoners in 1915 was 6,939; 1916, 6,685; 1917, 5,356; 1918, 5,264; 1919, 4,903; 1920, 4,783; 1921, 5,129.

In Indiana, total number convicted and imprisoned in county jails; 1914, 18,130; 1915, 14,644; 1918, 4,641; 1919, 3,555; 1920, 2,192; 1921, 3,596.

In all prisons: 1914, 19,207; 1915, 17,380; 1918, 6,745; 1919, 5,609; 1920, 3,991; 1921, 6,597.

In Massachusetts, prisoners in all prisons: 1915, 6,663; 1918, 3,701; 1919, 2,896; 1920, 2,352; 1921, 3,252.

Total arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts: 1917, 129,455; 1920, 37,160; 1921, 59,585.

In Wisconsin, total prison population: 1917, 1,299; 1919, 998; 1921, 957.

Population Chicago Bridewell, January 1, each year: 1917, 1,818; 1918, 1,888; 1919, 1,214; 1920, 717; 1921, 1,087.

In Iowa, Fort Madison, total prisoners: 1917, 600; 1919, 465; 1920, 465.

In California, total in state prison: 1917, 3,631; 1920, 2,898.

I have not found a single state or a single prison where there was not a marked decrease in the prison population in 1919 and 1920. In most of the states there was an increase in 1921 over the year 1920, but with that increase the prison population is still from twenty per cent to twenty-five per cent less than it was before the war.

From the last year before the prohibitory act went into effect to the first year following its enactment, the population of the Chicago Bridewell decreased over fifty per cent.

During the year previous to the enactment of the prohibitory law, 169 persons died in the hospital at the Bridewell from alcoholism. Last year one person died in the same hospital of the same cause.

The records of our insane asylums in Illinois, as well as elsewhere, show a marked decrease in the number of inmates during the last three years. The greatest cause of insanity was the use of alcoholic liquor.

You say prohibition promised a reduction in the cases in our criminal courts but that since the act went into effect there has been an alarming increase in the major offenses—largely inspired by growing disrespect and disregard for the law, etc. Here, again, your statement is utterly false. In every large city of the United States there has been a decrease in crime since prohibition went into effect. In some cities it has amounted to sixty per cent: I have before me the records of all of the larger cities of the United States obtained since the first of January, 1922.

In 1918, the last year before prohibition went into effect, 94,000 persons were arrested in Philadelphia for crimes. In 1920, the first whole year after its enactment, 73,015 persons were arrested for crimes. In speaking of crimes, I mean the major crimes: murder, robbery, and burglary, as well as the lesser crimes. The reduction was as marked in the major crimes as in the less serious. If you want the figures, I shall be glad to furnish them to you, covering at least twenty-five of the leading cities of America. Here are a few of them. I can furnish you the number of arrests for murder, robbery, burglary, and manslaughter; also total arrests in each of these cities.

In 1917 in Chicago there were 129,270 arrests for crime. In 1920 there were 87,197.

In 1918 in San Francisco there were 49,647 arrests for crime. In 1919 there were 26,673.

In 1918 in Cincinnati there were 22,883 arrests for crime. In 1920 there were 15,944.

In 1918 in Buffalo there were 35,902 arrests for crime. In 1920 there were 24,436.

In 1918 in Baltimore there were 62,076 arrests for crime. In 1920 there were 41,998.

In 1918 in New Orleans there were 23,239 arrests for crime. In 1920 there were 15,079.

This is a record of but few of the many cities from which I have collected the figures.

Far more significant have been the arrests for drunkenness. You have deliberately tried to make it appear that there is more drunkenness in America today than there was before the enactment of the prohibition law. You must know that such is not the fact. From all the cities covered by my investigation I find that, from the last year prior to the enactment of the prohibition law to the first whole year following such enactment, there was a reduction of arrests for drunkenness of over two hundred per cent in the United States.

We are not able to give exact figures in Chicago on this matter because of our method of keeping statistics, but from daily holding court, I am sure we have had less than fifty per cent as many in Chicago since the law as we did before its enactment. Our criminal business in the municipal court has so fallen off on account of prohibition that we have abandoned two courts that have existed since the court was created, and instead of having from ten to twenty drunks in the bull pen now on a morning we have less than one-half as many.

* * * * * * *

The showing made by the larger cities is more than equaled by the smaller cities throughout the country. I have also collected the data from many of these. It is fair to say that the reduction in the total number of arrests for intoxication in the United States since the enactment of the prohibitory law runs over 700,000 persons annually.

You say that prohibition promised a more general regard for the law but that never before has the law been so cheaply held among all people as now. There

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The writer of this letter is Judge William N. Gemmill, for sixteen years a judge of the Municipal court of Chicago. We reprint the letter from *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*. It contains valuable evidence for use in the present campaign. Editors.

A PEEP INTO KOREA

BURDEN-BEARING IN THE HERMIT KINGDOM — INTERMINGLING OF THE OLD AND THE NEW — THE MAKING OF VOWS — VAST RETURNS FOR MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE

Christine I. Tinling

China New Year has come round again and since schools are closed for several weeks, I have paid a short visit to some of the educational institutions of Korea for there they do not give more than one day's holiday at the New Year season.

In this interesting little country we breathe from the first the spirit of the mountains. We never get away from them, neither would we wish to do so. While not lofty, being for the most part hardly more than two thousand feet in height, they are sufficiently rugged to be picturesque, and in the clear atmosphere they stand forth in crisp outline, tinged with delicate hues.

They occupy about three-fourths of the area of Korea, while the little towns nestle here and there in the valleys below. So the Koreans are a race of mountaineers, with the intense love for country and for liberty which is always characteristic of those who live within the shadow of the hills.

Their houses are usually but one story high and are thickly roofed with thatch, though some are covered with the rounded tiles one sees in China. There is something very peaceful about a picture of thatched roofs; and the sense of peace is enhanced by the beast of burden that one sees in the quiet streets, the slow and patient ox. More often than not, he is carrying pine branches for sale as fuel, packed in neat bundles and fastened to the wooden rack he wears. His white-turbaned master walks ahead, leading him by a rope.

To the new-comer the inhabitants resemble ghosts, for they dress for the most part in white, the men wearing full length gowns like the Chinese, but unlike them having long streamers of the goods, tied in a bow on the right side. The women in some places go about with immense white aprons thrown over the head and coming down over the full white dress. When snow covers the landscape, as it does at present, and the white figures are seen flitting about in their white world the effect is somewhat weird.

The children, however, add a touch of brightness to the scene, for they are dressed in all the colors of the rainbow and more striking shades than the rainbow ever shows. There are several colors on each child, chosen at random, without any restraining regard for aesthetic considerations.

Korean Styles

The old-fashioned Korean is known by his top-knot as the old-fashioned Chinese is recognized by his queue. To keep this excrescence in place, at right angles to his scalp, he wears a black band, which fits tightly round his forehead and is covered by a cap, trimmed with fur, reaching down over the neck. Perched on top of all is the horsehair hat, in shape something like that of the Pilgrim Fathers, but of open, transparent mesh and very light. It weighs slightly more than an ounce. Mourners wear a special hat in the form of a large straw basket in which the face is to some extent hidden from view.

The Korean enjoys his bamboo pipe, which is about two feet long and very slender. When a boy becomes engaged to be married he adopts a short pipe, only used by those who have just made "the world-without-end bargain," and also a small white hat which he claps on one side of his head. After marriage he exchanges this for the black one.

One of the distinctive figures in the Korean streets is the man with a rack on his back, known as his "jiggy". This wooden appliance is strapped to the shoulders and upon it the coolie will carry boxes and bundles piled high above his head, or perhaps a traveler's heavy baggage, which at home would demand an express wagon. He leans forward so that the weight is supported by his hips and in this way he can manage two or three hundred pounds. There is surely a knack about burden-bearing, and it is a knack worth knowing whatever one's load may be. Perhaps after all, the whole secret lies in first of all donning that rack or frame, which to the uninitiated seems a burden in itself, but which is in reality the lightener of all burdens. Was not the Master referring to some such illustration from higher physics when he said, "Take my yoke upon you and learn of Me, and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

A Glimpse at Korean Celebrations

When I reached Seoul at Chinese New Year the streets were bright with people in holiday array. The gowns were so white that they fairly glistened and the crowds of children in their riot of color reminded one of an old-fashioned flower garden. The men folk were taking their little boys and girls to "bow" to their grand-parents and other relatives. The women stay at home for the first three days of the year, preparing food for these visitors, who must partake of something at every place. Only too often they start out in the morning, intelligent and self-possessed, to return at night stupid and tipsy, as a result of taking just a little here and a little there of the native drink, known as "sool".

It was surprising to see the children from the poorer homes emerging in these bright new suits. The explanation was that the Koreans use the plain white muslin and color it at home with vegetable dyes. Then they have a way of dressing it which gives a gloss, so that to the casual observer it resembles silk. The dear little Korean children are perfectly bewitching as they prance about the streets in their New Year's clothes.

I had the welcome opportunity of attending a Korean feast at this auspicious time. We had the fare proper to the occasion, namely, dumplings of rice flour, filled with meat chopped fine and mixed with bean sprouts. Then there was the bowl of vermicelli, a standby here, as it is in China. The most characteristic article on the menu was "kim-chi," preserved cabbage, something like sauerkraut, strong of smell and hot to the taste. A little of this goes a long way, but no one is really initiated into Korean society who does not learn to eat it.

Needless to say, the drinks at this Christian feast were of the temperance brand. There were two, honey-rice and persimmon-juice. The former was too sweet to be palatable but the latter was rather good. The dried persimmons are soaked in water and then cooked for a short time, a few cloves are added and a good deal of cinnamon, and when chilled, the beverage is ready.

As the Mountains Are Round About Jerusalem

Seoul, the capital of Korea, is said to be one of the most beautifully placed cities in the world. As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so are the round about Seoul. Formerly a wall encircled it, winding up and down over the mountains. Most of it has now been destroyed, but the bit that is left standing on the steep slope is noble and picturesque. The city is being rapidly foreignized. There are electric street cars, a few automobiles and a considerable number of foreign buildings, in addition to the excellent mission premises.

On the Sunday after my arrival I spoke at the men's meeting held regularly every week at the Y. M. C. A. There must have been about a thousand present, for the hall comfortably seats eight hundred and there were crowds standing both upstairs and down. They were from a large extent students from the Law and Medical schools.

There is a tremendous enthusiasm for education in Korea. It seems to have grown out of the Independence Movement. While that was purely a passive resistance effort and did not appear to have any practical outcome, it led to a general intellectual awakening. The attendance at government schools has increased forty-five per cent in the past two years, while in mission schools the gain has been eighty-seven per cent. Korea must realize that in order to serve their country they must first be educated.

Speaking to Korean Women

The women's meeting which was held on the following Sunday was in some respects a contrast to that of the men, for it was so much more distinctively Korean. We met in the pleasant "Evangelistic Center" where the churches do a fine union work for the women of the city. They sat cross-legged on the floor and looked quite happy and comfortable, though, to tell the truth, one would rather see them do it than to do it oneself.

The floor was warm, according to Korean custom. It is made of flat stones so arranged that there are flues or passages between them, connected with the kitchen fire. The hot air winds its way up and down these flues, evenly warming the room and passing out by the chimney at the farther end. Over the flag-stones is a special kind of mud and this again is covered with oiled paper. Then the neat matting is laid down and people sit at their ease and keep their feet warm while the weather is zero outside. With all our "witty inventions" in the western world, we are not necessarily superior in every detail. Other people's way of doing things sometimes answers the purpose just as well as ours.

Protestant mission work in Korea is carried on for the most part by the Methodists and Presbyterians, working in splendid harmony. There are a few English missionaries and the Salvation Army has work in some half a dozen centers, but the country as a whole is divided up among the Northern and Southern Methodists and four brands of Presbyterians, including the Canadian and Australian varieties. The mission stations, judging from those I have seen, are finely equipped as regards buildings but they need more workers.

There is a good deal of union effort in the peninsula. While in Seoul I stayed in the Union Women's Bible School, beautifully situated on the outskirts of the city. Miss Hortense Tinsley of that institution planned my trip in Korea and spared no pains to make it a success. To save time and strength she arranged for the Bible School students to unite with city preachers and teachers in a series of evening meetings. One afternoon her Korean secretary copied our set of temperance charts, putting them into the national script. Korea has reason to be proud that she has a phonetic system by which a person can learn to read in a few days. It has been in use for several hundred years. The educated formerly despised it and read only the Chinese character, but it opened the door of knowledge to the masses and made it possible for the ignorant to read the Word of God in their own tongue and now its value is generally recognized.

Modern Conveniences vs. Ancient Custom

While the Union Women's Bible School is an up-to-date institution and is fitted with such modern conveniences as steam heat and electric light, the students are encouraged to do their every day work much as they would do it at home. For there they will return and it would be a pity were they unable effectively to do domestic duties with the implements within reach. One evening we watched them ironing. The Korean girl folds up the garment into a fairly small compass, places it on a stool and kneels down before it. Then taking in each hand a stick resembling an Indian club, she pounds it to smoothness. Afterwards, still further to improve its appearance, she spreads it open and passes over it a sort of frying pan full of hot coals. This seems a risky proceeding but much practice has made her skilful and she seldom burns her clothes.

In the early days of the Korean mission, Henry G. Appenzeller opened in the capital a school for boys which was in fact the first modern school in the country. The emperor became interested in his effort for the education of his people and conferred on the institution the name "Pai-chai Hak-tang," or "Hall for the Training of Useful Men." Hundreds of boys have here been prepared to render faithful service to God and their fellows. The missionary founder lost his life in a ship-wreck twenty years ago, but his son stands in his place today as principal of Pai-chai, and is filled with a burning zeal to bring young Koreans to Christ.

After I had been speaking to the boys several successive mornings, about alcohol and tobacco, Mr. Appenzeller suggested that we should close our meeting by a presentation of the pledge. In China I do not as a rule do this, for it is rather the part of the organizer, who offers it in connection with the enrollment of members. But, needless to say, I was more than willing. A special Pai-chai Pledge was drawn up, stating that

A Typical Old-Style Korean Gentleman With His Horse-Hair Hat and His Bamboo Pipe

the undersigned students gave their word of honor that they would refrain from alcohol and tobacco until they were twenty-five. The thought was that most boys who can keep a pledge through those ten or twelve perilous years, will by the end of that time have formed a life-habit of total abstinence.

Being somewhat afraid of action taken by a group, without strong individual conviction, I did not press the boys to sign. On the contrary, I gave them as a final word, the solemn warning from the book of Ecclesiastes, "If thou vowest a vow unto God, defer not to pay it. Better is it that thou shouldest not vow, than that thou shouldest vow and not pay." Even after this, two hundred and ninety-four boys affixed their names to the school pledge and fifteen of their Korean teachers took the same stand. One of these came up afterwards to the missionary and said, "Give me something to do. I want to be used." So we may hope that he will assist in perpetuating this movement.

"Quicksilver" of the "Pear Flower School"

Close to Pai-chai is a school for girls, the first ever opened in Korea. The Emperor patronized this one also, presenting it with an official sign-board and conferring on it the name of "E-wa Hak-tang" or "The Pear Flower School." Today it has a strong faculty of American missionaries and the influence of E-wa is felt through the length and breadth of the land. In my daily addresses there I was interpreted by one of the brightest of the Korean girls. We lost no time, for she could grasp the thought and speak the word with astonishing rapidity. If I were asked to name her I should call her "Quicksilver". There was much earnest purpose among the E-wa girls, making it a privilege to talk to them about service for home and country.

Then there was a flying visit to the College among the pines. Some say it has the best site of any college in the Far East. It was opened as a union institution in 1914. The last two years there have been twice as many applicants for admission as the college could accommodate. Some have walked two or three hundred miles to take the competitive entrance examination. Several of the graduates have now gone to America for further study; others are teaching on the spot. Facing that fine student body in their elegant new building, one could not fail to realize that things are moving very fast in this little country, which not so many years ago was known as the "Hermit Land."

"Ko mop sim nai da!"

Besides these, I had the privilege of meeting with another very interesting group of men, or rather two groups in one, the students of the Theological Seminary and the Men's Bible School. Many of them were so anxious to gather information on the subject of alcohol and tobacco, that they attended the evening meetings for preachers and teachers as well as their own morning class. The president of the Theological Seminary is Dr. Hardie, who was so largely used of God in connection with the great Korean revival, the memory of which will be fresh in many minds. He is most anxious that his graduates should be well qualified to do temperance work and his strong and helpful influence must be a great power in their lives.

These men took me completely by surprise on our last day by the presentation of a beautiful little silver brazier. It corresponds to our chafing dish. In the middle of the bowl there is a small cylinder, in which one puts the charcoal and around this is placed the food to be cooked, while the cover which completes it is prettily engraved. Being so characteristic of Korea it has quite a special value, and will always be a reminder of that fine group of Christian workers. Missionaries say Koreans are peculiarly responsive and grateful and have such thoughtful and beautiful ways of expressing appreciation of anything that is done for them. I was glad on this occasion that I happened to have learned the Korean for "Thank You," "Ko mop sim nai da"!

Modern Life in An Ancient Capital

The journey from Seoul to Song Do was short. It is a conservative city and in its sleepy streets one feels that at last one has found the real old Korea. It was formerly the capital and nearby may be seen the ruins of the Emperor's palace, whose spacious halls and massive granite pillars stood out against the mountain back-ground before ever Columbus started on his immortal voyage. While that imposing edifice has passed away, and only the granite steps and great foundation-stones remain to tell the tale of vanished glory, other buildings of deeper import have sprung up along the slopes of Song Do.

The mission plant of the Southern Methodist Church is one of the finest to be found anywhere, and that same native granite has been utilized in its erection, with the result that beauty and strength characterize the group of mission buildings. Here again are splendid schools both for boys and girls, alike an inspiring sight at chapel time. The precious opportunity of an education is also offered to young married women, until recently cut off from the fount of knowledge, and their building stands on the very spot where once there were two shrines for the worship of devils.

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Interest in the W.C.T.U. in Cuba Revived by Work of Mrs. Florence Atkins—Strong National W.C.T.U. Executive Elected

"The coming of a repreeutative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to Cuba at this time is most opportune," a citizen of that country told Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, a National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, on her recent visit to the neighboring island. "The people are ready for your message."

The marvelous success of her tour of the country has demonstrated the truth of this statement. It had been the intention of the National W. C. T. U. president, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, to include Cuba in her trip to Mexico and the Bahamas, but quarantiue regulations then prevailing prevented her landing at Havana. However, while her ship was in the harbor of that city, she had a conference with citizens interested in our work and with them studied the situation, becoming convinced of the advisability of having a W. C. T. U. representative spend some time on the island, reviving and creating new interest in the work of the organization.

Mrs. Florence E. Atkins was chosen for the important mission and her reports, and those from temperance leaders in Cuba, are most gratifying. The newly elected national president writes that as a result of the work done, local unions have been organized, the National W. C. T. U. of Cuba reorganized, officers elected, plans made for an executive committee meeting once a month before the open meeting, seven yearly copies of THE UNION SIGNAL taken, and that there is a good prospect for possibly three delegates being sent to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Philadelphia.

The national officers are: President, Mrs. E. J. Simonds; vice-president, Miss M. E. Craig; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. L. Whitehead; treasurer, Mrs. Taylor. The organizer is Mrs. Alberta Rodriguez, wife of a Cuban pastor.

"The most wonderful co-operation and sympathy of the missionaries," writes Mrs. Atkins, "made it possible for me to reach the people with our message. I was talking one day with the pastor of a prominent church and said I wished very much I could get to some of the outlying places but feared it would be impossible because of the high railroad fare and terrific hotel bills. He suggested, 'I am not sure I can do anything, but I know the railway officials pretty well and will make an effort to get you half-fare rates.' A few days later he presented me with a letter authorizing all agents to sell me tickets at half price. This enabled me to go to Matanzas, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, with Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist missions, but no English-speaking people outside of the schools. The Baptist preacher happened to be on the train, and when he saw me at the Matanzas station, trying to make a hack man understand that I wanted to go to a hotel, he stepped up and said, 'I wonder if this is Mrs. Atkins?' When I replied in the affirmative, he insisted that I go home with him and meet his wife, and for three days I was most delightfully cared for in their hospitable domicile, and found both of them most enthusiastic champions of temperance. I spoke three nights, and on the last one, the preachers also made strong addresses. We organized with 120 members, forty of them young people of the Methodist School. A man on the outside started an opposition meeting but he could not hold his crowd; they simply flocked to us. The preachers implored me not to leave Cuba until I had visited all the towns. From Matanzas I went to Cardanes, where the Presbyterians have the largest Protestant school on the island. I was entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Wharton, and spoke to his congregation one evening, fifty people signing for the organization of a W. C. T. U. He and Mrs. Wharton, and several others, promised me that they would call a meeting of all the churches for the purpose. I spoke also to his high school students, and 150 of them pledged themselves to total abstinence. Dr. Wharton is superintendent of all the Presbyterian schools on the island and has promised to put scientific temperance instruction in all of them."

Considering the statement heard frequently by Mrs. Atkins when she first reached Cuba, that "Almost everybody here drinks," the encouragement she received is remarkable. Not ouly did the enemy hold meetings outside the door of places where she was speaking but she was caricatured in a Cuban political paper. She was told by one of the prominent citizens of Havana that there had just been organized a new political party, known as the Republican party, one of the chief planks of whose platform is the eradication of all legalized evils and vices from the island, including, she was told, the liquor traffic.

The most hopeful sign that prohibition sentiment will increase is the promise made to Mrs. Atkins by educators everywhere to arrange for the teaching of the truths of science concerning alcohol, and the interest being awakened among the children and young people, whom Mrs. Atkins taught to sing, "Cuba's going dry, Cuba's going dry, pass along the watchword, Cuba's going dry."

Address by W.C.T.U. Speaker at Sofia, Bulgaria, Results in Speedy Organization

"By advertising a lecture on 'A Present-Day Problem' I gathered a nucleus of women to whom I told something of the result of national prohibition in the United States of America; of the part the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had played in bringing it about; of the organization of the World's W. C. T. U. and its program for world-wide prohibition," writes Mrs. Elizabeth C. Clark of Sofia, Bulgaria. "The meeting resulted in speedy organization, with a large executive committee having in mind energetic action in various directions. Easter for every one, and for some of us the annual meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society in a city twelve hours away by train and carriage, made it impossible to have another meeting here, but the time has not been wasted. The day before the beginning of the B. E. S. meeting has for years been devoted to the annual meeting of the Temperance Union of our churches. Mrs. Furnadjieff (our pastor's wife) and I were chosen to be the speakers at the evening session when the little church was packed with representative men and women from many different places. We had already been chosen to serve on the executive committee of the union. In spite of a very full five days' program, we succeeded in getting in a talk of a half-hour or more, and impressed upon the women the need of action, each in her own circle, to make it possible for God to answer the prayer of womanhood the world over for world-wide prohibition. At the close of the meeting, a young boy came to ask me, in the name of the temperance society in their gymnasium, to remain over another day and talk to them, but that I could not do. Mrs. Furnadjieff, however stayed several days longer and lectured twice (once on temperance) far more effectively than I could have done, and to large audiences. I brought back the names of several who have promised to do what they can at home. Realizing that knowledge is indispensable to e

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National W.C.T.U. Representative Given Royal Reception in South Africa—Mrs. Deborah Livingston's Messages Influence Public Opinion

Glowing reports are being receive from Miss Emilie Solomon, president the South Africa W. C. T. U., of th reception accorded Mrs. Deborah Kno Livingston, who reached Capetow April 17. Miss Solomon writes, "We ca never thank the National W. C. T. U. the United States sufficiently for sparin Mrs. Livingston to us. Our only regr is that she cannot extend her visit fo at least one month longer. She ha made a fine impression upon the variou audiences she has addressed."

On April 18, Mrs. Livingston was give a reception by the Woman's Christia Temperance Union, the Woman's Enfra chisement League and the W. C. C. Cathedral Hall, Capetown, the hostesse on the occasion being Miss Solomon an Lady de Villiers, president of the Wom an's Enfranchisement League. In th evening she addressed a large gatherin of young people, Mrs. Duncan Brow "Y" secretary for South Africa, presi ing. On the following afternoon sh spoke to the staff and students of th Cape Town Training College, and i the evening to the students of the Cap Town University. Earlier in the day sh was received by the Superintenden General of Education, who evince cordial interest in the work of the W C. T. U.

The next day she was the guest at luncheon given by Captain and Mr Blackwell at the House of Represent tives, and there had the pleasure of mee ing General and Mrs. Smuts and membe of Parliament. Later she was entertaine at tea to meet General Hertzog and son of the Nationalist leaders. In the ev ning she spoke to a large company colored and native people, under th auspices of the Colored W. C. T. U.

A very large audience gathered at th City Hall to hear her story of "Proh bition in the United States," and th message was received with tumultuou and continuous applause.

On Sunday morning Mrs. Livingsto filled the pulpit of the Wesleyan Metr politan Church and in the evening spok at the Congregational Church at Se Point. Monday, on invitation, she a dressed the members of the Girls' St dent Association of Stellenbosch Un versity, giving an address to the st dent body in the evening.

"Mrs. Livingston's week in Capetow has amounted to a series of ovations writes an official of the South Africa Temperance Alliance. "There is n doubt she has influenced public opinio by her addresses." The press of th city gave extended and appreciative r ports of her speeches, and the anti-alco hol movement has been given a marke impetus by her visit.

Workers in other parts of South Afric are eagerly awaiting her coming an anticipating increased interest amon the people as the result.

FACTS ABOUT THE COMING WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW

THE NEXT WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENtion is to be held in "The City of Brotherly Love", Philadelphia, November 11-16, 1922.

THE CONVENTION WILL HOLD ITS MEETings in the historic Academy of Music, not far from the famous Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and where is to be seen the Liberty Bell.

THE OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U. will be among the speakers at the Convention. Because of the death of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, vice-president, will preside. Other officers who will participate are the honorary secretaries, Miss Agnes E. Slack, England, and Mrs. Blanche R. Johnston, Canada; and the honorary treasurer, Mrs. Ella A. Boole.

DELEGATES AND VISITORS from a score of countries will be present to tell of the condition and progress of the anti-alcohol movement in foreign lands. Among them will be Hardynia K. Norville and Muriel Ayres from South America; Baroness de Laveleye from Belgium; Mary Campbell, world's organizer, and others from India; Mrs. F. K. Singiser, former president of Burma; Mrs. F. S. Hayman from Egypt; Mrs. W. H. Carvosso from Australia, Miss Maria Stenroth from Finland; Uta Hayashi, noted educator of Japan; Consuela Valdez from the Philippines, and many others.

SPECIAL W.C.T.U. AMBASSADORS, who, since the last World's Convention, have visited other countries to help in educational and legislative campaigns, will tell thrilling stories of their campaigns. Miss Anna A. Gordon will tell of her trip to Mexico and the Bahamas, Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, of South Africa; Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, of Cuba; Mrs. Lydia Johnson, of Sweden; Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, of New Zealand; Mrs. Emma Howland, of Scotland; and other workers of lands they have visited.

CONFERENCES FOR THE DISCUSSION of departmental work will be held during the convention. Exhibits will show spectacularly what is being done by the W.C.T.U. of different countries.

OPPORTUNITY WILL BE AFFORDED to delegates to take side trips to Washington and New York, as well as visit all the many interesting places in Philadelphia and environs.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES are to be secured and will soon be announced. Delegates will plan to attend not only the National W.C.T.U. Convention, which will immediately follow the World's gathering, but also that of the World League Against Alcoholism meeting in Toronto, Canada, November 24-29.

World's W.C.T.U. Convention Headquarters

The Bellevue-Stratford, Broad and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, is located in the center of the city, convenient to the leading stores, theaters, and railroads, and will be the headquarters of the World's W. C. T. U. Executive Committee and as many delegates and visitors as can be accommodated. Personal application must be made direct to the hotel. Rates are quoted as follows:

Single rooms without bath, $4 and $6 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person.)

Single rooms with bath $5 and $6 per day (inside). (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person.)

Single rooms with bath, outside, $7 to $9 per day.

Double room and bath (with outlook), $9 to $11 per day.

Room with twin beds and bath (open court), $8 and $9 per day.

Large double room with twin beds and bath, $10 to $13 per day.

Two rooms and intervening bath on open court (two persons), $9 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person in room.)

Two outside rooms with intervening bath (two persons), $13 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person in room.)

Begin without delay to make your plans to attend this great meeting, and become acquainted with your comrades from South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands of the Sea!

Reserved Seats For World's Convention

As previously announced, the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. has engaged the Academy of Music in Philadelphia for the World's Convention.

This historic building has a seating capacity of about 3,600.

Seats for the regular delegates will be reserved (without charge) in the parquet.

In order that visitors may be assured of seats, reservations will be sold, beginning with the publication of this notice. All applications, accompanied by price of seat, will be recorded in the order in which they are received by the undersigned, and selection of seats made upon that basis.

On account of a state law which prohibits any sale of tickets for Sunday, reservations will not cover that day, but will include the afternoon and evening meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 13, 14 and 15.

All morning meetings, as well as those on Saturday, November 11, will be held in the audience room of the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, for which no reservations are sold.

Receipts will be issued for all payments and a careful record kept of sales. To prevent possible loss, the reserved seat ticket will not be delivered until claimed in Philadelphia, on or after November 7.

Reservations may be transferred upon written order of the purchaser.

Boxes are of different sizes, seating from four to six persons.

Checks should be made payable to the undersigned.

Prices per each seat are as follows:

Parquet	$3.00
Parquet Circle	2.00
Balcony, first two rows	2.00
Balcony, second and third rows	1.50
Box seat, main floor and balcony	4.00
Family Circle (third floor)	1.00

Leah Cobb Marion,
Emporium, Pa.

Buy Your Stickers Early!!

Help to scatter broadcast the World's W. C. T. U. Convention stickers. Buy them in quantities and use on letters, post-cards, suitcases, packages, school children's note books or to fasten parcels. The Pennsylvania white ribboners are offering them at a most reasonable price, $3.00 per 1,000; 50 cents per 100. Send remittance with order to Mrs. James B. Scott, 503 South Forty-sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
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Evanston, Illinois, June 15, 1922

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

Minnesota—June 19
Maine—June 20
North Dakota—June 28
Nebraska—July 18
Texas—July 22—August 26
Kansas—August 1
Missouri—August 1
Oklahoma—August 1
Virginia—August 1
West Virginia—August 1
Kentucky—August 5
Alabama—August 8
Arkansas—August 8
Ohio—August 8
Wyoming—August 8
Mississippi—August 15
Idaho—August 22
California—August 29
Montana—August 29

Your Attention Is Called—

One of the encouraging signs of the present day is the use being made of church bulletins to arouse in Christian people a keener sense of civic responsibility. The writer read with satisfaction, on a recent Sunday morning, in the bulletin of her church, the following words:

"Your attention is called to the fact that tomorrow from six a. m. to four p. m. the polls will be open..... You are urged not to neglect to vote. Only through the neglect of the voters can a victory be snatched from us."

A similar appeal on every church bulletin in the United States the Sunday previous to primary and election days would without doubt greatly reduce the number of American citizens—27,000,000 or more—who fail to recognize their obligation to use their franchise privileges to defeat the efforts of corrupt politicians and promote good government.

Is your church bulletin doing its part in the "wake 'em up" movement?

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Mrs. Asquith Admits She May Have Been Mistaken

The admission of Mrs. Margot Asquith, wife of a former premier of Great Britain, is commended to the critics of prohibition in this country. She accepted without investigation or attempt to learn the truth, statements made to her that prohibition in the United States is an absolute failure, that anywhere and at any time one could get all one wanted to drink, and that conditions under the Eighteenth Amendment were far worse than before the law went into operation. Since leaving this country she has received information from people who know whereof they speak, and whose statements cannot be questioned, and she admits, as quoted in the *Boston Transcript* of May 23, under a London date line: "Perhaps it was unwise for me to write at all upon prohibition, as during my stay I saw only 'particular kinds' of people in the great cosmopolitan cities of the United States, who did not represent more than a small stratum of the great community. I understand since I wrote that I have been wrong and that though there has been a great deal of drink concealed and consumed, it is infinitely less than before prohibition."

There is no lack of facts easily obtainable to prove that prohibition is a most remarkable success considering the handicaps it has had. Let honest critics correct their false and prejudiced views by studying these facts. There can be no question as to the result. They will be convinced of the value of prohibition and the desirability of its enforcement.

A Warning to Voters

Under date of May 8, the New York *Tribune* acknowledges—perhaps the first of the New York morning papers to do so—that to so far modify the Volstead Act as to authorize traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes "is a repeal of the amendment by mere act of Congress, something which is unconstitutional."

It then delivers the following warning: "It behooves prohibitionists, therefore, if they would save their reform, to see to it that they do not lose control of both houses of Congress at the same time."

This warning may not be needed, but in this connection it may be well to remember that 200 organizers of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, meeting on May 11 at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, adopted the following principles to guide them in the coming elections, as reported the next day by the New York *Sun:*

"(a) If both candidates are wet, follow your own party.

"(b) If one is wet and one dry, vote wet, regardless of party.

"(c) If both are dry, put up a wet one."

Each person present agreed to make an effort to obtain ten new members in the city, before the next primaries. Someone suggested that many more members could be gotten if the dues were fifty cents instead of a dollar, and immediately two people offered $50.00 each, to pay the other fifty cents for two hundred new members.

There are many encouraging signs in the prohibition field, and it is, perhaps, one of the most significant factors in the whole situation that everywhere the hydra-headed monster, alcohol, is raising its many heads in a life-and-death struggle for a victory. It is the wounded and starving, rather than the full-fed, satisfied beast of prey which makes such a struggle, but it may be most dangerous at just such a time. Can we do better than deliver another blow by following the tactics so clearly outlined by the enemy, and

If both candidates are *dry*, follow our own party;

If one is wet and one is dry, vote *dry*, regardless of party;

If both are wet, put up a *dry* one.

Sir Arthur Doesn't Miss His Wine!

One may not agree with Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in his ideas regarding communication with the Great Beyond, but he puts to shame many American-born citizens when he declares, "I have been accustomed to wine all my life, but I am in America now and can't get it, and I have rather lost my appetite for it." His statement evidences a higher regard for the Eighteenth Amendment to our Constitution than is shown by many men of prominence who make no effort to "lose their appetite" for a beverage that has been outlawed by the government to which they profess allegiance.

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to THE UNION SIGNAL, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, please either send a draft on Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add five cents to pay cost of exchange on checks or drafts on local banks. Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

NATIONAL W.C.T.U. REPRESENTED AT SUMMER GATHERINGS

MANY ATTRACTIONS AT CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK

National W. C. T. U. headquarters at Chautauqua, New York, opens June 20. The season will be especially interesting, for the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs is to be held June 21-30. During June, Mrs. C. P. Lindsay, national superintendent of Exhibits and Fairs, is to be the W. C. T. U. hostess, and is to present an exhibit demonstrating National W. C. T. U. activities along lines parallel with departments and divisions in the General Federation program. National directors or superintendents of the departments of Press and Publications, Legislation, Education, Citizenship and Public Welfare will co-operate with Mrs. Lindsay in the exhibit.

During the summer school season, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national Y. P. B. secretary, will be in charge as hostess. An unusually interesting program under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U. is planned. Speakers and dates will be announced later.

The speaker for W. C. T. U. day on the Chautauqua program this year is to be Dr. Valeria H. Parker, national W. C. T. U. director of the department of Social Morality and executive secretary of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board.

Religious conferences—home and foreign mission weeks—will be held August 12-29. The hostess at W. C. T. U. headquarters will be announced later.

International Sunday School Convention

The International Sunday School Convention meets, June 21-28, in Kansas City, Mo. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be represented by Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, World's and National superintendent of the department of Sunday School Work. Mrs. Irvine is installing an exhibit that will suggest ideas calculated to promote the effort of the W. C. T. U. to have temperance, patriotism and Christian citizenship teaching included in the curriculum of the Daily and Vacation Bible Schools and community training schools. Mrs. Irvine's associates in the exhibit booth will be Miss Annie E. Monroe of Carthage, Mo., state W. C. T. U. superintendent of Sunday School Work, and Mrs. G. F. Davis, of Kansas City, Mo., Federated City W. C. T. U. superintendent.

Social Workers' Conference

The National Conference of Social Work is to be held June 22-29 at Providence, Rhode Island. The National W. C. T. U. will be represented at this meeting by Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national W. C. T. U. director of Americanization, and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, national W. C. T. U. director of Child Welfare.

National Education Association Meeting

Miss Cora F. Stoddard, national W. C. T. U. director of the department of Scientific Investigation, will represent the National W. C. T. U. at the National Education Association convention, to be held in Boston, July 3-8, and will install and have charge of an educational exhibit in connection therewith.

A program of unusual interest is to be given at this meeting. Among the advertised speakers are General John J. Pershing, Hon. Calvin Coolidge, vice-president of the United States, P. P. Claxton, former commissioner of Education, and educators of note. Conferences for special discussion of such subjects as Child Hygiene, Immigrant Education, Rural Education will be of interest to W. C. T. U. workers.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, and whose hope the Lord is. For he shall be as a tree planted by the waters, and that spreadeth out his roots by the river, and shall not fear when heat cometh, but his leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit. (Jeremiah) 17: 7, 8.

Address by W.C.T.U. Speaker at Sofia, Bulgaria, Results in Speedy Organization

(Continued from Page Six)

thusiasm and energetic action, I want to aid them to keep informed. I have been taking THE UNION SIGNAL and find it so helpful that I am subscribing for another copy to pass on to those who know English. When we three members of the executive committee of the union, who live here in Sofia, hold our first meeting I shall move that we order more literature and print something in Bulgarian for general distribution. As yet, the larger part of our charter members belong to the Orthodox Church, and I hope they will continue to outnumber us, even though we succeed in interesting every woman in our Protestant communities in Sofia. We have made a beginning. I am sure our white ribbon comrades in America will pray that it may not prove to be only that."

Anti-Prohibition Speaker Follows W.C.T.U. Worker in Sweden

"For six weeks I have talked to overflowing audiences every day—sometimes making two or three speeches a day in the darkest part of Sweden," writes Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson, who is doing some special campaign work in Sweden, as the representative of the National W. C. T. U. of the United States. "Sometimes the audiences are hostile but they are mostly appreciative. The liquor forces have called their most eloquent speaker, a Prof. Lundstedt, from the university at Upsala, to counteract the influence of my lecture. His meeting was held across the street from ours. We had 1,000 people in the auditorium of the high school. He had 300 in the City Hall. Every W. C. T. U. and untold pastors and laymen have asked me to express to the national W. C. T. U. of the United States their appreciative thanks for sending me to help in the campaign. To speak on behalf of the American W. C. T. U., with a message of service and love, lends a dignity to the work which appeals even to the hostile press, so that honest and courteous reports of lectures are published."

World's W.C.T.U. Notes

Miss Maria Stenroth, traveling secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Finland, and an author of note, is in the United States speaking among her own people for temperance and social betterment. She hopes to remain in this country for the World's W. C. T. U. convention.

At the annual council of the British Women's Temperance Association recently held, Lady Cecilia Roberts, daughter of the Countess of Carlisle, was elected president to succeed her distinguished mother. The council sends to the white ribboners of the United States a message of congratulation on the great success which has followed the two years of prohibition.

A letter recently received from Mrs. George Smart, president of the W. C. T. U. of the Madeira Islands, says. "There is talk of prohibition in the Islands. We hope it may crystallize." The Islands are a dependency of Portugal and an appeal has been made by citizens of Madeira to the government to prohibit the traffic in drink, as a health measure.

Song Dedicated to National W. C.T.U. Musical Director

"It is There to Stay," an Eighteenth Amendment song, the latest production of J. G. Dailey, is dedicated to Mrs. Frances W. Graham, song leader for many years of the National W. C. T. U., whose sweet, cheering voice has sent the songs for God and Home and Native land ringing round the world. Mr. Dailey is well known for his stirring musical compositions, the most famous being "A Saloonless Nation in 1920."

The last verse of the new Eighteenth Amendment song reads:

"By a Royal Act of Congress backed by states in strong array,
By the Court's Supreme Decision, signed and sealed in legal way,
By Jehovah's Ultimatum, which the people MUST obey, ...
It is in the Constitution, and it's there to stay."

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

July 4—National Independence Day (Birthday of Mary H. Hunt)
July 21—Loyal Temperance Legion Day (Birthday of Anna A. Gordon).

W.C.T.U. Picture Wins Enthusiastic Applause

Carolyn E. Rens, State Superintendent Medal Contest Department

The Central W. C. T. U. of the St. Louis Federation received great and merited applause from the vast audience which crowded the Pershing Theater when the Woman's Chamber of Commerce presented an evening's entertainment. Each club in the Chamber portrayed, by living picture, its particular work. The new sticker issued for the World's W. C. T. U. Convention was our model, represented by Miss Fanita Bohne, dressed in flowing white, a silken American flag across her breast and on her head a golden crown lettered "W. C. T. U." Standing on a large pedestal, holding aloft a globe twenty-four inches in diameter, our band and bow of white around it, she made a beautiful picture. Before the curtains were drawn aside, the attention of the beholders was secured by the singing by Mrs. Harry Symonds, a talented soloist, of the first two lines of "All round the world the ribbon white is twined." Then, with the spotlight turned on, the first verse and chorus were sung. The tremendous applause caused a second showing, the chorus only being used. This picture was said to be one of the best, if not the very best, of all that were shown.

Texas W.C.T.U. Convention Stresses Law Enforcement

Josephine Collins

A good attendance of delegates and visitors made the fortieth annual convention of the Texas W. C. T. U., held at the state capital, Austin, an unusually interesting meeting. Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, former state president of Alabama, was an honored guest.

Reports from all departmental superintendents showed greater progress all over the state.

The welcome banquet, at Austin's chief hostelry, was well attended, and we were honored by Governor Pat M. Neff with an inspiring address on law enforcement.

The visits to Texas this year of our national president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, and four of the national directors, have done much to encourage the women of our state. One of Texas' requirements for the voting privilege in the state executive, a subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL, did much to "whoop her up" on SIGNAL subscriptions. This rule is to be rigidly enforced.

A feature of special interest was the film, "Safeguarding the Nation," which shows the effects of alcohol on our national life. This was kindly loaned to us by the Rev. Atticus Webb, Texas' Anti-Saloon League superintendent.

Our newly elected state president, Mrs. Claude de Van Watts, is of old Quaker stock, a consecrated Christian of charming personality, and, withal a forceful speaker, well informed on public questions of the day. Mrs. J. B. Ammerman, the beloved vice-president for many years, was unanimously re-elected. The other officers are Mrs. C. R. Porter, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Fred Lawson, recording secretary, and Mrs. May Manifold Kirkham, treasurer. Mrs. Josephine Collins was re-elected editor of the state paper.

The time of holding convention was changed from spring to fall, which will, for this year, necessitate a convention within a six months' period. The main work for the summer will be stressing the raising of the budget, and law enforcement. Each woman present at the convention was earnestly urged to go home and organize her women into a Law Enforcement League, and to see that no moonshiner, or bootlegger, goes unwhipped of justice.

Lamoille county (Vermont) W. C. T. U. convention, held at Wolcott, was of interest to all who attended. The program consisted of routine business, reports, music, readings and addresses by the state president, Mrs. Elsie Pease Barney.

The main address was by her upon the theme, "Our Supreme Task," and was heartily received by the audience. After school hours she also addressed a large body of children, who were accompanied by their teachers.

Resolutions were adopted pledging efforts to sustain the Volstead Act, support law enforcement, and uphold Mr. Hays in censoring the movie picture films.

The "budget system," which has been adopted by the state, is being heartily endorsed by the county.

The officers and superintendents were nearly all re-elected to office. Many reported good work done during the past year.

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. EMMA McCLELLAN of Oakland, California, at the age of 82 years. For over forty years a member of the W. C. T. U., for twenty years active in the San Jose union, and a pioneer in suffrage work, she will be greatly missed by all who were privileged to know her.

Helps for the Continuation Membership Drive

NEW! NEW! ! NEW! ! !

Membership Leaflets. Attractive! Informing!! Winning!!!
Illustrated in Colors
Order largely. Distribute wisely. Expect the Harvest.

LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.

Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.

Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

MATCH THE A. A. P. A.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page
Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of leaflets and prices. Each leaflet a winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.

Be a Million-aire.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Declaration of Principles.

Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.

Recruiting for Membership.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.

Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

MEMBERSHIP POSTERS

Sound the Jubilee (The Challenge of the Trumpeter). Price, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Forge a Chain.

Guard Their Future.

Price, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Episodes in the Life of An Organizer

Necia E. Buck, North Dakota Y. P. B. Secretary

It was nearing the holiday season when the organizer visited the little town of C—, which then supported a W. C. T. U. and an L. T. L. of seventy members each. The prospects seemed good for a Young People's Branch. The women were not sure that the young people would be interested, but they had in their union one who would make an ideal leader—a woman who delighted to work with young folks and who inspired their love. She was willing to undertake the task and arrangements were made for the union to have, after the holidays, a social evening for the young people (something every union should do occasionally), the organizer to return and see what could be done. It so happened that the night she had planned to be in C—, a basket-ball game had been scheduled, but, nothing daunted, the women announced that after the game there would be a light repast. The organizer presented the work very briefly, and while refreshments were being served three women circulated the pledge and secured the names of nineteen girls and eleven boys. The organization was completed, and five names have since been added. Meetings are held regularly and much interest is evinced.

As is her custom wherever she goes, the organizer, when at P—, presented the Y. P. B. work in the high school. She also held a public meeting in the evening, at the close of which the superintendent of schools said he had been planning to organize for the young people, believed the Y. P. B. would suit his purpose exactly, and invited the organizer to come to the school the next day and see if she could interest the students. The result was an organization of twenty-four members—twelve boys and twelve girls—with the superintendent as leader and his principal as assistant.

The evening had been a disappointment. The crowd was small, the interest not strong enough to make a union possible. But the teachers were there, and after the meeting the superintendent, his wife, and the organizer remained for a time, discussing the situation. After a while two of the teachers came back and offered to escort the organizer to her hotel. On the way one of them said in a hesitant manner: "Mrs. B., we came back to see if we cannot organize an L. T. L. in the school even if there is no W. C. T. U. organization?" "Bless you, yes," was the reply, and back they went to interview the superintendent, who was pleased to arrange for an opportunity to organize before train time the following day. At the hotel plans were discussed till a late hour, and the result was that three of the teachers became members of the W. C. T. U., their names being forwarded to the local union in their respective home towns. Three local women became Willard members and agreed to help the teachers. Eighty-one pupils signed the company rules as members of the L. T. L.

Our Rally Cry

5,000 New Members, 500 New Branches, 500,000 Signatures to the Polyglot Petition.

Y.P.B. Summer Encampments

The "Y" Camp and W. C. T. U. Training School for girls is now in session at Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida.

The Y. P. B. of New York state is to hold its convention and encampment at Cook Academy, Montour Falls, New York, June 30 to July 6.

Essentials for a Model Meeting

Percy Dunn, President New York Y. P. B.

There are Five P's essential for the success of a meeting: 1. Personnel. 2. Program. 3. Purpose. 4. Pleasure. 5. Pep.

The Personnel of a meeting includes not only the officers who are presupposed to be present at every meeting, but all the members as well. It means superintendents of different departments, chosen on account of their suitability for the work over which they have charge. Of course, the general secretary should help constitute the personnel of every meeting as a chaperon, not as a leader. In addition to the members, every meeting should have as visitors all the young people of the community; get them interested, prove the Y. P. B. a success, and in all probability they will soon join. As special guests at the meeting, invite two or three members of the W. C. T. U. They will enjoy it and it is a splendid way for the mother organization to keep in touch with the young people and also a beautiful way for the Y. P. B. to express its loyalty, a sort of mother and daughter party at every meeting.

The Program naturally divides itself into three parts: (a) business meeting, (b) topic for discussion and (c) social hour. For the business meeting follow the "Order of Meeting" in Year Book for 1922. For the discussion period the "Topical Programs" in the Year Book, offer numerous suggestions. After the program is ended, don't wait for impromptu suggestions for games, etc., but have the recreation in charge of some person or committee, who will make it a real part of the evening; many a new member may be won by a successful social hour.

Under Purpose and Pleasure, remember our slogan, "A good time with a purpose" and through all the meeting there should be Pep-Pep-Pep!

Members of Club Juventud, Parents and Friends, at Picnic in Grove Near Buenos Aires, Argentina. The Activities of This Club Have Been Directed by Miss Muriel Ayres.

For July Fourth

HAVE PLENTY OF PATRIOTIC PROHIBITION MUSIC

Use "Jubilee Songs"

Ninth edition (Revised). Thirty-two pages packed full of singable, thrilling songs. The "White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner"; the new "Crusade Glory Song"; "Work for Enforcement Where You Are"; "Win a Million Members"; etc., etc. Price, each, 10 cents; per 100, $5.00; per 50, $3.00; per dozen, 75 cents. Order early. Please enclose remittance with order.

POSTERS SUITABLE FOR TEMPERANCE SUNDAY, JULY 16

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
Forge a Chain.
Guard Their Future.
For Their Sake Enforce the Law.
Stand by the Flag and the Constitution.
Lincoln's Prophecy.

Price, each 10 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, $1.00.

Booze Stands Between—
The Ten Commandments.

Price per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60.

(Please send remittance with order)

SUGGESTED FOR DISTRIBUTION TEMPERANCE SUNDAY, JULY 16

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

What Can We Do to Bring Enforcement of the Prohibition Law?
Prohibition's Progress as Portrayed by Some Decisions of the United States Supreme Court.
The Citizen's Duty.
Reasons Why the Prohibition Law is Not Adequately Enforced and Suggested Remedies.
But One Common Ground.
Crusading in the Court Room.
A Vision of American Sovereignty.

Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Safety and Happiness Depend Upon Obedience to Law.
Never Again!
Law Enforcement Decalog.
Abraham Lincoln Said—
Undergirding Law Enforcement.
He That Keepeth the Law.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

Chicago Judge Challenges Statements in "Deadly Parallel"

(Continued from Page Two)

is no truth to this statement. Never before were our American citizens as clean and law-abiding as they are today. We have much crime in America but four-fifths of it emanates directly from the saloons that are still running in violation of the law, and from the illicit sale of liquor. If your people would put forth as much effort trying to uphold and enforce the law as you do in trying to destroy it, we would have less crime.

I notice that printed on your pledge you say: "Beer, light wines, *no saloons*." At least prohibition has had some effect upon your committee who now desire to go upon record as being opposed to the saloons. I have no recollection of ever hearing of any of your committee taking that position before. At least you are following in some degree the enlightened sentiment of the world.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM N. GEMMILL.

A Peep into Korea

(Continued from Page Five)

The boys' school is indissolubly linked with the name of Baron Yun Chi Ho. After graduating from Vanderbilt he deposited a sum of money with Dr. Candler to be used at some future time as a nucleus for a school in Korea. Later, when it had been started in a small way in Song Do, he himself took charge of it, teaching in a rough ginseng shed, which was all that could be afforded at the time. To him the privilege of service was incomparably more precious than worldly comfort or official position. From this small beginning the school has grown to be a fine institution with almost one thousand students, of whom two hundred and ninety are in the High School.

One of its chief features is the textile department which turns out a very serviceable cotton cloth in attractive and durable colors. In China we often hear missionaries sing the praises of this Korean material, which never fades, so they say, and seldom wears out. In fact we have had ocular demonstration that the color is practically unchanged after five years of washing. So it was the more interesting to visit the plant, where Japanese cotton is treated with German dyes and woven by American machinery into a first-class Korean product. About fifty boys are able to receive an education by working part-time in the textile department and it so happens that they are at present all Christian lads, so the opportunity thus afforded them will doubtless issue in blessing for their country.

It was my privilege to teach scientific temperance in all of these schools, reaching boys, girls and married women. The Y. M. C. A. in the High School clinched the matter by preparing a pledge in the Korean script, mimeographing it themselves and presenting it through their president to the assembled boys. Two hundred and thirty students signed it. Freely translated it says: "I promise never to use wine or tobacco and I will also work against these things." Afterwards they lined up before their beautiful building, each with the pledge-slip in his hand, and had their picture taken, a fine band of young patriots, prepared to fight and conquer one of their country's fiercest foes.

Law Enforcement in America Will Have Effect in Korea

The Koreans are very much interested in our struggle against the enemy in America. The papers, both English and Japanese, contain the usual "arguments" against prohibition, and the oft-repeated statements that it is a gigantic failure. Faithful work for law-enforcement at home will give an impetus to the cause of righteousness over here. Truly the world is one and we cannot help our own land without being of service to others far away. Our lives are not so little as they look!

Korea offers wonderful opportunities to young Christians who have a life to invest. Perhaps no missionary enterprise has ever shown such vast returns. The first Korean convert was baptized in 1886 and now there are 86,000 communicants and a Sunday School enrollment of 215,000. As many as fifty thousand days of preaching have been freely subscribed in one year by the church members.

Yet there still remains very much land to be possessed and many more messengers will be needed before the gospel can be fully preached to the sixteen millions of this peninsula. Short though my visit was, and spent in a few large centers, I saw something of heathenism in its lowest form, that of devil-worship. We were taking a ramble along a country road when our attention was arrested by the sound of drum and cymbal, coming from a group of houses not far away. On going to the spot we learned that a sorceress was there, offering a propitiatory sacrifice to the devils as a preventive against disease and disaster. My missionary friends requested permission to pass into the court-yard of the dwelling where the assembly was being held and to our surprise it was freely given.

Those within the house, on hearing voices (albeit the voices of foreigners) pushed back the sliding paper doors and came forward. The sorceress, cymbal in hand, spoke kindly to us, and the women who had crowded in the low room to pray to the devil now gathered with smiling faces to greet the representatives of Christ. One felt that if the missionaries had more time to give to these villagers, they might perhaps be led out of their awful darkness into God's marvellous light. But these gospel messengers are so few and so over-worked! Who knows when they will be able to go again?

As we left, the women returned to their fearful ceremony. We saw the sorceress place outside the door four brass bowls heaped with rice, after praying to the evil spirits to leave them in peace for this present year. Then she took her large straw scoop and put into it, from each bowl, her own handful of rice, her rightful due as priestess. Thus did she go shares with Satan. Is not such a scene in itself a call to proclaim to these benighted ones the glorious gospel of the blessed God?

"Give us a watchword for the hour,
A thrilling word, a word of power,
A battle-cry, a flaming breath,
That calls to conquest or to death,
A word to rouse the Church from rest
To heed her Master's high behest!
The call is given; ye hosts arise,
Our watch-word is 'Evangelize'!

"The glad evangel now proclaim
Through all the earth in Jesus' name,
This word is ringing through the skies,
'Evangelize! evangelize!'
To dying men, a fallen race,
Make known the gift of gospel grace;
The world which now in darkness lies
'Evangelize, evangelize!'"

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Frances Willard Hospital Celebrates Thirty-Sixth Anniversary

Miss Jane Addams, noted social settlement worker, was the speaker at the annual graduating exercises of the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital, of Chicago, held June 8. The hospital has been in operation continuously since May 4, 1886. It is one of a group of successful hospitals that use no alcohol in their treatment.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

The prohibition director says the cost of enforcing the prohibition law is paid by the fines imposed for breaking it. Then, we presume, if those who are opposed to the law would not break it there would be no means of enforcing it and they would win their contention, making the law a dead letter and everybody would be satisfied.

—*Eugene* (Ore.) *Guardian.*

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Prohibition in the United States

Professor Gaupp, teacher of psychiatry at the University of Tübingen, appeals in the *Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift* (Munich) to the German people to consider the progress in public health and private prosperity which has already followed prohibition in the United States. [An editorial in the same issue endorses his statements, saying that far too little attention has been paid in Germany to "this most important step which a people ever took to promote health and morals."] Professor Gaupp concludes his historical sketch of prohibition with the statement that the only way to ever reach the goal is by training the young to a life without alcohol as a matter of course. He adds, as quoted by *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, "In Germany, from 18 to 20 thousand millions were spent in 1921 on spirituous beverages; the alcohol morbidity is increasing every month; wines and liqueurs are being imported freely, and French brandy by the carload." . . . "The Germans have to import thousands of millions worth of grain for food while large areas are given over to the cultivation of raw material for the distillers and brewers. Potatoes, grain and fruits, needed for food, are given to the liquor manufacturers, and more have to be imported at the ruinous rate of exchange." He cites notices posted by the authorities informing the postoffice and state railroad employes that they are entitled to buy brandy from the state reserves. At the Gumbinnen station the notice adds, "The brandy is of good quality, costing in the storage warehouse 38.45 marks per liter." Professor Gaupp visited America three times before the war, and he appreciates the difficulty in enforcing prohibition at present, but anticipates that when the existing supplies of liquor are exhausted the task will be easier. He comments on the fact that the physicians of the United States "were by no means the leaders in the fight against alcohol—an experience which agrees with that in other countries."

From the Standpoint of a Conductor

J. Cleve Dean, a well-known conductor on the Southern Railway, does not approve of the action of the American Federation of Labor in going on record for the repeal of the Volstead Act, and in a recent letter to the *Chattanooga News*, while frankly admitting that there was a time when he used to "turn green in the face" on meeting a prohibitionist, and that he has learned that "it isn't what he likes that does him the most good every time," but frequently what he does without that benefits him the most, he sets forth his personal views on the drink question, as follows:

"Some time ago the press carried a headline reading, 'The American Federation of Labor at its convention goes on record for the repeal of the Volstead Act.' Never before have the leaders of this branch of organized labor made such a broad mistake, and I regret to see those big headlines standing before the eyes of the public as a witness against labor.

"If drinking liquor were legal and decent, then the employers of our country would never object to employing the rankest kind of a 'booze head,' and if it were right for a man to soak his hide with booze, the railroads of our land would eliminate rule G.

"If it were right for a man to drink liquor, then a boy's mother, instead of sinking down in tears when he comes home 'stewed,' would run to meet him, shouting his praises.

"If it were right for a man to partake of strong drink, then instead of a wife meeting her intoxicated husband with the rolling pin I am quite sure she'd have a brass band to greet him so as to do him honor. But it isn't right for any man to indulge in strong drink, because it shortens his life, it lowers his morale, it places him on the lowest plane of life, it causes his friends to lose faith in him, it causes him to lose faith in himself; it is Satan's best friend and God's vilest enemy."

Recalls Old Days

"I remember a few years back when payday came around in railroad centers and mining towns, the city would always put on an extra force of policemen to keep order; but now we don't have such trying times.

"I have seen the time when Chattanooga was 'wide open,' and when a passenger crew left town on Saturday evening they had to put on their 'fighting clothes' in order to handle the drunks. I have seen the time when it was nothing unusual to have a dozen drunks in the ladies' car falling and staggering around over women and children. And now we don't have any such conduct, and I hope I'll never live to see such days return.

"I want to say right here that I don't believe the 'big four' brotherhoods will ever make the statement which the American Federation of Labor has just made. It has been their aim all the time to weed out the booze heads from their ranks and I believe they have made pretty good progress along these lines.....

"While the leaders of the A. F. of L. have made this mistake, I don't believe they have truly spoken the sentiment of their members as a whole, and let us hope that moral pressure will be brought to bear against them in a way that will compel them to radically change their attitude toward the Volstead Act."

A Few Facts from Seattle's Juvenile Court Records

Mary E. Brown

In looking over the Seattle Juvenile Court report recently, the following attracted the attention of the writer:

The state prohibition law became effective in Washington January 1, 1916. During 1914, one in every fifty children in the county of school census age, which practically parallels the court's jurisdiction, was cared for by the court. In 1918, even though the population had greatly increased and the war was in progress, only one in every one hundred and twenty-one, was brought to court.

In 1915, there were four hundred and seventy-five children who required protection because of parental neglect: during 1918, there were two hundred and seven in this neglected group, and last year three hundred and forty-eight. (The increase last year is attributed to industrial conditions.)

The report states that "this improvement is due to temperance legislation and the favorable industrial conditions."

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepfather come for a visit. Admitting to her mother that she has yielded to her husband's insistence that she drink, she is told that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again. At a small dinner she meets Bertram Harford, who has been transferred to Seraneb. He encourages her to resist the appetite which has been held in check during her mother's visit, but it is roused by the fermented wine at communion, and only the refusal of Divan Singh to let her have liquor keeps her from being again overcome. Bertram Harford, hurt by a servant he had dismissed, is taken to Dr. Scott's hospital. While convalescing he talks to the doctor, and finds they have much in common. A summons from Angela interrupts them. The doctor finds Angela ill and depressed, and at her request asks Fortescue to help his wife to resist her craving for liquor. Instead, he dismisses the doctor, and sends Angela to Mussoorie, to Mrs. Carlyle. Meanwhile, Dr. Scott and Harford are becoming better acquainted.)

CHAPTER XIX

Far removed from the friends who were not only willing but anxious to act as props to her weak will, Angela very quickly went down before the assaults of the enemy. She set up "Virona" as a staff to lean on. Was it not a highly-recommended tonic ordered by the doctor because she refused to take wine? The poor girl did not recognize that the "Virona" she trusted in, was a strongly alcoholized wine masquerading under the name of a medicine! The chemist who supplied it found Mrs. Fortescue a little mine of wealth to him, for had she not to prop her failing powers with repeated doses, ever growing larger and more frequent?

Mrs. Carlyle induced her to enter into the gaieties of Mussoorie. Calls, "at homes," theatrical entertainments, dances, in constant succession, exhausted her. She habitually overdid her strength by the help of the false stimulant she employed. Her mind could never be said to be clear. She lived in a state of confusion. Her mental powers, never very strong, seemed to retire, her conversation became monosyllabic. But she was beautiful, and dressed well, and was kind and gentle; that was enough for the people whom she met. Her position as a Deputy-Commissioner's wife opened the door to desirable society, but Mrs. Carlyle took care that she should be amused only by her own coterie of friends. Very soon the offers of whisky pegs, at first vehemently rejected, were accepted as a matter of course.

The rains continued very late into September; for some weeks thunderstorms prevailed.

Towards the middle of October, Mrs. Carlyle, who had to go down shortly, leaving Angela in possession for the month of November, when the expected event was to take place, invited Angela to go with her to a tea party. Angela consented, but she was in such a confused condition that she was hardly conscious of her surroundings. The tea had resolved itself into whisky pegs and cigarets on the verandah. Angela sat watching the rolling clouds which were gathering black and lowering.

"There will be a thunder-storm directly; let us go in!" said Mrs. Carlyle.

Angela started to her feet. "I will go home at once."

"No, no! stay till it is over," her friends urged. But she persisted. "I must go home; I am not well."

They put her into her rickshaw. The coolies rushed her up the Mall at a great speed. The equilibrium of the rickshaw was often difficult to maintain: Angela heeded it not. But she was sobered when a terrific peal of thunder rent the air. The clouds opened and shut, revealing veins of fiery fluid. Not a drop of rain came as yet, but the evergreen oaks groaned and twisted in the whirl of the violent wind. The thunder grumbled, growled, echoing reverberations among the great mountains, until the noise became one long, continuous roar. The blue fire of the lightning went leaping, racing round the rickshaw.

Angela imagined her end was come. Her drink muddled brain saw terrors greater than existed. Her men were struggling, pushing, pulling the rickshaw up the rocky, precipitous path which led to the bungalow, when suddenly what seemed a conflagration enveloped them and simultaneously came a terrific crash. Angela fainted. Then the rain came down in a blinding sheet almost sweeping the coolies off their feet. They pushed their burden on, in the descending torrent, drenched to the skin, and at last reached the porch. Their mistress lay back quiet, the rain pouring upon her unconscious face.

Alarmed, they cried, "Bearer! bearer! Ayah! Ayah!" in stentorian voices.

The servants came and between them lifted Angela out and carried her to her bed. The Ayah, in a fright, suggested the Doctor, and a servant was sent for Major Melcombe, the Civil Surgeon. The messenger returned with the tidings that "Doctor Sahib bahar gaya" (the Doctor has gone out).

"Fetch another," ordered the Ayah; "I saw Miss Scott Doctor Sahiba yesterday: fetch her."

Off again, and in half-an-hour's time Dr. Scott, who had a week before come up to the hills for a much needed rest, was in attendance. She looked critically at the patient, who was now recovering consciousness, and lay gasping and moaning.

"We must get her into bed at once," said Kathleen to the Ayah. "Who is th Mem Sahib's Doctor?"

"The Doctor Sahib is Civil Surgeor but he is out," Ayah replied.

"I will not leave till he comes; sen again to him."

Between them they took off her ric dress and made the suffering girl con fortable. She did not recognize Dr. Scot Next morning at five o'clock a child wa born to Angela, a puny boy who scarcel lived. The mother barely escaped wit her life. For a month Angela lay in be a prey to fever and delirium. Her ca puzzled Major Melcombe. He would fi her one day with a temperature real normal: the next there would be fev and wandering. He tried several me cines, but with little effect.

One morning he noticed that the nur did not meet him at the door as usu but kept her seat by the bed, seeming in a kind of stupor.

As he spoke she got on to her fe and began to talk in a thick, incohere way. Immediately a suspicion arose his mind. "She has been drinking." caught her by the arm and led her the door, pushed her outside, and sa harshly, "You are drunk!" She was able to answer. He returned to Ange and gazed down at her. In a flash ca to him the cause of the patient's fe and delirium. Now he was keenly al to her symptoms. Angela was in a se conscious state. He examined her ey then called for Ayah, who came in w the whining baby.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

"Go at once and call Mrs. Carlyle; tell her the Doctor wishes to see her."

Mrs. Carlyle, at Fortescue's request, had remained to watch over Angela in her protracted illness.

The Ayah jingled off and returned with the lady.

"I have discovered that the nurse drinks. Did you know that she had this detestable habit?"

Mrs. Carlyle colored under her rouge. "Well, Doctor, I knew she took a little."

"And you knew she gave it to the patient?"

"Yes, in small doses; but you ordered a teaspoonful of brandy, three times a day!"

He started, and gazed inquiringly at the bed. "She has had more like three pints a day, I should say. Mrs. Fortescue is in an exceedingly critical condition. Send away that nurse at once, telegraph to her husband, and then be kind enough to call on Dr. Kathleen Scott. She is exceedingly clever, knows the patient, and I wish to put her in charge. I have worked with Dr. Scott, and know her capabilities, so you may rest in peace all will be done that is possible."

Dr. Kathleen came, but refused to take charge of the case until Mr. Fortescue had been consulted. "He dimissed me from attendance on his wife. You can scarcely expect me to undertake the case."

"But as my assistant!" urged Major Melcombe. "I'm over head and ears in work, owing to this epidemic of influenza, and if anyone can pull her through, you can."

"Telegraph that to Mr. Fortescue, then."

He went obediently. In four hours came the answer, "Save her by any means, and by Dr. Scott's help, if she will be good enough to undertake the case."

As they bent together over Angela, Dr. Scott whispered to the doctor, "She has been drugged with alcohol."

"I fear so; she must be strictly watched that no one gets to her."

"I shall remain in this house on condition that Mrs. Carlyle leaves; I cannot trust her."

"I will suggest that she is not wanted. She is anxious to get away, and will go like a bird."

It was as Major Melcome said. Mrs. Carlyle was tired of the hills in the dull season; nothing was going on, and she departed the next day, glad to leave Angela in someone's care.

"Mrs. Fortescue, do you know me?"

"Yes, it is Dr. Kathleen Scott; but where is nurse?"

"Gone; I am your nurse and doctor now!"

"May I have my medicine; I feel so sinking?"

"Yes, drink this warm milk."

Angela's face fell, disappointment looked out of her eyes. Dr. Kathleen thought, "Now is the time to watch her." She said aloud, "Drink this milk; it will give you strength to see your husband."

"Is he coming?" Then with a glad look she said, "Ah! he has not seen baby; he will be so glad that he is a boy. Doctor, does he get on? I have not seen him for a long time—days, I think."

"He is fairly well, and over a month old. If you take this nourishment, and do not excite yourself, you shall have him, when he wakes."

Angela obeyed, and watched Dr. Kathleen moving quietly about the room. She soon became drowsy, and the doctor, getting up from a letter she had been writing, discovered her patient asleep.

She called the Ayah, who was nursing the sleeping baby. "Come here, and sit by your mistress while I go out. If she wakes give her the baby. On no account let her take anything while I am away. I shall soon be back."

"Very good, Miss Doctor Sahiba."

Dr. Kathleen had to arrange to give up her own rooms and remain with Angela for some time. She was but half an hour away, and hurried back to her charge.

As she opened the bedroom door, a sight met her eyes! Angela was on her knees before the "almira" (wardrobe), evidently searching for something. The Ayah, with the baby in her arms, crying feebly, stood over her mistress, expostulating, "Mem Sahib, Mem Sahib! do not! do not!"

"What are you doing, Mrs. Fortescue?" Dr. Kathleen asked.

"I want my stimulant, my medicine; it is in here, in a bottle under my dresses! I cannot live without it!"

Dr. Kathleen caught her arm as she drew the whisky bottle out. Taking it from Angela, she carried it to the window and threw it far out, but the smell of alcohol arose strongly and filled the room.

Angela threw herself on the floor, crying, "Cruel! cruel! it's all gone!"

Dr. Kathleen lifted her in her strong arms and placed her in bed.

"Now, Mrs. Fortescue, take your little baby in your arms. That's right! Now do you want to get well, or would you rather die and leave him?"

"Poor little pet, I want to be well to take care of him, of course," she said, kissing the little face which she held somewhat awkwardly against her shoulder.

"Then you must give up the stuff you call 'medicine'; it is a deadly poison, and you are already suffering from heart trouble in consequence of indulgence in it. Do you hear?"

Angela was crying weakly.

Dr. Kathleen laid her hand on Angela's head kindly, but firmly, and looking into her eyes, said, "Promise me to give it up at once, and for ever!"

Angela looked at her with miserable, appealing eyes. "Yes, but it is torture without it."

"That will pass. But I cannot save you, unless you bring your own will to bear. You must *will* to give it up."

"But——"

"There are no buts! Think! You are a mother now. You owe a duty to this child." The baby cried, and Angela looked at it almost with fear.

"Poor little fellow, he wants his mother!" said Dr. Scott.

"Wants me?"

"Yes, you. Ayah! bring his bottle and Mem Sahib will feed him."

Angela, with awkward movements, did her best to attend to the baby's wants, but she was soon tired, and lay back with a look of exhaustion. He was sent away, and Dr. Kathleen sat quietly talking to her about baby and his future, with the wish to distract Angela from her own feelings and desires.

(To be continued)

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THE UNION SIGNAL
Evanston, Illinois

The Challenge Light

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

"THE UNION SIGNAL Challenge Light, a beautiful silver lamp, symbolic of the enlightenment obtained through reading the official organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be awarded at the Atlantic City convention, to the state sending in the largest number of new subscriptions between November 1, 1921, and October 31, 1922." Thus reads the announcement made six months ago. The plan entitles the winning state to have possession of this lamp for use at state and national conventions, conferences, banquets, etc., and to keep it until some champion state wrests it from her. Even then the honor will be recorded by the engraving of the name of the winner upon the lamp.

Now that half the prescribed time has passed we are printing a list of the states that have sent in over 300 new subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL during this period:

New York	1124
Pennsylvania	896
Illinois	646
Iowa	630
Indiana	585
Wisconsin	546
Kansas	535
Ohio	443
Massachusetts	436
New Jersey	414
Minnesota	410
California (North)	325
Florida	322
Missouri	304

It is interesting to note how near Pennsylvania comes to the leader, New York. Illinois and Iowa, with a difference of only 16 subscriptions, have just cause to be proud of their record. Notice Indiana, Wisconsin, and Kansas, in a "neck to neck" race!

How easy it will be for Pennsylvania to get ahead of New York—that is, if New York will only quit work for a time—take a little vacation.

It is evident that no state at this time can be sure of winning the lamp. There are six months longer in which to work. Yield not to the thought that because such and such a state has the largest population, large cities, large membership, etc., it must win. The percentage list recently published shows that the state having the largest membership does not always have the greatest number of subscribers. Kansas and Wisconsin with a membership several thousand less than some other states are forging right ahead. Verily, the spirit quickeneth!

A Wonderful Offer

A COMPLETE RADIO OUTFIT will be awarded to the person sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions—over 200—to THE YOUNG CRUSADER, between June 15, 1922, and September 15, 1922, at the regular price of 35 cents each. No other premium allowed.

Mark subscriptions plainly "Radio Award".

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.

Quiz: Our World Wide Work

1. Explain the circumstances of Judge Gemmill's letter to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

2. Outline Miss Tinling's work for temperance in Korea.

3. Trace the path of progress of the temperance cause in Cuba.

4. What does Mrs. Clark tell about organizing work in Bulgaria?

5. How is Mrs. Livingston helping to bring prohibition to South Africa?

6. "Anti-prohibition speaker follows prohibition worker." Where? With what results?

7. Give some facts which everyone should know about the World's W. C. T. U. Convention.

8. At what summer gatherings will the national W. C. T. U. be represented?

9. Name the various essentials for a model Y. P. B. (or W. C. T. U.) meeting.

10. Is your county on the Trio Team Honor Roll?

Another Briton's Opinion About Prohibition

"It is cheering to note that now and then an observing, fair-minded Englishman comes to the United States, makes a real study of prohibition and returns with a true report to British newspapers and audiences," says the Spokane (Wash.) *Spokesman-Review* of May 14. "Hugh Lewis, general manage of the Liverpool and London and Glob Insurance company, an institution tha does a large business in the Unite States, has returned to England after stay in the United States of sever months last fall and winter. The *Birk enhead and Cheshire Advertiser* Birkenhead, England, reports an addres given by Mr. Lewis on prohibition i America. He kept his eyes and ears ope during his long stay in this country, an presented fairly to his audience all th principal arguments advanced by adv cates and opponents, as well as h own observations.

"His own conclusion is that th American people are satisfied with pr hibition and the law will never be r pealed.

"It is almost impossible for the Bri ish people to get the truth about pr hibition in America. Rowdies break u prohibition meetings or even resort physical violence against speakers f the prohibition cause. The powerful di tillery and brewery interests hire me and women from the United States make speeches abounding in misrepr sentations and untruths. English me and women of a certain type come ov here on a brief tour of observation, cc fine their studies to a few big cities a often to association with a fast set boozing proclivities, and then flit ba to Britain with a horrifying story abc the failure of prohibition and the t mendous uprising of opposition sen ment.

"Mr. Lewis made his own quiet, p sistent investigation, and carried t truth back to England. Eventually t truth will get a fuller hearing ov there, and eventually Great Brita will come to prohibition."

"Serve America"

Let the Star Shine From Your Window Until the Enemies of Prohibition are Again Defeated.

A white star on a blue background lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution.". Size 7x11 inches Order in quantities for distribution i your communities. Per copy, 10 cents per 100, $3.00; per 500, $12.50; per 1,000 $20.00. Copyright by National W. C. T. U Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

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OUR NEW FANS ARE READY. PUT THEM IN EVIDENCE EVERYWHERE.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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THE whole world revolves about the child. In the child's tiny fingers, head and heart, lies the weal or woe of the future. He is a bank developing in strength and power with the advancing years of his childhood. What is drawn from that bank in the years that are to come depends upon what is deposited there while he is still a child. We cannot deposit carelessness, neglect and indifference, and expect in later years dividends of knowledge, integrity and righteousness.

Courtesy *Social Progress*

Childhood is the chief asset in the home, in the community, and in Christian civilization.

—*MARION LAWRENCE, General Secretary*
International Sunday School Association.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ONLY 50 OUT OF 435 CONGRESSMEN ATTACH NAMES TO WINE AND BEER PETITION—RESULTS OF CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARIES ENCOURAGING—NATION READY TO CO-OPERATE FOR WORLD PEACE—PRESIDENT TO SUBMIT TO CONGRESS VIEWS ON CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION—SOCIAL HYGIENE BOARD BILL NEEDS SUPPORT—LEGAL STATUS OF LIQUOR ON SHIPS DEFINED

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Only 50 of the 435 Congressmen Attach Their Names to Wine and Beer Petition

The petition presented to the Ways and Means Committee of the House asking for a report on the 2.75 per cent beer bill, H. R. 11410, sponsored by Representative Hill of Maryland, had but 50 names out of the 435 Congressmen. The names with states are given here for the study of our readers. Please note that on the petition there are only two names of Congressmen living west of St. Louis, one Congressman from Rhode Island, one from Michigan, three from New Jersey, and several from New York. Old Kentucky makes no black spot on this map for wine and beer. The other signers are from the cities of Milwaukee, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and New Orleans. Here are the names:

John Philip Hill, Baltimore; James A. Gallivan, Boston; T. J. Sabath, Chicago; Clarence MacGregor, Buffalo; John C. Kleczka, Milwaukee; Frederick R. Lehlbach, Newark, N. J.; Geo. G. Graham, Philadelphia; H. Garland Dupre, New Orleans; James O'Connor, New Orleans; Vincent M. Brennan, Detroit; Walter M. Chandler, New York City; A. E. Olpp, West Hoboken, N. J.; C. A. Newton, St. Louis; Albert B. Rossdale, Bronx, New York; James J. Connolly, Philadelphia; Isaac Siegel, New York City; Michael J. Hogan, Brooklyn; J. Charles Linthicum, Baltimore; John Kissel, Brooklyn; Lester D. Volk, Brooklyn; Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia; A. L. Kline, Brooklyn; Nathan D. Perlman, New York City; L. C. Dyer, St. Louis; W. J. Burke, Pittsburgh; Sydney Mudd, La Plata, Md.; James M. Mead, Buffalo; Thomas Jefferson Ryan, New York City; Guy E. Campbell, Crafton, Penna.; Clark Burdick, Newport, R. I.; Harry C. Ransley, Philadelphia; Amos Radcliffe, Paterson, N. J.; John A. Carew, New York City; Charles G. Bond, Brooklyn; Daniel J. Riordan, New York City; M. Ansorge, New York City; Thomas H. Cullen, Brooklyn; John I. Nolan, San Francisco; R. P. Freeman, New London, Conn.; Charles B. Ward, Debruce, N. Y.; E. Hart Fenn, Wethersfield, Conn.; D. G. Classon, Oconto, Wisc.; Julius Kahn, San Francisco; John M. Morin, Pittsburgh; Florian Lampert, Oshkosh, Wisc.; Herbert W. Taylor, Newark, N. J.; Meyer London, New York City; C. D. Sullivan, New York City; John J. Kindred, Astoria, N. Y.; Anthony J. Griffin, New York City.

Analysis of Congressional Primaries most Encouraging

Nominations have been made in Oregon, South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Iowa, and the results give proof that the appeal for wine and beer made by the Association Opposed to National Prohibition has not thus far been effective. One hundred and two candidates for Congress have been nominated by the two major parties and United States Senators in Florida, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Indiana, and there is only one instance in all these districts where a dry Congressman or Senator has been defeated by an avowed wet candidate. This happened in the Peoria district of Illinois. The drys in the fall elections will give their best efforts to electing the dry man on the other ticket. In at least three Congressional districts wet Congressmen have been replaced by dry candidates in the primaries. In Florida and North Carolina every Congressman who has supported national prohibition was renominated. In Orgeon there was only one contest and that in the Portland district. Three candidates were openly against any weakening of the Volstead Act. One candidate made his campaign on the wine and beer platform, and out of 42,438 votes cast he received but 2,214.

Claim that Labor is for Wine and Beer not Justified

Who will deny that there was a genuine test in the thirty-third Congressional district of Pennsylvania? Under the re-districting plan, this is said to be one of the largest industrial Congressional districts in the United States. The Congressman from that district, Mr. Clyde Kelley, is a strong prohibition advocate. His chief opponent ran on the wine and beer platform. Mr. Kelley was renominated on the Republican ticket by a majority of 11,900, by a vote of 3 to 1 on the Democratic ticket, and unanimously on the Prohibition party ticket. This result leads to the conclusion that the men and women who toil think more of other issues than of wine and beer. Arouse the women to their responsibility at the polls and the results in primary elections which quickly follow one another in the months of July, August and September will not disappoint!

Nation to Express Readiness to Co-operate in Next Step for World Peace

Plans adopted by the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments, with which the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union co-operates, will help give expression of the readiness of the American people to work together in the next step toward world peace. Thousands of messages in the form of letters, telegrams, and radio messages will be sent to the president of the United States on the morning of July 29. To the Chief Executive of the Nation will be conveyed the desire of the people to help make sure there will be no more war. "It must not be again."

A part of the plan is to be a simultaneous displaying throughout the country, on the morning of July 29, of placards bearing the three words, "No More War." In the windows of homes and offices, and on fences, trees, automobiles, and wherever possible, these posters will appear. They will be supplied by the National Council free of cost.

No-More-War demonstrations, to express "the will of the people to end war forever," began in three European cities in 1920. Last year demonstrations were held in 200 cities in England, France and Germany. This year ten nations of Europe have already agreed to participate—England, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Portugal and Switzerland.

Independent Citizenship for Women to be Considered by House

Representative John L. Cable, of Ohio, is sponsor for an independent citizenship for women bill, H. R. 12022, which has been reported to the House by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. There are good prospects of the bill being favorably considered by the House early in the week. The idea is to give the women equal rights with the men with reference to the Federal naturalization laws. The fact that a woman is married is no reason for denying her the right to citizenship in the United States through naturalization proceedings, if she is an eligible alien. Marriage of a citizen of the United States to a foreigner should not of itself terminate her citizenship. Hence, this proposed legislation to grant independent citizenship to women. Representative Cable's resume of the provisions of the bill will be given next week.

President Expected to Submit to Congress Views on Child Labor Legislation

In a letter to Representative Rogers of Massachusetts, President Harding expressed his sympathy for a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to control child labor, and said he hoped soon to communicate with Congress on the subject.

General Pershing given Chaplains' Medal by Council of Churches

General Pershing was presented with the "chaplains' medal" of the Federal Council of Churches at a dinner in his honor.

John T. Axton, chief chaplain of the army, made the presentation in behalf of the Council. Bishop William F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal church, presided.

Social Hygiene Board Bill Needs Support

Kahn Bill, H. R. 11490, for transfer to the Department of Justice of the work done by the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board is still in the House Judiciary Committee. Hearings have been held and arguments ably presented for this transfer. The character of the work done by this Board in connection with the suppression of prostitution near military and naval stations, is well recognized and highly approved. Write your House members today, appealing for their support of Kahn, 11490.

Senator Willis of Ohio has estimated that "ten miles" of speeches have been made on the tariff bill. His estimate was based upon the distance that would be occupied if the Congressional records containing them were laid down end to end. And now we are troubled by the belief that such information given to the Senate will inspire the speech makers with the desire to make it reach around the world!

What is Legal Status of Liquor on Ships?

It is illegal to transport or possess beverage intoxicants on either foreign or American ships within the jurisdiction of the United States. A decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court on May 15, 1922, makes it clear that foreign and American ships are now amenable to the prohibition laws within the three-mile limit, irrespective of treaties. The court said, with reference even to shipments which were to pass through the country and not stop within our borders (Grogan v. Walker):

The Eighteenth Amendment meant a great revolution in the policy of this country, and presumably and obviously meant to upset a good many things on as well as off the statute book. It did not confine itself in any meticulous way to the use of intoxicants in this country. It forbade export for beverage purposes elsewhere. True this discouraged production here, but that was forbidden already, and the provision applied to liquors already lawfully made. See Hamilton v. Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co., 251 U. S. 146, 151, n. 1. It is obvious that those whose wishes and opinions were embodied in the amendment meant to stop the whole business. They did not want intoxicating liquor in the United States and reasonably may have thought that if they let it in once of it was likely to stay. When, therefore, the amendment forbids not only importation into and exportation from the United States, but transportation within it, the natural meaning of the words expresses an altogether probable intent. The Prohibition Act only clarifies in this respect the interpretation of the amendment itself. The manufacture, possession, sale and transportation of spirits and wine for other than beverage purposes are provided for in the act, but there is no provision for transshipment or carriage across the country from without. When Congress was ready to permit such a transit for special reasons in the Canal Zone, it permitted it in express words. Title III, par. 20 41 Stat. 322."

Former Assistant Attorney General Ferson ruled that American ships are prohibited from selling liquor even outside of the three mile limit. According to the Legal Department of the Shipping Board, they are not. This ruling, of course, does not cover foreign ships. More foreign than American vessels come to our shores. Congressional action is proposed to solve the problem.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., June 17 1922.

American Legion in National Essay Contest

To promote interest in patriotism among the younger generation, the American Legion is offering three prizes for the best essays submitted on the subject: "How the American Legion Can Best Serve the Nation." First prize, $750; second, $500, third $250. These cash prizes are to be used by the winners in helping to pay for a scholarship in any college that they may designate. National Commander Hanford MacNider has contributed the money to be used for the purpose.

Anti's Apply for Incorporation of "Big Church"

A late and original movement of the enemy in Denver, Colorado, is the application for the incorporation of the Big Church (not for pecuniary profit). In the article presented to the Secretary of State, "object (a)" reads:

"Encouragement of daily prayer and communion with the God of the universe by the lawful and temperate use, in sacraments, of alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, beer, ale, porter or wine, or any spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquor, liquids or compounds which are fit for health-sustaining and beverage purposes, the amount of any beverage so used by any one individual at any one time not exceeding two finger-widths in an ordinary drinking glass."

Attorney General Keyes advised the rejection of the application, on the ground that "the statutes make no specific provision for the incorporation of this kind of an organization with such an aggregation of purposes."

The chief promoter of the Big Church is the editor of the so-called "Go-to-Church" paper, which contains subtle arguments against prohibition and is freely distributed with enclosures of the constitution and propaganda of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Clean-up of Drug Store Liquor Sales

The New York Board of Pharmacy is planning a campaign against druggists who are said to be deriving their principal income from the illegal sale of whisky, according to the *Christian Science Monitor* of June 1, and as fast as they are convicted they will be deprived of their state licenses. The charge is made that some of these drug stores are conducted by former saloon keepers, in the same quarters in which saloons formerly were operated. A licensed pharmacist is engaged (bribed by the offer of a good salary), application made for a state license and a "drug store" is opened. As soon as the store is opened for business a permit is obtained which authorizes the proprietor to have whisky upon the premises, and as fast as stocks are depleted through illegal sales they are replenished with liquor obtained from rum runners and illicit distillers. Because druggists have permits to have whisky on hand, and because they conceal the source of their supplies, Federal dry agents are badly handicapped in their efforts to apprehend dry law violators.

California Property Owners Held Responsible for Liquor Sales

Press reports are saying that announcement has been made by United States District Attorney John T. Williams to the effect that hereafter abatement proceedings will be promptly brought against all property owners in San Francisco and elsewhere where liquor selling has been going on in their premises, and that such places will be closed for a year as the law provides. Attorney Williams also states that the Internal Revenue Bureau will take steps in the future to enforce the Government's first lien against such property where bootleggers have been operating and there are unpaid penalties. To the end that banks and holders of mortgages may have an opportunity to protect themselves and aid in the enforcement of the law, the San Francisco financial institutions have been asked and have agreed to co-operate with the Department and will start foreclosure proceedings where possible on property thus used in violation of the law.

Tennessee Judge Calls Both Purchaser and Seller of Liquor Criminals

"Judge Ross has charged the Federal grand jury that the purchase of liquor is an offense just as much as its sale, and that an agreement between the purchaser and the seller constitute a conspiracy to violate the Federal prohibition law," says the Memphis (Tenn.) *Scimitar* of May 23, and intimates that it is a rude shock to some of the first citizens to know that they have been placed in a category with the men with whom they transact business; that in the eyes of the law the man who buys liquor is no better than the one who sells it.

National Women's Trade Union League Passes Resolutions of Interest to W. C. T. U. Workers

The National Women's Trade Union League in their annual meeting at Waukegan, Illinois, June 10, passed without amendment the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the National Women's Trade Union League stands unequivocally for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment through the laws passed by Congress for this purpose."

Other resolutions of interest to W. C. T. U.'s that have adopted the Women in Industry department were:

For "constructive measures to prevent industrial distress" . . . "from unemployment" and "an adequate public employment service";

For public sentiment and legislation "for a sixteen year child labor minimum";

A protest against the Supreme Court child labor decision;

Support "of the present movement in this country for adult workers' education";

A pledge "to arouse the conscience of our own group" and to "co-operate with every group that is working in the interests of peace";

To "urge the National Woman's Party to discontinue its efforts for blanket legislation, federal or state, as a means of removing civil and legal discrimination against women," and to "support specific legislation to correct specific discriminations";

To request of Congress "an investigation into the economic status and labor conditions of women in the home, both of the 20,000,000 working in their own homes and the 2,000,000 working for wages."

Fight Against Wine-Drinking in Italy

The Associated Press is authority for the report that Commendatore Giacomo Boni, the celebrated excavator of the Roman Forum and the Palatine, has started a campaign among the workers in Italy against wine-drinking, which has increased greatly since the war, as a consequence of the high wages received.

Responsibility of Physicians with Regard to Alcoholism

According to the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the French Society of Abstinent Physicians, considering the special responsibility of the medical profession as regards alcoholism, has adopted a resolution, urging physicians to be conscious of this responsibility:

"To respect on all occasions, and especially when prescribing, the habits and convictions of abstainers, as well as the integrity of those who have not yet been affected by alcohol; to eliminate from therapeutic and alimentary prescriptions preparations and beverages containing alcohol, as it is proved that there is no therapeutic indication for alcohol or fermented beverages and that they can be replaced by other medicines; to collaborate, with the help of observations made in their hospital service and among their clients, and of methodical and unbiased experiences based on the effects of abstinent regimen in patients and healthy persons, with a view of making an impartial inquiry into the therapeutic value of alcohol, and to join in the efforts made everywhere against alcoholism."

PURITY AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Mrs. Mary H. Augsbury

"Purity and total abstinence must go together; the two must rise or fall together; and when we find that the Siamese twins of civilization are purity and total abstinence, when we find that we must foster both or each will die, then we shall have widened our cause as God wants to see it widened," said Frances E. Willard.

To me these words of the great leader and organizer are warning signals prophetically hung out for our own time. Do we say, and believe it with all our hearts, "Prohibition has come to stay," and then with this great truth so unequivocally and unconditionally uttered still ringing in our ears, forget that while the evil of impurity still stalks abroad the most splendid of prohibition achievements are imperiled? Perhaps we had better say this evil *crawls* abroad, for impurity is one of those loathsome, reptilian sins that make darkness their covert and depend upon their very hideousness to keep them from exposure and annihilation.

If it is true—and who can doubt that it is—that "we must foster both" purity and abstinence "or each will die," then every loyal heart who has had part in the hard-fought battle against the liquor traffic, and who guards jealously the achievements of that battle and wishes to make them permanent, must realize that before us lies another conflict, the conflict against impurity, a conflict begun long ago and still unended; a conflict to which we must bring not a part but *all* of our forces and resources, realizing to the full the strength and subtlety of our foe; a conflict which, in the opinion of our great leader and the thought of all serious and well informed minds, *we must win*, or sooner or later the triumphs of our great war on intemperance will be lost.

There are difficulties which to hearts without faith may well seem insuperable, but let us not be dismayed by them, for we, too, have many things in our favor. The source of the great stream of civilization is the home, and by means of it we can reach every separate particle of humanity that flows through this great channel of human progress, onward to the sea of eternity. And if we thus reach every human particle, or individual, and assure individual purity, the stream of humanity *as a whole* will be purified.

Does it seem slow work, this one by one method? It is no slower than any other process of uplift for humanity. This is the way our sons and daughters are sent forth into life's fray. One after another they leave the home nest, ca y- ing with them principles largely d for a lifetime by the training and at s- phere of the home. It is only when e awakening shall come and "organ d mother love" shall determine that pt *one* for whose being and well-b g mother love is responsible shall be st to the cause of purity, that our goal n awakened and educated public conscie e, public sentiment created and much e t- ing sentiment recreated—will be in s t. I repeat that we can do this only y reaching, through the home, every i- vidual with the message of purity, e two-edged warnings against impu y which truth and humanity compel u o sound, and by holding up before on ing generations the beauty of purit of soul and body, until it becomes inwro ur in the very fibers of their beings, d thus incorporated in our national d universal life.

When men and women, boys and g s- learn that in God's moral law "ther e neither male nor female," and that he cardinal sin of impurity is not in b ig found out but in transgressing on of God's fundamental laws, and that "e y transgression shall receive a just re n- pense of reward"—then we may confi t ly look for that "white life for two" w h is so pre-eminently essential to succe u and happy homes th world around.

POLITICS AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

Deborah Knox Livingston

Public education has been something less than one hundred and fifty years in existence, and the United States of America was the first nation to provide for *free* public education for its future citizens. Until the public school system came into being, education was greatly neglected. Only a very few could obtain books, for there were very few to obtain. The printing press had not been invented, and such books as existed were written by hand and were very expensive. No government had even dreamed of appropriating money for public schools, and while in the countries where there were state churches, the church had schools, these schools were only open to boys, as education for girls was not even thought of either by church or state. In many instances, the masters of trade shops, where large numbers of apprentices were employed, provided some education, but it was extremely limited and in most cases only along such lines as would help them in their trades. The trade schools were well known in Scotland and England long before these countries had provided a system of public education. Germany, perhaps, excelled all other nations in its trade schools, even up to the year of 1914, when the world was thrown into the great war.

Here in the United States it was recognized very early in our life as a nation that we must provide for public education. Dr. Benjamin Rush wrote, shortly after he had signed the Declaration of Independence: "The business of education has acquired a new complexion by the independence of our country. It is only by rendering knowledge universal that a republican form of government can be preserved." This universal education has been the bulwark of the American Republic, for it has brought knowledge to the black man as well as the white, to the red man and also to the yellow man; the child of the poor as well as of the rich, and the alien as well as the native born child.

The United States has demonstrated to the world that well educated citizens help to make a great and worthwhile country. So generally has this been recognized that every civilized country today has some system of public education. In addition to the public schools, we have other great educational agencies, such as the free public libraries, which can be found in almost every locality. Here boys and girls can find anything and everything that they desire "without money and without price." In the larger cities are to be found art galleries and museums open at least part of the time free to the public. Here art students can come and revel in the beauties of paintings and sculptures, and all the people share in that which contributes so largely to the beautiful and true in life.

Doubtless there is no more important agency in the educating of the public than is found in the press, and here in the United States we have a free press. The framers of the Constitution recognized that, for it says, "Congress shall make no laws..... abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

The press perhaps more than any other agency of public education keeps us informed not only as to what is going on in the world at large, but regarding the affairs of our own government. We learn whether our public officials are doing their duty or not, the issues which are being discussed in our own communities, and the legislation which is before our state and national governments for enactment.

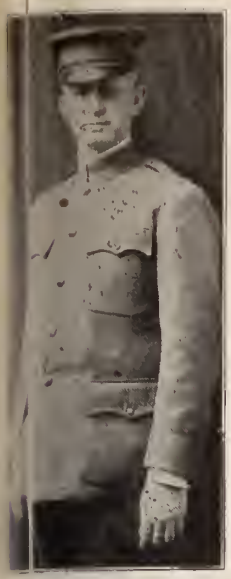
With all these agencies of education government deals; therefore politics has a part in molding the policies that govern these agencies; but the public school system is perhaps more directly the object of politics than any other of these agencies.

To begin with, the government provides education in many schools, beginning in most states with the kindergarten, up through the primary, grammar, high school, normal school and state colleges or universities. Besides these, there are special schools for the deaf and d b. the blind, and open air schools for e children afflicted with tuberculosis r other wasting diseases.

To make possible this vast syste of public education, large sums of m y are appropriated each year by local, s e and national governments. If we ld these amounts together, it is estim d that each year we spend in the U d States $700,000,000. It has been comp d that each boy and girl in the lower gr es costs the community $15 to $35 a r, while the average expense for a gh school pupil is from $40 to $100 er year. This great sum of money i e ceived from taxes and the taxpayer as the right, more, it is his duty, to see at the desired results are achieved by so great an expenditure. He has a ht to know whether by this expenditur e are raising a better and wiser cit n- ship; for if our educational system rs only an academic development, and ot that which builds for the moral inte ty of our citizens, then our educational s- tem has failed.

In considering the question of p ic education, we must remember tha it includes the public school buildings nd their equipment, the public school tea er and the curriculum, and also the ele on of school committees, the electio of state commissioner of public instruc n, school supervisors and superintend s and all these are very closely relate to politics. Party politics, alas, in too m y instances has dominated in many sec ns of our country the policies and app nt- ments of our public school system If there is one branch of government a ve all others that should be free from he dominance of party politics, it shou be that branch which deals with the e a- tion of the boys and girls who are he citizens of tomorrow. If there is ne branch of government above all o rs about which women should be intelli nt, and active in directing, it should b he branch of government which deals th public education. We have no gr er task in government than to see that e ry boy and girl gets an education, e ier

(Continued on Page Five)



. . Laizure, Chaplain at San Quentin.

The "Garden Beautiful" of San Quentin Prison. The building here shown is that of the Woman's Department. A bit of the gray prison walls are seen at the right.

Mrs. O. C. Laizure, superintendent of the department of Prison Reform in the California (North) W. C. T. U., with her hands full of flowers from her own garden.

PRISON REFORM A LABOR OF LOVE

Anna Marden DeYo, State Corresponding Secretary

"Love lifted me,
Love lifted me,
When nothing else could help
Love lifted me."

Can you hear the lilt of it? A melody that came welling up from the throats of hundreds of gray clad young men and boys of San Quentin on Sabbath morning in the chapel service on Mothers' Day. It was the opening song, the choice of the men themselves, and it set the key-note for all that came after.

Would that I could picture the scene for you. The crowded chapel, every seat taken and every available bit of standing room as well. In the rear of the room well filled book shelves speaking of the educational work being carried on. In front over against the piano, a table banked with carnations, the gift of the Christian Endeavorers, soon to carry their fragrant message to each heart.

The state president and corresponding secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California were the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. O. C. Laizure, and were thus privileged to share in this memorable day.

The young people of the Christian Endeavor Society gave a fine program, followed by an address by Dr. A. Watson Bronn of Sacramento. The sacrifice of Mother was pictured in the mothers of the Mayflower, fourteen of the original eighteen giving up their lives during that first awful winter. The speaker brought mother love to us in Kipling's lines:

If I were hanged on the highest hill,
Mother o' Mine, O Mother o' Mine,
I know whose love would follow me still,
Mother o' Mine, O Mother o' Mine."

A cornet solo, "Inspiration," was a feature of the program and to the W. C. T. U. of California it holds a peculiar interest:

At the last state convention in October, 1921 Mrs. Laizure, our superintendent of Prison Reform, had touchingly told of the need of the band at San Quentin and had expressed a hope that the mothers of California might give the much needed band instruments and that the "White Ribbon Mothers" might give the solo cornet. Our women considered it a privilege to contribute toward this and the best possible solo cornet was purchased and engraved "From the White Ribbon Mothers of California to the San Quentin Band." When the Thanksgiving service was held in San Quentin, Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes, state president, presented the cornet, which was received by the leader of the band, Professor D. G. Gallur, born in Barcelona, Spain, a graduate of the Conservatory of Music in Milan, Italy; a composer of note, and a life prisoner. He was greatly moved by the gift, and assured us that our loving thought, so beautifully expressed, would inspire them to better work. As evidence of this comes the cornet solo, "Inspiration," written by Professor Gallur, and dedicated by him to "The White Ribbon Mother—Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes."

San Quentin's chaplain and educational director, O. C. Laizure, has been accorded high praise by Frank Tannenbaum in his recent article in the *Atlantic Monthly*. In the February, 1922, number, he says: "There is only one institution which has undertaken to face the prison problems seriously, and that is San Quentin. San Quentin is not a model prison. It has many faults. But its health and educational activities are real contributions to the prison problem. There I found a genuine interest in education, and an ambition to attempt the experiment of turning the prison into an educational institution. Some nine hundred men were registered in eleven hundred individual courses. The chaplain who is in charge of the work has, with the co-operation of the University of California, made a genuine beginning of what is the most interesting and promising educational experiment in American prisons. He has succeeded in building up a staff of inmates as assistants, and the university provides an occasional lecturer. The work was in full progress and gave evidence of much enthusiasm."

Many of you will remember hearing Chaplain Laizure in the Prison Reform Conference during the San Francisco National W. C. T. U. convention. We believe you will also remember Mrs. Laizure, our state superintendent of Prison Reform. She is an outstanding woman, a woman of convictions, a woman who does her own thinking. A forceful and interesting speaker, much in demand by outside organizations, she is making "Prison Reform" one of the foremost departments in the W. C. T. U. of California. Her message, recently delivered before the San Francisco Center of the National League of Women Voters, the largest single organization of women in the city of San Francisco, opened to them a new realm of thought. Her charming personality, gracious manner and intimate knowledge of her subject brings conviction and creates a desire to co-operate with our work. Mrs. Laizure believes that to prevent is a much bigger job than to cure, in that, "to cure we call in an expert and in order to prevent we must all know how." The study of the cause of crime and the contributing factors is the first step in its prevention.

"Lead Thou us on" until perchance the future may hold for us the possibility of the closing of the doors of San Quentin and kindred institutions.

Politics and Public Education

(Continued from Page Four)

through the day schools or night schools, or by the continuation schools which are found in some states where employers must allow boys and girls in their employ a certain number of hours a week which must be spent in school.

It is generally conceded that school life itself is one of the best methods of training citizens. In school, boys and girls learn the rights of others as they relate to property. In school, the majority of children learn for the first time the necessity for the observance of law and the need of acting unselfishly for the general welfare. They soon discover that there are no such things as personal rights, when those rights interfere with the discipline of the school.

It is in the public school that the first great lessons of democracy are learned, for there no aristocracy is recognized save the aristocracy of brains. It is the public school which teaches the "team" spirit, enables us to work together for the good of the whole, and that is the teaching which will make the worthwhile citizens of the future, those citizens who must establish the great principles of government by the science of politics, which will govern our relationships in our own and other countries.

Public education is a part of our great political system; let us not fail in our duty to participate in the opportunities and responsibilities which are involved.

Mobilize a Million Members

CONTINUE YOUR MEMBERSHIP DRIVE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS

HERE'S THE WAY TO FORGET THE HEAT

Michigan W. C. T. U. is putting on a summer whirlwind membership campaign that will furnish breezes to cool the torrid temperature of July and August. The women of that state will soon be so busy securing new members they will not have time to watch the mercury creep up to the nineties in the thermometer. Working for a Million Members is the best recipe on record for keeping cool in summer.

"THERE WILL BE NO CESSATION OF OUR EFFORTS THROUGH THE SUMMER"

"The weeks designated for the intensive membership campaign have passed. That does not mean that the time for special effort to win new members and organize new unions is over," writes the president of the Colorado W. C. T. U. to her unions. "The work is only well started and is to continue to October second, when the state treasurer's books close for this year. WINNING NEW MEMBERS WHEREVER YOU MAY BE SHOULD BE A DEFINITE PART OF THE SUMMER PLAN."

TAKE YOUR MESSAGE TO READY-MADE AUDIENCES

"Many unions are saying it is almost impossible to secure an audience for a temperance speaker," says the president of the Connecticut W. C. T. U. "We suggest you take your messages to audiences already gathered without invitation from you—the great crowds that attend our fairs, and other summer festivities. Begin now to prepare for these great opportunities, where you can distribute literature, display posters, and reach the people..... Try having a program for continued work all through the summer. Nearly everybody li picnics, lawn parties, festivals and rid Have at least one every month. Inv the L. T. L. and Y. P. B. Give then part in the program."

"Success is ten per cent opportunity and ninety per cent hustle."

Somebody Said It Couldn't Be Done

Adapted and Feminized

"Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But she with a chuckle, replied
That 'maybe it couldn't' but she would be one
Who wouldn't say so till she'd tried.
So she buckled right in, with the trace of a grin;
If she worried at all, she hid it.
She started to sing as she tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and she did it.

"There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,
There are thousands who prophesy failure;
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you;
But buckle right in with a bit of a grin,
Roll up your sleeves and go to it;
Just start to sing as you tackle the thing
That 'cannot be done,' and you'll do it."

MISSOURI TO STAY ON THE ME BERSHIP JOB ALL SUMMER

"We have had twenty new unions ganized since the state conventio writes the corresponding secretary the Missouri W. C. T. U., "and three p sonal workers are now out in the sta I am glad to report some good resu in St. Louis, secured by the old Me bership Contest plan, and through a p sonal worker. One union added 51 n paid members in a membership conte Since May 15, the close of the Federat W. C. T. U. year, 140 new members ha been gained."

WIN MEMBERS ON YOUR AU TRIPS

The president of the Montana W. T. U. urges every member in her st to use the next three months in enlist new members, saying, "You can v them while on your auto trips; you c win them at your church societies, y outings, picnics and social affairs. T them about the wet organizations wo ing for the repeal of the Volste Law..... On your outings, your sh trips and your long trips, wherever go, always wear the white ribbon, little silent reminder that you repres a body of loyal, conscientious, ho loving women who stand for the p tection of the home against every e that threatens its peace and happines

"Hats Off to the W. C. T. U."

Editorial in *Muskegon* (Mich.) *Chronicle*, June 12

Regardless of viewpoints on the merits of the prohibition issue, Michigan gives unanimous attention today to the decisions and the policies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, whose annual convention for this state is now in progress here.

That is quite a remarkable change of attitude, a change that is most marked as compared with only a decade ago. Then this organization of women was considered with something akin to good-natured toleration, even by those friendly inclined toward its purpose, while those hostile regarded it with supreme contempt. Not even yet, when the final triumph of its cause was so comparatively near, did the nation, either friend or foe, realize the tremendous revulsion of sentiment that had come over this land, largely as the result of the patient, persistent labors of this band of undiscouraged women.

The Anti-Saloon League served to crystallize sentiment into action, but it reaped where the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had sown, else its work would have needed many more years if indeed it ever had promise of success.

The suddenly altered status of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of today, when the astonishing victory it won in the making of prohibition the law of the land has given authority to its words, is a signal reward of the kind of patience and persistence in the face of discouragements that wins battles, and that is peculiarly the characteristic of the type of womanhood that has been represented by this organization. It is a type that America can well be thankful for, the very salt of the earth, no matter what one's opinions may be about the particular cause in which it has been engaged for these nearly fifty years. In a time when the very foundations of our system of free government and ballot-box sovereignty are threatened by insidiously sapping forces from below and the superstructure is withstanding assaults from the forces sometimes referred to as "higher up" and that conceive themselves above the law, such an organization as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with its method of direct appeal to the conscience and the ballot box stands as a strong bulwark against destruction. And now that the ballot is in the hands of woman, her voice is going to be listened to with more respect than ever before.

Are You a Slacker?

During the coming pre-election months, the statements quoted herewith, recently made by former Congressman Randall in an address, arguments giving mathematical demonstration of the reason for bad government—namely, the failure of the "good citizen" to perform his duty at the ballot box—should be used to good effect. Study these figures:

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. A ballot in the box is worth ten at home on the veranda.

"A hundred wet votes in the ba box will defeat a thousand dry votes posited anywhere else.

"The church-member vote alone, 100 per cent deposited in the ballot b would guarantee the success of Wright law in California. Three hund and fifty thousand persons are memb of Protestant churches in California.

"The Harris enforcement law, sim to the Wright act, was defeated two ye ago by 65,000 majority. This is an a age of 16 votes to each precinct. eight church members in each preci failed to register and eight failed to v though registered, then the defeat chargeable to these sixteen church m bers in each precinct.

"Two years ago 386,552 Califor registered voters failed to go to polls on election day. This was wit 71,000 of being one-third of the en registered vote of the state.

"But in San Francisco where the jority against the Harris enforcement was 77,000, only 11,586 of the voters the polls failed to vote on that act.

"In the balance of California, wh the majority for the Harris act was 000, more than 110,000 failed to v either way on the Harris act.

"This is an amazing demonstrat n of the fact that the wets never fai o vote upon the issue, while a suffic t percentage of those who would vote e other way, fail through indifference d carelessness to secure a victory wh is theirs by the simplest rule of ma matics."

LABOR LEADERS OUTSPOKEN FOR PROHIBITION

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE PASSES STRONG ENFORCEMENT RESOLUTION—GRAND CHIEF OF BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS FOUR-SQUARE FOR EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT—NINETY-FIVE PER CENT OF RAILROAD MEN WOULD VOTE DRY PROPHESIES PENNSYLVANIA LABOR OFFICIAL

Working People Not Clamoring for Beer

Hon. John G. Cooper, Member of Congress

(Previous to March 4, 1915, when he took his seat in the House of Representatives as a member from Ohio, Mr. Cooper was employed for nineteen years by the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the capacity of locomotive fireman and engineer. He is now a member in good standing of one of the great labor organizations of the country, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. EDITOR.)

It is not the working people of our country who are clamoring for the return of the liquor traffic, and it is far from the facts when anyone makes the statement that organized labor as a whole favors the return of wine and beer.... I do not challenge the right of Mr. Gompers, or any other leader, to express his own views and sentiments in favor of the repeal of the prohibition laws, but I do challenge the right of anyone to speak for the thousands of lawabiding workingmen and women of our country who joined hands with others and banished this un-American institution from the land.

Some time ago I wrote letters to many leaders of organized labor throughout the country. The response to my canvass indicated that a large number of them were strongly in favor of prohibition.

Drunkenness Has Decreased At Least Seventy-Five Per Cent, Says Head of Locomotive Engineers

"The longer I live, and the more I see of it (the liquor traffic) the more bitterly I am opposed to the manufacture and sale of liquor, because I look upon it as the basis and foundation of ninety per cent of the crime and criminals we have in the country today." This is the reply of Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to a questionnaire sent out by the *Manufacturers' Record*, asking if he were still opposed to the traffic in strong drink.

"In my study of the labor problems," continues Mr. Stone, "I find a marked improvement in the number of men who are saving their money and who own their homes or are buying their homes, and I find a decided improvement in the home life of the workers due to the fact that the women and children have more food, more clothing and better care in every way. Back of all that, the worker takes his family and goes to the picture show or to the park now, when he formerly spent his evenings in the saloon drinking and spending his money..... I think I can truthfully say that drunkenness has decreased at least 75 per cent among the workers."

National Women's Trade Union League Endorses Enforcement of Federal Prohibition

The National Women's Trade Union League, at its annual convention at Waukegan, Illinois, June 10, passed the following resolution: "RESOLVED, That the National Women's Trade Union League stands unequivocally for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment through the laws passed by Congress for this purpose."

"NINETY-FIVE PER CENT OF US WOULD VOTE DRY"

By a Railroad Man

In reply to letters sent to certain labor leaders inquiring their attitude on the prohibition question, the following "peppy" answer was received from J. H. McIlvenny, of Newcastle, Pa., secretary and treasurer of Division No. 565, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:

"While of course I am not one of the big fellows in the union labor field and don't claim to know as much about the sentiment of the union labor men throughout the nation as do Brother Stone and some of the other leaders, as secretary-treasurer of one of the largest Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer divisions in this part of the country, I do claim to know the sentiment of the men in this particular section, and unless the men are lying—and I know they are not—ninety-five per cent of the railroad men would, if it were put to them, VOTE DRY.

"Now I don't mean that ninety-five per cent of us are what Billy Sunday would call DRY. Many of us would take a drink if it was still sold at a price we could afford to pay, but now that the temptation has almost entirely disappeared—and it has, in spite of the claims of the personal license advocates—there isn't any man endowed with as much sense as God gave a goose that would turn his hand or lift a shovel of dirt from Old John Barleycorn's grave, that he might be disinterred and this soul-destroying curse given license to spoil our homes, disgrace our children, and Rule 'G' again become of sinister meaning to many good men that have forgotten that such a rule ever existed. The union labor leader who says that the working man wants his beer and wine is either a big fool or has invested his money in a brewery and has outlived his usefulness, and should and will be discredited by every home lover and father of children who has any pride in his children and is interested in their future—and show me one that isn't interested in his home and children. I care not how far down the social scale he may be, or how poor he may be, the sentiment is there; he wants his children to advance..... The Union labor man has just as lofty ideals as any other class of men and is able to think as clearly.

"Any so-called labor leader, boss or politician, who tries to make the people believe the laboring men are crying for the repeal of the Volstead Law, is an enemy of labor, and like the war profiteer is simply throwing a smoke screen to hide his own contemptible hide. The people who are doing their best to make the Eighteenth Amendment a mockery are not the laboring men, for anyone with an ounce of wit knows that the price of liquor is prohibitive to men who work for wages.

"One hears a good deal said about there being as much booze drunk now as ever there was. What a falsehood! I could tell some things about conditions on the railroads before the Eighteenth Amendment that would curl your hair, but it wouldn't be diplomatic, perhaps. When one looks back at the old days and remembers the many good fellows that lost out because they thought they could take a drink or leave it alone but failed to convince the superintendent, one compares those times with conditions as they are today; from the cab to the cabin, men with bright eyes, clear heads and brains, each man feeling and knowing that if anything goes amiss, it won't be said that Rule 'G' had been violated.

"The sense of security that an engineer, conductor and dispatcher now have when compared with other days is of such incomparable value to us that even to think of going back to pre-Volstead times will be enough to cause every red-blooded, clean-thinking, true American, two-fisted fighting man, to rise in his might and forever crush this curse of humanity. Don't let them kid you that we railroad men want booze resurrected. Whoever says we do is a liar and the truth is not in him. If I haven't made this strong enough, let me know and I shall be only too glad to amplify it in any way I can."

"We Do Not Favor Interference with Eighteenth Amendment", Declares Labor Paper

Not long ago the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment sent out a questionnaire to labor bodies to sound the opinion of labor on the question. *The Union Labor Bulletin* of Newark, N. J., made the following answer:

1. We favor prohibition.
2. We do not favor interference with the Eighteenth Amendment, nor its repeal.
3. We favor absolute annihilation of the saloon where it may serve to prostitute the morals of the region to which it caters.
4. We condemn the sale of light wines or beers with meals in restaurants or hotels.
5. We disapprove of the sale of light wines or beers for consumption anywhere.
6. Our employes have increased their efficiency 100 per cent because of prohibition.
7. We cannot encourage anyone to join your association.
8. You may use this information in whatever manner will aid the return of this country to a sane enjoyment of prosperity, which is impossible where stimulants destroy brains and develop physical weakness, accentuate moral laxitude and lassitude, and undermine the real strength of government.

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WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, NOVEMBER 18-23, 1922

Mrs. Boole at National Headquarters

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national W. C. T. U. vice-president-at-large, and honorary treasurer of the World's W. C. T. U., spent several days in Evanston last week, in conference with her co-officers at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. The Headquarters "family" are always delighted to have Mrs. Boole visit them.

W. C. T. U. Day at Chautauqua

Saturday, July 15, is to be W. C. T. U. Day at Chautauqua, New York. Dr. Valeria H. Parker, national W. C. T. U. director of the department of Social Morality and executive secretary of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, is to be the speaker. She has chosen as her subject, "The Government Program of Protective Social Measures."

Are We Downhearted?

The governor of Kentucky is reported recently to have given in an after-dinner speech this telling definition of an optimist: "A man who still carries a corkscrew."

Everything indicates that there is an increasing strain on the optimism of the individual to whom the governor refers. Apropos of the result of recent polls on the prohibition situation, the *New York Evening Post* says it seems evident that the people are changing from an attitude of hostility to one of friendliness toward the dry law. The *Des Moines Register* believes these polls show "which way public feeling is running" and the *Chicago Evening Post* foresees a popular uprising for strict enforcement.

A writer in the June *American Review of Reviews* says he has noticed in recent months that "booze news" has been more and more getting the inside pages or the waste basket, whereas six months ago such news was given generous space on the first page of metropolitan newspapers.

This changing attitude is indicated as well in the results at the primaries which have been held—so far exceedingly favorable to prohibition, there having been only one instance where a dry candidate for Congressman or Senator has been defeated by one avowedly wet.

It is conceded that this favorable vote at the primaries is due in considerable part to the women voters. Let the good work go on. Every local union should card-catalogue the women voters of its city, see them personally, present the issue and impress them with the necessity of voting for the right men, then follow up this interview with literature that will insure their not forgetting to cast their ballot for a dry candidate for Congress November 7.

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

North Dakota—June 28
Nebraska—July 18
Texas—July 22—August 26
Kansas—August 1
Missouri—August 1
Oklahoma—August 1
Virginia—August 1
West Virginia—August 1
Tennessee—August 3
Kentucky—August 5
Alabama—August 8
Arkansas—August 8
Ohio—August 8
Wyoming—August 8
Mississippi—August 15
Idaho—August 22
California—August 29
Montana—August 29
South Carolina—August 29

Money Does Talk!

The result of THE UNION SIGNAL poll of leading bankers of the United States on the value of prohibition as a promoter of thrift has been broadcasted by The Associated Press and is receiving favorable comment by the newspapers. This dollars and cents argument seems to impress the *New York Evening Mail*, which says editorially, "The banks are neither religious institutions nor are they anti-saloon. Their business begins and ends with money. Their only emotion is arithmetic. Their only ideal is scrupulous accuracy. No witnesses could be more impartial. The verdict of the banks is unanswerable. When prohibition came into force, customers opened new accounts and savings mounted up. Since this year began 799 banks have increased their investments by $215,000,000. These savings do not belong to the banks. All that the banks do is to take care of them. The savings belong to millions of average families which are now that much better off. Is it any wonder that no statesman and no party dare tamper with prohibition?"

The *Harrisburg* (Pa.) *News* sees in the result of this survey "another refutation of the weird distortions of truth which the enemies of prohibition have been circulating. One banker said that the increase in his institution had been as much as thirty per cent. These facts exist undeniably all over the nation and wherever prohibition is an actuality. Drunkards have become home-owners. Spendthrifts have become savers. The poverty-stricken have become self-supporting. If nothing else beneficial resulted from prohibition than the increase of thrift and the growth of savings accounts of those who did not possess them previously, prohibition would be justified."

Money does undeniably talk with peculiar forcefulness to some people, and just now it is talking for prohibition. Call to the attention of the business men of your acquaintance who may be sceptical as to the practical value of the prohibitory law, the testimonies of prominent bankers of our large cities. They furnish a most convincing argument to men who live and move in the commercial world.

Say What You Think About Prohibition

In the Worcester (Mass.) *Telegram* for May 12 the editor tells his readers that only a "small, but determined element burned with zeal for such (prohibition) legislation," but that as the liquor business lacked something of a social standing, its defenders did not care to bring upon themselves denunciations and "didn't like to take the trouble to argue the real sociological and political reasons for their attitude. They remained inactive. The prohibitionists 'put it over.'"

To those who remember or have read of the time when it was considered not merely "strange," but almost a matter deserving social ostracism to turn down one's glass at the table; when a drunkard's child may have been looked down upon but the child of the saloonkeeper and the brewer moved in the "best society," it shows quite clearly the change in public sentiment when a professedly pro-liquor sheet speaks of the liquor business as lacking "social standing."

But the last paragraph of the editorial carries a germ of truth it would be well to consider:

"Democracies being what they are and legislative bodies keeping their ears pressed to the ground, the people who make the loudest noise stand more than an even chance of getting what they want."

In these days we must follow the advice of the editor, and "say what we think about prohibition," say it *con*sistently, *per*sistently, even *in*sistently. We must use facts, *facts*, FACTS in every shape and form. We want right to win. Let us say so *hard* enough, *loud* enough, and *often* enough to "get what we want."

DR. WILEY ON "WHAT THE DOCTORS THINK OF BOOZE"

A very interesting commentary on the ecent questionnaire sent to physicians of he United States by the American Medi- al Association is given by Dr. Harvey V. Wiley, in the June *Good Housekeep- ng*. This questionnaire has been referred o before in THE UNION SIGNAL, but)r. Wiley calls attention to certain facts hat are interesting and significant. It ppears that city physicians as a rule re more strongly in favor of whisky as medical agent than are country physi- ians. "The vote on beer in the 50 large ities was 5903 against its use and 2854 in avor of its use. The vote in these cities as 4939 against the use of wine and 782 in favor of its use. Wine, therefore, ade a stronger appeal to the doctors han beer.

"A peculiar condition was that in some f the large cities whisky was particular- y recommended as a remedy for snake ite, although the only snakes in such ities are carefully guarded in zoological ardens. It is a strange idea that has lmost universal prevalence, especially in ural districts, that whisky is a sovereign emedy for the bite of poisonous snakes. 'he most recent studies of snake-bite oisoning show that the remedy has laimed more victims of snake bite than ven the most enthusiastic snakes would laim. In other words, it is the opinion f the most competent physicians who ave studied this subject that the ad- inistration of alcohol is the chief cause f fatality in snake bite."

Dr. Wiley sums up his conclusions, as ollows:

"It has been only a few years since the eal nature of the functions of alcohol as been understood, based upon in- ubitable facts developed by experimental ethods. All the old physicians, and that means those who were graduated up to ten or fifteen years ago, were thorough- ly imbued with the idea taught by their professors of *materia medica* and thera peutics, that whisky was a stimulant; that it was useful in case of shock, of low vitality following a long disease, and especially in such diseases as pneu- monia and other acute infections. It is, therefore, perfectly reasonable to find that this opinion is still so prevalent.

"Take the case of snake bite, for in- stance. Probably if you would ask a thousand laymen what they would do for snake bite, they would say, 'Give whisky,' and I am not surprised to find that 51 per cent, at least, of the doctors of this country would say the same thing. Whisky, or any kind of administered alcohol, is now known to be a narcotic and a depressant and not a stimulant, and yet this knowledge has not filtered into the consciousness of more than half of the medical profession, much less the laity. It is quite human that this condition should exist. It is, you might say, 'bred in the bone.' It has been taught and believed by the people at large. It has been adopted as a sane doctrine by the medical profession. I for one am surprised that the vote in favor of whisky as a medical agent was not far greater. It will take time to redirect this feel- ing, and we might as well be patient about the matter, just as we will have to learn to be obedient to law, which we are not at the present time, in so far as prohibition is concerned, at least. So we must wait for the gradual change in the attitude of the medical profession, which is certain to come as the facts of science, determined by actual experiment, slowly filter into the inner consciousness of our people."

Tribute Paid to Social Morality Worker

"Where Girls Go Right" is the title of n illuminating article by Miriam Van Vaters, referee Juvenile Court of Los ngeles, in the May 27 issue of *The Sur- ey*. Under the sub-head "Community ontact" she pays a well deserved tribute o Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, associate in ie National W. C. T. U. department of ocial Morality. "One element in adjust- ient of a girl to normal life comes hrough the community," says Miss Van Vaters. "Really we are normal only in elation to the community. It was Martha . Falconer of Sleighton Farms, beloved ounder and builder of splendid institu- ons for the correction of youth, who nriched the correctional method by the lea of letting the community into the nstitution. She tells how the thought ccurred to her that the empty pews of ie village church might better be filled ith the bright faces of her girls; how ard it was to get the Board of Managers o buy the hats; and how delighted the inister and congregation were with the inging once they got used to the idea."

Meet Our New Social Morality Lecturer—Miss Scott

Miss Grace Leigh Scott of Indiana has een appointed lecturer for the depart- ient of Social Morality. Miss Scott has ad wide experience in welfare work. he did volunteer Juvenile Court work n Louisville, Kentucky, for a year, and hile in Chicago doing professional vocal ork, gave musicales and talks at Hull louse and "The Commons." In 1918 she went to Europe under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., staying one year. Dur- ing this time she gave entertainments and talks to the soldiers in various camps and did special street work in Paris. Since returning to the United States, she has acted as home secretary and so- cial worker for the Louisville Y. M. C. A., where she gave lectures to clubs and groups of factory workers. She has also within the past two years delivered a series of lectures before the high schools and business colleges of Indiana, and the public schools of New York, the latter in connection with their Americanization program. The National W. C. T. U. con- siders itself very fortunate in securing the services of so able and experienced a worker.

World Notes

"I have found medal contests to be very popular," writes Mrs. Myrtle B. Faucett of Muzaffurpur, Bihar, India, superintend- ent of Medal Contest work, "and once they are started they go by themselves. I have had the pleasure of introducing them into one school for European and Anglo-Indian children, and now they are so familiar with them that last year when I asked the principal if the usual yearly medal contest might be held she replied, 'Certainly! The children are so interested that they can now do most of the work unassisted, and I find they can even train themselves, the one holding a gold medal considering it quite an honor to train an aspirant for a silver medal.'" It is also planned to institute matrons' medal con- tests, although the women seem rather shy about entering. One, the first in all India, was held about four years ago.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide some- where,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, some- where,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Serve the Lord with gladness. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name. For the Lord is good.—*Psalm 100:2, 4.*

The Choice

What is the work I ought to do,
Now that the busy day dawns anew?
For tasks are so many and hours so few!

Do the work you will long to have done,
Fight the battle you will wish you had won
When shadows fall at the last set of sun.

What words should I utter, what message teach
Now when human thought and human speech
Are restless as waves that break on the beach?

Speak with clear voice, exultant or dread.
Say the words you will wish you had said,
When the sounding hours have to silence sped.

Life offers such rich gifts manifold—
Pleasure and honor and love and gold.
Which should I choose to have and to hold?

Out of these treasures so varied and vast
Choose what you'll wish you had chosen at last,
When life with all of its chances is past.

—Effie Smith Ely, Greeneville, Texas.

"Very good work is being done among the children and young people of Den- mark," writes Dagmar Prior, general secretary and organizer of the W. C. T. U. in that country. "We are making great plans for temperance instruction and child welfare. I am writing a book for school teachers and we expect soon to have temperance films to exhibit."

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE

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HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

RED LETTER DAYS

July 4—National Independence Day (Birthday of Mary H. Hunt)
July 21—Loyal Temperance Legion Day (Birthday of Anna A. Gordon).

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The Next Temperance Sunday

July 16 is the date of our next Temperance Sunday in the Sunday school. The Quarterly Temperance Lesson, found in Daniel 5:1-31, includes the familiar story of the downfall of a great nation through vice and intemperance and opens the way for the consideration of sinful habits which will destroy character and life, not only of individuals but of nations. God's handwriting on the wall must be interpreted and the task falls upon His representatives in every walk of life. The lesson also affords an opportunity to emphasize personal total abstinence, purity of life, Christian patriotism and citizenship.

The golden text sounds the warning note to all who disobey God's law: "God will bring every work into judgment, with every hidden thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil." Ecclesiastes 12:14. The general temperance topic suggested by the lesson is "Judgment passed on King Alcohol—his struggle for life." The program could well include brief character sketches of the "Daniels of the Temperance Reform."

The Quarterly Lesson leaflet, prepared to aid Sunday school teachers and officers, is now a two page leaflet, envelope size, costing but 20 cents per 100 and should be provided for all Sunday schools. It points out topics suited to each department, gives a blackboard outline for a temperance talk and suggests lesson applications. Samples of helpful literature for use on July 16 have been sent to over two hundred workers who are enrolled on the mailing list of the department. They also receive the department bulletin, the message to Sunday school workers and a personal letter of instruction. The enrollment fee is 50 cents, which covers postage. The sample literature is sent free.

Remember—Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois, for all literature of the department. The national superintendent sends out only the department bulletin and message to Sunday school workers. Sample free, and to workers 45 cents per 100. July 16 should find us circulating the World's Sunday school pledge, thus promoting the World's Sunday School Pledge-Signing Campaign. Our nation must lead all others in the effort to pledge the youth to total abstinence.

The Quarterly Temperance Lesson

The question raised by some as to whether, in the evolution of lesson systems by the International Lesson Committee, the Uniform Lesson system might not be supplanted by another, was answered by the committee at its last meeting. Our Sunday school workers will be glad to know that the action of the lesson committee was to maintain the Uniform Lesson series, which doubtless means that the quarterly temperance lesson will be included and we shall have four Temperance Sundays each year, or definite time fixed for temperance teaching in the Sunday school.

Our Next Objective

By the organization of daily Bible schools, vacation Bible schools and community training schools a new impetus has been given to religious educational work. This opens a new field of endeavor to this department and brings us to our next objective, which is the embodiment of Bible temperance, Christian patriotism and Christian citizenship in the curriculum provided for each of these schools, and to this end careful and judicious efforts are being made by the national superintendent.

The International Sunday School Convention

The coming international Sunday school convention, to be held in Kansas City, June 21-28, is one of great significance, as the National Sunday School Council and the International Association have merged and important steps toward a great religious educational movement are to be taken. The program provides for a temperance address and a temperance conference. The Sunday School department of the W. C. T. U. will install an exhibit of Sunday school literature and free samples will be given to delegates by the national superintendent. The Kansas City Federation of Unions will have charge of the booth. Miss Annie E. Monroe, the state superintendent, has been instrumental in making possible the exhibit and Mrs. Davis, the superintendent of the department for the federated unions, will preside at the booth.

Once more we urge, that Temperance Sunday, July 16, be well observed and a generous supply of literature be circulated. We suggest that each Sunday school worker send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House for a catalogue of Sunday School department leaflets and all supplies for Sunday school work published, keeping a file of the same from which to select from time to time, and adding samples of new leaflets as prepared by the national superintendent.

Yours for more efficient Sunday school temperance work,

(Mrs.) Stella B. Irvine,
National Superintendent.
115 Walnut St., Riverside, California.

Helps for the Continuatio Membership Drive

NEW! NEW! ! NEW! ! !

Membership Leaflets. Attractive! I forming!! Winning!!!
Illustrated in Colors
Order largely. Distribute wisely. E pect the Harvest.

LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Communi Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, cents.

MATCH THE A. A. P. A.

The Association Against the Prohibitic Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page
Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in e velopes with membership cards a pe sonal note of invitation, and hand or ma to the women of your church, missiona society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of leaflets and prices. Ea leaflet a winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Millic Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, p 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.
Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.
Be a Million-aire.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, cents.

Declaration of Principles.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Recruiting for Membership.

Price,per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cent

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignet and autograph signature of Anna Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.
W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 10 45 cents.
Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, cents.

MEMBERSHIP POSTERS

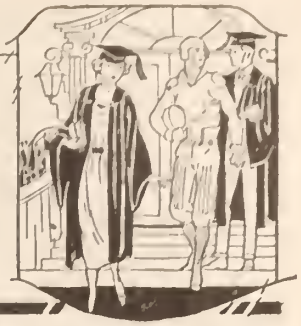
Sound the Jubilee (The Challenge of th Trumpeter). Price, 5 cents; per doze 50 cents.
Forge a Chain.
Guard Their Future.

Price, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE



Work Among Young People in North Dakota Given Impetus Through Visit of National Y. P. B. Secretary

Barbara H. Wylie, State Corresponding Secretary

North Dakota was fortunate to be included in the three months' itinerary of Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national Y. P. B. secretary, who was with us from May 9 to May 14—all too brief a time, but we made every day count.

Beginning at Dickinson, she addressed the students of the Normal school and was well received, Dr. S. T. May, president, having made the necessary arrangements. In Jamestown, Mrs. Eva Ashley Parslow, preceptress of the college, had prepared for her coming, and an address was given before the student body. This was followed by a noon luncheon given by the retiring cabinets of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. to the incoming cabinets. Mrs. Perkins, as guest of honor, made the most of the opportunity to present the work of the temperance committee, and received the assurance that it would be taken up by both of these religious bodies. A chairman of temperance committee was appointed. At the Twelfth District convention, then in session, Mrs. Perkins spoke of the Y. P. B. and the membership campaign. Mrs. Necia E. Buck, state Y. P. B. secretary, and the Y. P. B. girls present, were indeed happy to meet the national Y. P. B. secretary.

At Valley City, a reception had been arranged in the beautiful home of Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Zimmerman, with Mrs. Perkins and the members of the college Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. as guests. Here again temperance committees were appointed and the prize essay work taken up. Next morning, at the Normal school, Mrs. Perkins was heartily welcomed and her address highly commended by President Allen.

While in Fargo for a few hours, Mrs. Perkins spoke to members of the local unions, assembled to meet her, and in the evening at a meeting for young people, when she organized the Fargo Y. P. B.

She had a full program at Mayville, for Prof. Oscar M. Mehus of the Normal School had previously met her. She was given an ovation at the chapel hour and made a strong appeal. At this time, prizes were awarded for the best essays, sixty-six having been written in the Normal school, eighty-five in high school and eighty-five in upper grades. Mrs. Perkins spoke in the high school, addressed members of the local W. C. T. U., and by special request, spoke to the girls at the dinner hour in the evening. Here, too, the temperance committee was appointed with a competent chairman.

At Grand Forks, a luncheon at the Y. W. C. A. afforded an opportunity for members of the local union to meet Mrs. Perkins, and the membership campaign was taken up. Sunday morning, Mrs. Perkins spoke at Wesley College Chapel and in the evening, at the Methodist Episcopal church, making a deep impression.

Mrs. Perkins attracted young and old by her winsome personality, sweet disposition and kind and genial manner. She is a pleasing and fluent speaker, thoroughly conversant with the work which she so ably and convincingly presents.

Our Rally Cry

5,000 New Members, 500 New Branches, 500,000 Signatures to the Polyglot Petition.

Everybody Needed in the Y. P. B. Orchestra

It is not necessary for good team work that everybody pull with equal strength. Each member has her own peculiar gift and can help in her own way.

"A little old man sat in the rear of an orchestra, playing a piccolo, and longing to play one of the grand instruments such as a cornet or the first violin," says the *Christian Endeavor World*. "A sense of his insignificance so overwhelmed him that he stopped. Suddenly the conductor brought the orchestra to a pause in the midst of one of its most magnificent bursts of harmony, and called for the piccolo: 'Where is the piccolo? I cannot go on in this piece without the piccolo.' Then the little old man returned to his work with his heart full of happiness. He had learned that all pieces are needed to make a symphony."

Notes from a Field Worker's Diary

Fannie A. Drummond, National Y. P. B. Field Secretary

The Iowa state Y. P. B. convention, which was held at Humeston, met every expectation and our next field was Missouri, the state of the Ozarks, famed in song and story.

The heart of the white ribboner is the same everywhere—always she extends a cordial welcome and hearty co-operation. One union craved encouragement, another needed to catch the vision of youth, still another eagerly awaited definite Y. P. B. organization.

In colleges, schools, churches—everywhere we told of Y. P. B. possibilities, and the branches organized varied in size from King City, with seventy members, to Grand Valley, with seventeen.

Then in company with Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton, national Scientific Temperance Instruction director, Miss Jeannette Rankin, our first woman member of Congress, and Mrs. Lettie Hill May, state corresponding secretary, we held state regional conferences. At times the state officer in charge was changed to Mrs. Van Matre, state treasurer, or Miss Roena Shaner, state vice-president. At one conference Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, national director of Child Welfare, joined us. These were supposed to be "dry" meetings in the interests of a "dry" cause but at times the atmosphere and surroundings were decidedly "wet," as we traveled through the flooded district.

From the conferences we slipped away for a little while to organize Branches in the schools. At Mountain Grove, a Y. P. B. with fifty members was formed. At Lebanon the superintendent of schools volunteered to be the leader for the Branch of sixty members organized in his high school.

At Springfield the clans gathered for the annual Y. P. B. state convention. It was a joy to look into the happy faces of the young people, many of whom we had met last year during our organizing tour of the state. Decided progress had been made and a fine state convention was held. "Mother" Carlton, the state Y. P. B. secretary, is a general and knows how to lead the forces. The state Y. P. B. president is Rachel Burger, a niece of Mrs. Nelle Burger, Missouri's state W. C. T. U. president. "Nuff sed." Would that we had space to give a detailed report of the banquet, the pageant as well as the dinners and social functions that were sandwiched in between our heavier work.

Crossing the border into Oklahoma, we found ourselves in the land of the Indian where "the world seems to be still in the making." At Tulsa we enjoyed the hospitality of the state president, Mrs. Josephine Buhl, and predict that her interest and enthusiasm will soon put her state in the front ranks in Y. P. B. work. Y. P. B. pledges to the number of 106 were taken.

It was Mayday at Bartlesville and the entire school were to go to the park for special exercises, but our message had a good hearing and 234 pledges for the Y. P. B. were signed.

At Tecumseh we met the Y. P. B. state secretary, Miss Rose Jordan, and her active Branch. Miss Jordan has a vision of big things for Oklahoma. How we wish we could mention every fine woman who in any way helped in our work and contributed to our comfort.

Leaving Enid one morning we had as fellow-passengers for an all-day trip Zbyszko of Old Orchard, Maine, ex-world champion wrestler, and his manager. Toward the close of the day we remarked to the latter that we noticed the famous athlete did not use tobacco, and his answer was "No, indeed, he does not even use tea or coffee." Here was a man of powerful physique, in middle life still the *strongest* man in the world because he had kept himself physically fit.

At Laverne, we received an ovation. Y. P. B.'s, L. T. L.'s and W. C. T. U. mothers to the number of one hundred were waiting when our train pulled in. Placing us in the center of their circle, the young people gave their yells and rally cries, and their welcome was so genuine that we forgot the weariness of travel.

Buffalo was our last point for work in the state before we turned our face homeward. Never shall we forget the good people who so hospitably took us into their hearts and homes.

Sunday School Quarterly Temperance Lesson July 16

Helps for Officers, Teachers and Pupils

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Lesson Topic: Leaflet giving Lesson Topic, Golden Text, Outline of Teaching Points, Blackboard Lesson and Suggested Lesson Application.

An Appeal to Boys.
Wine.
An Elder Sister's Advice to Boys.
Why Sign the Pledge?
Uncle Sam Says—

Price each, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

A Study of the Pledge (For Primary Class Work).
The Pledge. What Is It? Why Sign It?
The Sunday School and Social Service.
Bible Total Abstinence (Responsive Reading).
Blackboard Exercise (The Total Abstainer on Safe Ground).
The Sunday School and Law Enforcement.
Sunday School National Prohibition Guards.
Posters in the Sunday School.
A Temperance Sunday Program for Sunday Schools (Law Enforcement).
Responsive Reading (Christian Citizenship).

Price each, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

FOR USE AND DISTRIBUTION IN PRIMARY WORK:

The Drummer Boy.
The Red Flag.
A Boy's Essay.
Jimmy's Answer.
How He Won.
How He Signed the Pledge.
He Could Say "No."
The Pledge.
What Abraham Lincoln Said.
How Ned Barred Out Alcohol.
The Right Start.

Price each, per 100, 10 cents.

SUGGESTED FOR DISTRIBUTION

What Can We Do to Bring Enforcement of the Prohibition Law?
Prohibition's Progress as Portrayed by Some Decisions of the United States Supreme Court.
The Citizen's Duty.
Reasons Why the Prohibition Law is Not Adequately Enforced and Suggested Remedies.
But One Common Ground.
Crusading in the Court Room.
A Vision of American Sovereignty.

Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Safety and Happiness Depend Upon Obedience to Law.
Never Again!
Law Enforcement Decalog.
Abraham Lincoln Said—
Undergirding Law Enforcement.
He That Keepeth the Law.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

Pledge Cards

FOR TEMPERANCE SUNDAY, JULY 16

Red, White and Blue Chain Cards. Price, per 100, 30 cents; per 50, 20 cents.
International Pledge (in colors).
Sunday School Covenant Pledge.

Price each, per 100, 65 cents; per 50, 35 cents.

Sunday School Wall Pledge (in colors), size 24x36 inches. Space for 190 names. Price, 15 cents; two copies, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Virginia News and Narrative

Special Correspondence

The W. C. T. U. float at the interesting and successful historical pageant, recently taking place in Richmond, came up to all expectations. It was draped in white with gold accessories. A trumpeter in Grecian robes, a large ribbon encircled globe, little children, and standards bearing inscriptions in plain lettering of the Child Welfare, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Loyal Temperance Legion and other constructive departments, were cleverly arranged features. For two days this float was in the procession of Virginia's progressive life of the present day, and attracted much attention. Many local unions are now listening to accounts of it from the lips of those who went to Richmond and eagerly watched for the white ribboners' representation.

Wherever she has been in the state, whether in the mountains or on the enthusiastic Eastern Shore, which is rich in history, wealthy in products and abounding in hearts of gold, a warm welcome has been given to Mrs. Emma Howland.

State organizer Justiss has been a busy worker since the state convention. The scene of her latest achievements is what is known as the Northern Neck section, near the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, remote from railroads but with ever-present, delightful hospitality. Here she organized five new unions and revived a sixth. Her efforts have helped to advance temperance instruction in the schools, and steady progress is being made in essay work and use of the Temperance Day programs.

On June 13 Mrs. Faith T. Parrott began a six weeks' itinerary among the summer Normal schools of Tennessee, which will include Johnson City, Knoxville, Jonesboro, Nashville, Chattanooga and other places.

All the records are not yet in from the membership campaign, but progress has been made. The prize, a pearl pin, was won by Miss Mayme Jessup of the Clara Martin union of Charlottesville, fifty-one dues paid members having been won by individual effort during the three weeks. Chatham did good work also. Mrs. S. G. Bennett of that place winning twenty-four recruits.

Proud and joyous because of her forty-fourth anniversary, Mother Lincoln, on May 4, celebrated this event with accustomed neighborhood hospitality. Virginia was not organized till 1883.

The Cedar Falls man who just has received a patent on a still, is but an illustration of the common tendency to misapply energy and to use up our activities in futile endeavors. Had he been of a merchandising mind, he probably would have tried to sell refrigerators to the Eskimos, or furs to the people of the tropics.

Almost anybody with ordinary wit could have forseen the oncoming of prohibition far enough in advance to head off work on perfecting a liquor making machine, it would seem. For this was an open and above board still, one seeking the protection of the law, and not one for the moonshine trade.

But for that matter, the most of us saw the financial depression coming, discussed it day by day—and then stayed out in the wet too long.

The brewers and distillers were not much wiser than our Cedar Falls friend, for they, too, spent time and money and energy fighting off the inevitable, money that might now just as well be in the bank, time that could have been spent with profit otherwise, and good energy that was more than wasted.

—*Fairfield* (Ia.) *Journal.*

UNIONS AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

The Sanity League of America has been incorporated for the purpose of legalizing the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines. And there are a good many persons in this country who will be inclined to question the sanity of the incorporators.—*Eugene* (Ore.) *Guard.*

One Hundred Thousand Stickers

Just think what that means when we say that one hundred thousand stickers announcing the great convention of the WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION have already been disposed of! One hundred thousand more are here waiting for you to use them. You are going to do your part in advertising this great event. The demand for stickers is increasing as the time draws nearer. So many activities lie dormant during the heat of summer, but at this season we frequently drop a souvenir postcard or write a little note to some one to whom we never write during the busy winter; just add a sticker and remind your friend of this great convention. Put one on your traveling bag; a sticker on your trunk will help you to identify it when it is piled up with the others.

Make a check for three dollars for a thousand of these stickers or if you only want a hundred send fifty cents to Mrs. James B. Scott, 503 South 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For July Fourth

HAVE PLENTY OF PATRIOTIC PROHIBITION MUSIC

Use "Jubilee Songs"

Ninth edition (Revised). Thirty-two pages packed full of singable, thrilling songs. The "White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner"; the new "Crusade Glory Song"; "Work for Enforcement Where You Are"; "Win a Million Members"; etc., etc. Price, each, 10 cents; per 100, $5.00; per 50, $3.00; per dozen, 75 cents. Order early. Please enclose remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

Sanitary Drinking Fountains

Also Drinking Fountains for Man and Beast.

Special prices to W. C. T. U. and all Charitable Societies.

This Fountain was erected by the W. C. T. U. of Luray, Va.

Write for Catalogue

J. W. Fiske Iron Works

56 & 58 Park Place
NEW YORK

Help the Armenian Refugees

BUY HAND MADE LACE

Jerusalem Lace Work made by hand. Latest patterns of yokes from $1.40 to $3.75. Narrow lace, 15 to 35 cents a yard. Wide lace (⅝ in. width and over) to 75 cents a yard, edging or insertion. Medallions, round or square, 45 to 75 cents a dozen. Wide edging for underclothes $1.90 to $4.55, a set of 3 pieces. Lace will be sent in registered envelopes. Postage free. Apply to Misses Farah, Box 287, Jerusalem, Palestine.

New Campaign Song

"It Is There To Stay" (The Eighteenth Amendment) by J. H. Dailey. Price, per copy, 15 cents. Order for summer meetings.

Posters Suitable for Temperance Sunday, July 16

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
Forge a Chain.
Guard Their Future.
For Their Sake Enforce the Law.
Stand by the Flag and the Constitution.
Lincoln's Prophecy.
Booze Stands Between—

Price, each 10 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, $1.00.

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Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

"How Good a Citizen Are You?" (Twenty Questions that call for Yes or No replies) by Fred C. Kelly, in *Collier's* for June 10.

"A Mother Speaks" and "Because I Am a Woman," in *Pictorial Review* for June.

"Because I am a woman a solemn obligation rests upon me to preserve and to cherish above all other things my very womanliness, and to carry the mother-spirit into every social, civic, and political activity into which my new-found freedom may lead me. In order to do this it will be necessary for me to exercise that high courage, that protective care, that kindly patience, that quiet fortitude that every true woman exercises in the supreme moments of her personal life. It is not that we want to be *like men* and to *do as men do*. Rather we want to be *more like women* and to *do as women should do—because we are women*."

"Was Anything Accomplished?" by Alice Ames Winter; and "Good Citizenship Told in Pictures" (Four Ways in Which Women are Serving or Being Served) by Anna Steese Richardson, in the *Woman's Home Companion* for June.

"Prize-Essay Contests to Encourage Temperance Study in Schools," in *Popular Mechanics* for June.

"Temperance study in the public schools is being encouraged through the National W. C. T. U. by the offer of prizes for essays on the subject. The essay writing forms a part of the class work in the schools, which is promoted by a local superintendent, in each state, of the Scientific Temperance department of the National W. C. T. U. A leaflet is issued containing a full list of the subjects and rules for the prize-essay contests, which can be obtained by addressing either the state superintendent or the Department of Scientific Instruction, National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois."

"Letters from a Senator's Wife" by Frances Parkinson Keyes; "Teach Your Son to Be Honest" by William B. Joyce, president of the National Surety company; "Our Unseen Gifts," by Anne Shannon Moore; and "Say It With Ballots" by Elizabeth Frazer, in *Good Housekeeping* for June.

"When women begin to weigh men, not parties, for their comparative fitness for office, the balance of power may fall on either side with perfect safety."

"The Social Lobby" by Charles A. Selden; "Women's Clubs of Today and Tomorrow," by Mary Austin; and "The Perfect Child" by Miriam Finn Scott, in *Ladies' Home Journal* for June.

"The Hope of the World," editorial; "Flag Day," by Martha Van Rensselaer; and "What Kind of a Business Woman Am I?" by Marian McLean, in the *Delineator* for June.

"The Happy Child" by Dr. L. Emmett Holt; "Saving Life by Prenatal Care" by Dr. Ralph Lobenstine; "Twenty Thousand Mothers Die," an editorial; and "Religion—Our Nation's Strength" by Calvin Coolidge, in *Delineator* for July.

"It is in the religious convictions alone that we may hope for any permanent solution of the differences between employer and employed, any discovery of a permanent social relationship which can be embodied in the law of the land, or any permanent plan for an international harmony which can exist without armament. Whatever else may be lost, the faith of mankind remains, that faith which has sustained us through the ages; that faith will sustain us still."

"The People Versus Congress," by Guy Emerson, and "Have You a Bootlegger?" an editorial, in *Collier's* for June 17.

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The Enemy
Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepfather come for a visit. Admitting to her mother that she has yielded to her husband's insistence that she drink, she is told that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again. Bertram Harford, who has been transferred to Seraneb, wounded, is taken to Dr. Scott's hospital. While convalescing he talks to the doctor, and finds they have much in common. A summons from Angela interrupts them. The doctor finds Angela ill and depressed, and at her request asks Fortescue to help his wife to resist her craving for liquor. Instead, he dismisses the doctor, and sends Angela to Mussoorie, to Mrs. Carlyle, where she is easily led to take, first an alcoholized "medicine," and then the liquors offered by friends. After the birth of her baby she is given whisky until life is almost gone, when Dr. Scott, in Mussoorie for a hard-earned rest, is hurriedly summoned.)

CHAPTER XX.

That evening Fortescue arrived. Angela was the better for food and sleep, and smiled brightly upon him. She seemed to enjoy displaying the baby, who was dressed for the first time in an embroidered muslin robe and blue ribbons.

"Queer little kid!" said Fortescue, stroking the small head, with some pride, "not much like you!"

"Then he must be your image!" said Angela.

After a little joking about baby's immature features, Dr. Kathleen took Mr. Fortescue away.

"She is better, but in a very weak state still."

"Your telegram led me to think there was danger!"

"And there was, but it is averted for the time."

"I owe you thanks for your care of her —after my rudeness in Seraneb too!"

"Oh, don't speak of it; I am fond of your wife, and could do no less."

"Well! get her up as soon as possible. What do you give her as a tonic? A little good champagne would set her up!"

"Hush! Mr. Fortescue, you do not know what you say."

"Indeed, Dr. Scott," he said, stiffly, "I am in my right mind."

"Do you know what she is suffering from?"

"Yes, weakness after the birth of the child!"

"No! From poisoning by a deadly narcotic!"

"What!—who dare!" he said, in a furious voice.

"Her nurse and Mrs. Carlyle."

"Come, now! that is a little too much for me to believe."

"It is true! The nurse is a drunkard and administered alcohol in large doses out of her own whisky bottle, to keep her patient quiet."

"What an infernal idiot! Had Major Melcombe ordered any?"

"Yes, a small quantity, three teaspoonsful a day."

"And you have left this off?"

"Certainly! I absolutely forbid alcohol, and if you persist I throw up the case!"

"I suppose I must leave it to you, but I differ in thinking she would be better without a little stimulant."

"Listen, Mr. Fortescue! Your wife is in a critical condition; her brain cells are still heavily charged with the poison, and there is much irritation of the nerves. Her blood does not flow from the heart to the brain, as regularly as it should; thus, she is giddy and faint. If you persist in alcoholic treatment, heart-disease will supervene."

"Dear me, Dr. Scott, what a list of horrors! I fear you are an alarmist! Do you mean that there *is* disease?"

"I fear so."

"Can it be cured?"

"It can be retarded. Care and good food and total abstinence may check further symptoms."

"Thanks!" he said to her, "I hope you will carry out this program." To himself he said—"Hum! Exaggeration! I shall see Major Melcombe. I don't trust these *'women'* doctors."

But Major Melcombe confirmed Dr. Scott's views and strongly advised Fortescue to leave his wife in her hands.

"If you wish her cured no one can help her better than Dr. Scott. I have the highest opinion of her medical knowledge and judgment."

So Fortescue left the next day, with instructions to Dr. Scott to do the best for his wife, and to accompany her down to the plains as soon as she was able to travel.

Dr. Scott had spent half her hard-earned holiday in attendance on Angela, and had but a fortnight left, but she was one who "entered into heaven by the noble road of pleasure in the good of others." She devoted herself to keeping Angela interested and occupied, feeding her well, and going out with her; above all in arousing her conscience, and awakening her sense of responsibility toward the child. The weather was supremely clear and invigorating, with brilliant azure skies and warm sunshine. October and November are the most pleasant months in the hills of India. Sunrises and sunsets are revelations of color; the snows show forth distinct in their magnificent outlines; giants of the Himalayas!—in dazzling white or glowing like crystal gold in the setting sun, the great intervening mountains flushed by indescribable tints of pink and mauve.

Dr. Scott took Angela daily in her rickshaw to see the wonders of the hills, —these mighty forests, snowclad mountains, sunlit rivers,—and did her utmost to direct her wavering attention to the great handiwork of God in nature, endeavoring thus to raise her thoughts above herself. She was anxious to convince Angela that there was a Saviour who was willing to be her friend, and daily she pleaded with her for a complete surrender to Him, as a power against her besetting sin.

Angela listened and acquiesced, and seemed convinced in her sweet yielding way, but Dr. Scott realized keenly her lack of mental strength.

The time came to pack up and be gone. Swiftly and methodically this was accomplished under Dr. Scott's direction. On the morning of their departure the bearer asked if he might keep Mem Sahib's bottles.

urer of the American Federation of Labor and never for one hour did I doubt that laboring men and women were benefited by total abstinence from alcoholic beverages. I have spent my life as a prohibitionist and I never expect to change my mind on this subject. I am dry now, have been and expect to continue to be.

Veteran Labor Leader First and Always For Prohibition

John B. Lennon, for many years treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and now a member of the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations, at Washington, D. C., writes:

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"Mem Sahib's bottles? What do you mean?"

The man asked her to come and see, and she went to the pantry. There stood a huge stock of "Virona" bottles.

Dr. Scott felt bewildered. "Had Angela drunk all this!" No wonder she had suffered in health, if for six months she had taken daily of a so-called *"tonic"* which was, in fact, a strong alcoholic drink!

She there and then made up her mind that she would write and speak constantly against the injurious compounds masquerading as tonics. It humiliated her as a woman to know that women are so easily persuaded into believing any and every lie employed by unscrupulous manufacturers to puff their secret nostrums; that it is mainly women who place their health, and even their lives, in the hands of those who violate the highest point of medical honor in keeping their decoctions secret for their own gain.

(For lack of space we are abridging the account at this point.—Editors.)

After his frugal dinner, eaten alone, Harford stretched himself in his long chair, his books beside him. He picked up one, read a page, and then his mind wandered to Kathleen Scott.

Suddenly he heard his name called from outside the door, and Angela came into the room. She swayed as she walked, and her eyes were dilated with a vague, uncertain look.

'Good heavens!" thought Harford, "I believe she is the worse for drink." Aloud he said, "I will send for a tikka garry to take you home." He hastened out and dispatched a man for the vehicle. To his questionings Angela returned incoherent mutterings, but he learned that she had been turned out of the Club. Seeing that she was in no state for remonstrance he brought her soda water to drink, and waited in silence till the long-awaited vehicle arrived. It was then twelve o'clock.

As they drove out of the compound two men passing saw them and laughingly greeted Harford.

At the door of Angela's home Divan Singh met them, and Harford asked, "Where is Mr. Fortescue?"

"He is out, Huzoor," was the reply.

Harford gave directions that Angela should be cared for, and turned away.

As two ladies sat chatting together in the Seraneb Club a few evenings later, Fortescue entered, looked around, then approached and asked abruptly, "Have you heard the rumor about my wife?"

They hesitated, but, upon a repetition of the question, finally admitted that they had heard that Angela had been seen coming with Harford from his bungalow one evening.

"It's all a lie and I beg you to contradict the rumor," said Fortescue, who looked haggard and tired, with a shrinking in his eyes never seen there before.

He left as abruptly as he had entered, and drove off to Harford's bungalow. Finding him at home, without a word of greeting, Fortescue asked at once, "Is this rumor true?"

"What rumor?"

"That my wife was at your house on Monday last?"

"Yes, that is true, but she was unconscious of evil; she was under the influence of drink," said Harford, quietly. "Your wife is absolutely loyal to you."

Fortescue angrily broke in, "What about you?"

"Before God I can say I have been guilty of no wrong word or act. I pity her as a victim of her environment."

"Her heredity, you mean to say."

"No, her environment, her surroundings in Anglo-Indian society and——"

"You had better not say it!"

"——And of her husband's selfish egoism."

Fortescue started forward as if to attack Harford, then checked himself, and left the room.

(To be continued)

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—Albert Lee, Minnesota, *Tribune*.

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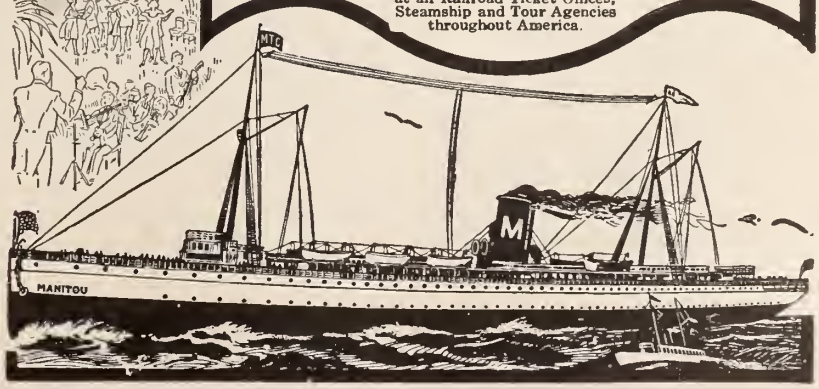

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Nellie L. McClung, Member of Parliament, Alberta, Canada, writes us:

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This woman knows whereof she speaks. Read what she says:

"Rev. Peterson, who has been pastor of a Swedish Congregational Church in Worcester, Mass., for about fourteen years, has gone to Sweden to help in the prohibition campaign. He called me up to ask where he could get up-to-date facts regarding the benefits of prohibition, so that he would be able to meet the false statements that prohibition in America is a failure, circulated in Sweden by the liquor traffic. I told him THE UNION SIGNAL was the most up-to-date prohibition paper and would give him the facts he wanted and that the Scandinavian W. C. T. U. would send THE UNION SIGNAL to him in Sweden."

Amanda L. Peterson,
Worcester, Mass.

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1. What are some of the resolutions passed by the National Women's Trade Union League, showing a sense of responsibility toward others?

2. Why must we foster the cause of purity as well as of total abstinence?

3. Discuss our obligations as concerning politics and public education.

4. In a four-minute talk summarize the sentiment of many labor leaders in regard to prohibition.

5. Suggest some ways of working for membership during the summer months.

6. Prove by statistics that more than once the "good citizen" by forgetting his obligations, has managed to defeat the cause of right.

7. Show that "money talks."

8. What encouragement for prohibition may be found in the recent primary elections?

9. State the next objective of the Sunday school department.

10. IS YOUR COUNTY ON THE TRIO TEAM HONOR ROLL?

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—*Painesville* (Ohio) *Telegrap*

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The "Loyal Patriots" of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, one of the many unions whose members are all "Women in Industry," are employed in the silk mill of that city. "Second to None," the county W. C. T. U. slogan, seems most appropriate, does it not?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PROHIBITION A SEPARATE UNIT PROPOSED — PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC SHOULD FOLLOW AMERICAN FLAG — PROHIBITION FORCES TO WORK FOR APPLICATION OF LAW TO SHIPS ON HIGH SEAS — INDEPENDENT CITIZENSHIP BILL PASSES HOUSE

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

The legislative program in the House and Senate appears to be emerging from a state of chaos and to be taking a definite form.

An agreement between legislative and executive branches has been reached to proceed in the Senate with the tariff before the bonus is brought forward. So slowly has the tariff bill moved that a demand is made by many for a new majority cloture rule to be applied on appropriation and revenue measures. Senate Republican leaders today put into operation their plan to curb debate on the tariff bill. A petition to invoke the existing cloture rule, which requires a two-thirds majority, was drafted by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and its circulation has begun. Sixteen Senators only are required under the rule to authorize its presentation to the Senate. If the names of two-thirds of the members are not secured, Senate leaders declare a fight for a new rule to invoke cloture by a majority vote will be launched.

The House is expected to enter upon a season of three-day recesses July 1. Throughout July and a part of August the Senate will continue probably to struggle with the tariff, the bonus, and other less talked about measures, though perhaps as important, and miss its summer recess period. The Judiciary, the third branch of the government, has already shut up shop for the warm weather, and the judges are therefore on a vacation, Chief Justice Taft being in England, where he is receiving many honors.

Prohibition a Separate Unit Proposed

Senator Richard Ernst of Kentucky, and Representative William R. Wood of Indiana, have introduced in the Senate and House, respectively, bills to create an independent prohibition bureau, with a commissioner of prohibition at its head. There has been much discussion on where the prohibition enforcement activities should be placed. At present they are under the Treasury Department. The Ernst-Wood bills propose to make it an independent unit, out from under a Cabinet officer, and responsible directly to the President of the United States. The new proposal would create the office of commissioner of prohibition. The official title of the organization over which he would preside would be known as "the bureau for the collection of liquor and narcotic taxes and for the enforcement of prohibition," with an official short title of "the prohibition bureau."

Senator Ernst's Statement

"If the bill I have introduced is enacted into law," said Senator Ernst, "it will result in concentrating the prohibition work under one head, upon whom full responsibility will rest for enforcing the provisions of the narcotic laws and the prohibition enforcement acts and the collection and accounting of moneys collected as taxes and penalties.

"The commissioner of prohibition will have control of distilled spirits from the time they are manufactured until final disposition is made of them. He will supervise the collection of taxes and all other moneys received by directors, who will be required to give bond as collection agents similar to the bond now required of collectors of internal revenue.

"This bill, if enacted into law, will not mean the appropriation of any additional funds to enforce the prohibition and narcotic laws, but actually will result in a reduction of expenditures on account of the co-ordination of duties.

"I am convinced the bill would aid materially in speeding up the work, because instead of going through three or four divisions as the work now does, it will be passed upon by only one in authority who is charged with the responsibility of supervision. This will aid all along the line not only with respect to appointments, collections, compromises and adjustment of civil liabilities, etc., but will result in much closer collection of assessments made for violations of the law.

"The dealings with the Department of Justice will be simplified because the contact will be only between the prohibition commissioner and the Department of Justice. There are many independent establishments now operating under the President, and if an independent prohibition bureau is created, it is not establishing any precedent, but will be in harmony with many other separate establishments which report direct to the President."

Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic Should Follow the American Flag

Is the prohibition law applicable to American vessels outside the three mile limit? The Department of Justice has ruled it is! The legal department of the Shipping Board has ruled that it isn't!! The question should be definitely settled soon by absolute ruling of the Justice Department, or by Congressional action. The clear intent of the Eighteenth Amendment is to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors on United States territory. We believe the prohibition enforcement act passed by the Congress to make effective the Eighteenth Amendment is applicable wherever the jurisdiction of the United States extends, and includes American ships on the high seas.

The attention of the public has been directed to the situation by one who desires modification of the Volstead Act. Mr. Busch presents the situation as evidence in support of the contention of the liquor interests that "this Government is acting the part of a hypocrite in the enforcement of the prohibition law, that the law is in fact non-enforceable, that if it were enforced it would mean an economic loss and that public sentiment is against its enforcement."

The intent of Mr. Busch to create sentiment for wine and beer is evident in the statements made public by him in connection with this attack. The first document published by Mr. Busch had in it this as its climax statement:

"We believe that the train of evils resulting from the prohibition laws and their non-enforcement would be effectively remedied by the liberalization of the present Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. We think an investigation of those countries which have adopted a light wine and beer program will convince the most skeptical that this is the practical and effective road to true temperance—the reduction to a minimum of law violations, and of intemperance to practically nothing."

The second, entitled "Prohibition Afloat," discloses the motives of the document in the last lines. These read:

"Since it has utterly failed to remedy the evils aimed at, we respectfully suggest that the time has come when the law should be rationally amended so that it may be fairly administered in the interest of the general welfare of the nation."

Mr. Busch attempts to float his wine and beer propaganda with an appeal for law enforcement. In this we will not be deceived, but from the kettle and pot phase of it, may result a final settling of the question.

Prohibition Forces Will Work for Application of Law to Ships on High Seas

The prohibition forces will work for application of the Volstead Act to American ships on the high seas, and will favor adoption of a law to exclude all foreign ships selling or possessing beverage intoxicants on the high seas from entering our ports, so far as it is legally possible to do so. The extending of the jurisdiction of the United States beyond the three mile limit far enough to make it impracticable for rum running vessels to conduct their traffic will be favored.

Independent Citizenship Bill Passes House

The Cable bill to provide for separate independent citizenship and naturalization of women passed the House Tuesday last by a vote of 269. The bill goes to the Senate. As outlined by Congressman John L. Cable of Ohio, who was sponsor for the bill, it contains five propositions:

1. Under the present law an alien married woman cannot be naturalized independent of her husband. The first paragraph of the bill permits such an alien married woman to be naturalized without the naturalization of her husband.

2. Under the present law, when an alien woman marries an American citizen she automatically also becomes an American citizen. The present law does not require her to be able to speak the English language, to know anything about the laws or Constitution of our country; she is not required even to take the oath of allegiance. This bill abolishes the automatic naturalization by marriage and requires her to live in this country at least a year and she must first go before a Federal examiner and satisfy him that she knows the English language and is qualified to become an American citizen, and then her petition for naturalization is heard as is that of any other alien who is seeking to become an American citizen. She appears in court, renounces allegiance and fidelity to her foreign sovereignty and takes the oath that she will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

3. Under the present law, if the husband of an alien woman is naturalized, the wife, by reason of such naturalization also automatically becomes an American citizen. Under this bill she does not acquire citizenship by reason of the naturalization of her husband, but may become an American citizen as explained in the above paragraph.

4. When an American woman now marries an alien the law of the United States provides that she shall take the nationality of her husband. Under this bill a woman citizen of the United States shall not, after the passage of this Act cease to be a citizen by reason of her marriage, unless she makes a formal renunciation of her citizenship before a court having jurisdiction over naturaliza

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Northern Baptist Convention Passes Resolution On Prohibition And Law Enforcement

The Northern Baptist Convention, at its annual meeting in Indianapolis, went on record as strongly backing all aids to enforcement of law, particularly of the prohibition law. The resolution passed reads as follows:

"We favor the strict and impartial enforcement of the Volstead law. The violation of the liquor laws, especially by members of the so-called influential classes, breeds a contempt for all constitutional and statutory authority and is a potent factor in the spread of the lawlessness which in many great centers of population menaces American institutions. We urge also the enforcement of all laws whose infringement imperils our right to a day of rest and worship. The commercialized Sabbath is a foe to the health, morality and happiness of the American people."

The convention passed other resolutions on certain lines, among them industrial relationships, child labor, racial justice, and the abolition of war, the last named petitioning our national government to co-operate with other nations in the effort to bring about a stabilizing of world conditions and permanently banish war.

Respect for Constitution of United States Imperative

"Men who win success in the sharp competitive field of automobile manufacture need to be wide awake, practical and progressive," says the *Spokane* (Wash.) *Chronicle* of recent date. "Vice President Scott of the Reo Motor company of Lansing, Michigan, may be assumed to have these qualifications, judging by this statement from him: 'If the citizens of the United States would demand that the Constitution be upheld, and that those who are un-American enough to disregard our Constitution were given the treatment that they deserve, it would not be long before there would be just as much respect for the Eighteenth Amendment as there is for any other part of the Constitution of the United States.'"

Slump in Juvenile Crime

"Work of the Union League Boys' club has resulted in a reduction of 81 per cent in juvenile delinquency in Chicago between 1919, before the club was organized, and the end of 1921, the second year of the club's operation, according to the annual report issued by the club," says the Chicago *Tribune*. "The estimate is based on Juvenile court records."

Saloon Man Put Under $1000 Bond to Obey Dry Laws

The government won its first legal step in Philadelphia to close a saloon for a period of one year on the grounds that continued violations of the Volstead Act constitutes a nuisance, according to the Philadelphia *North American*, when Federal Judge Thompson issued a temporary injunction recently restraining John B. Heilman, a saloonkeeper, from further violations of the prohibition law. He also was ordered to enter a bond of $1,000 that he will obey the injunction pending a hearing by the government to close his place of business for a period of one year.

The case against Heilman is the first instituted in the Federal court in this city under the prohibition law. Similar action is pending against another saloonkeeper, the first to be sent to jail on conviction of violating the Volstead Act. His saloon has since been raided by prohibition agents, who declared they procured liquor there.

A New American Citizen

Introducing Mrs. Peter Oleson, Senatorial Candidate from Minnesota

"I want to protect the home—the children in the home," declares Mrs. Anna Dickie Oleson, Democratic nominee for the United States Senate from Minnesota, as quoted by the press. Which words would insure the interest of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, "organized motherhood" in her candidacy. But the eyes of the organization were first fastened on Mrs. Oleson just about two years ago, when, as a delegate from Minnesota to the Democratic convention in San Francisco, being given time by Mr. W. J. Bryan to speak on the dry plank which he submitted to the convention as a minority report of the resolutions committee, she made an appeal for it straight from the heart, warning the delegates against a retreat from the prohibition stand which had been taken by the nation. There is no question as to Mrs. Oleson's attitude in regard to this subject, and that by her election the dry forces would have in the Senate a friend worth while.

One reporter found Mrs. Oleson with duster and scrubpail "resting up" from her activities by cleaning house before going into the field again for the election campaign. Asked for a statement of the legislation in which she was most interested, her answer proved her deeply in sympathy with the aims and work of the W. C. T. U.

"The welfare of the children is more important now than any other job the women of the country can undertake," she said.

"The fight for women's rights is won; the great thing now is to help the children with better laws to protect them, better educational facilities.

"The woman in office can do a lot toward cleaning up politics, and that is what I am going to strive for.

"If I am elected, I will try to manage governmental affairs like a good housekeeper would manage her home: a good housewife keeps her house spotlessly clean, and I am going to try to keep legislation in the same condition.

"Clean legislation that benefits the masses is the only thing that can improve the country. Neither reactionary nor radical legislation is going to do any good in the long run, as both factions base most of their arguments on property rights.

"I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men, pitiful women and children than all the property rights on earth."

San Francisco Club Women Pledge Co-operation in Enforcement

The members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce a few weeks ago endorsed a wine and beer resolution, apparently to confuse the enforcement issue in the coming election in the state. But they reckoned without the women, who are familiar with the Eighteenth Amendment and the constitution of California, and realize the need of enforcement acts. According to the San Jose (Cal.) *Mercury-Herald* of June 5, the San Francisco City and County Federation of Women's clubs promptly endorsed the Wright Act and pledged co-operation in a campaign to make clear the enforcement issue. "This federation is formed by the association of ninety-two women's clubs, whose members aggregate more than 10,000, and who represent the intelligence and public spirit of the womanhood of San Francisco," says the *Mercury-Herald*. "It is an organization no less civic in spirit than the Chamber of Commerce. It speaks, not for religious, ethical or fraternal societies, but for the community at large." The attitude of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, who, insofar as the Eighteenth Amendment is concerned, seem not to have grasped the point that they have a civic responsibility toward it, is then vividly contrasted with that of the women, who are viewing the situation, not as prohibitionists or anti-prohibitionists, but as citizens whose duty it is to uphold the Constitution of the United States, and on whom devolves the obligation "not merely to passively submit to laws, but to assist in enforcing them."

Drunkenness a Negligible Factor in Charity Cases

Press reports state that the Society for Organizing Charities in New Haven, Connecticut, finds that its statistics show that in 1919, of all the cases handled, 13 per cent had intemperance as a contributing, if not the chief factor, in the destitution of the family. In 1920 the proportion had dropped to 7 per cent, in 1921 to only .3 per cent, while thus far in the present year it has been negligible.

PROGRESS AND PERSONALITIES

GAINS OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY AND WHO WON THEM

Probably the title ought to read, "Progress *Through* Personalities." Just now the daily papers are full of stories of athletic records broken. Illinois University—or was it Ames or California?—has set a new world high mark. And always there's the picture of the clean limbed youth who has lived straight and striven with every ounce of his energy. So every goal we've won means a devoted woman, and then another loyal woman, and finally a dauntless group, that have prayed, and sung, and gone forth to conquer in the name of prohibition.

Have you seen the "Loyal Patriots" on the cover page? They're worth knowing!

This union of employed women was organized in Huntingdon, Pa., on March 3. Mrs. Florence H. Myers, county president, and Mrs. Azuba Jones, department organizer, got permission from the authorities and visited the silk mill girls briefly at the noon hour for three days. The "Loyal Patriots" have a membership of twenty-two, with Mrs. Ella M. Funk, president. The picture was taken just after the noon-tide hour of prayer. The members had requested that they be permitted to remove their working clothes before the white ribbons were pinned on, so they might be sure of doing honor to its standards. That's the sort of loyal patriots they are! Mrs. E. S. Geist, state superintendent, expects other counties to organize Women in Industry unions.

PENNSYLVANIA claims another union composed of women in industry, organized in Huntingdon, February 28. Mrs. Myers, who is also wife of the dean of Juniata College, invited the college help to meet in her home. Mrs. Jones outlined the work, and Mrs. Hattie Lister, one of the nine members, who had been a white ribboner for years, was elected president. They chose as the name of their organization, "Second to None," the slogan used by Huntingdon county in their Jubilee campaign. "Each union," says Mrs. Jones, "seems strong and lusty, with prospects of developing into a splendid union under the protection of the county president."

Have you entered the W. I. I. Picture Contest?

The two pictures in this issue are good entrants.

For conditions send 2 cents to National W. C. T. U. Publishing House for leaflet, "Wanted—Pictures".

NEW JERSEY is the latest state to win a special Women in Industry Membership Poster for state headquarters. The state president, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, on June 15 sent in her pledge to work to the slogan, "In Every Three New Members, One Woman in Industry Member."

Meanwhile, New Jersey has had the campaign presented at a dozen institutes and public meetings by the state organizer, Mrs. Emma H. Chase. She uses the film "When Women Work," and the national department exhibit to increase interest. Her last letter mentioned four appointments in the week to come. Has any other state so good a record?

OKLAHOMA has laid careful plans for a union of the employees of a Tulsa laundry. The proprietor offers a gift to the treasury of $1.00 per member secured, $75.00 maximum. The organization meeting is to include the following program:

1. Songs (two—familiar to all).
2. Prayer.
3. Work among Women in Industry.
   Mrs. Randolph Elliott, state superintendent, W. I. I.
4. What Does the W. C. T. U. Stand For?
   Mrs. A. H. Buhl, state president.
5. Song—"My Country, 'Tis of Thee."
6. Why You Should Join Five Hundred Thousand Women Belonging to the W. C. T. U.
   Mrs. G. W. Kesselering.

IN ARKANSAS the state superintendent, Mrs. D. M. McGraw, recently celebrated her golden wedding anniversary. Despite family duties, she has written "bushels of letters" to presidents and personal acquaintances throughout the state, talked to groups of employed women, placed our posters in the Fort Smith Y. W. C. A. and Welfare House, written articles for the papers, and arranged a night meeting at Greenwood. Here the poster exhibit was shown, with the report, "a fine meeting."

IN MISSOURI the campaign for a minimum wage law is being largely directed by our own splendid Mrs. Burger. Since her fine report in THE UNION SIGNAL of June 1, Mrs. Burger has presided over the first public hearing for employers. And the United States Women's Bureau, invited by the governor of Missouri, has commenced a survey of the cost of living.

NEW YORK state holds the honor for letters sent out in support of the Women in Industry membership drive—650 letters from the national director and an equal number from the state superintendent, Mrs. Harriet Doyle.

Through Mrs. Clowe, vice president the Schenectady union sends in a picture furnished by the General Electric Company, to show where some of the union employed members spread the seeds of law enforcement sentiment.

TEXAS is proud to have *lost* its first superintendent of Women in Industry, Mrs. Claude D. Watts! She was elected state president at the recent convention! Mrs. Josephine Collins, new superintendent, was a Women in Industry expert long before the National W. C. T. U. adopted the department. Her regular job, of journa

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Schenectady Women in Industry

Electrifying the General Electric Plant with Prohibition Facts.

Has Prohibition Had a Beneficial Effect Upon the Family Life?

State Boards of Charities Report Beneficial Results Because of National Prohibition

Oklahoma Reports Decrease in Divorces Due to Drink

"I have been in this state twenty-two years," writes William D. Matthews, commissioner of the department of Charities and Corrections for Oklahoma, "and I have been a state official nearly eight years, and I do not hesitate to say that state and national prohibition have proved a blessing. The number of complaints for divorce on the ground of drunkenness has decreased wonderfully, I am safe in saying from 65 to 75 per cent."

Reduction in Alcoholics Admitted to Wisconsin State Hospitals

"The most noticeable effect of prohibition in Wisconsin that has come to our attention is the lessening in the alcoholic admissions to our state hospitals for the insane," is the statement of H. W. Williams, statistician for the State Board of Control for Wisconsin. "During pre-war times, 15 per cent of all male admissions to our hospitals for the insane were suffering from alcoholic insanity, the high water mark being reached in 1917, when over 20 per cent of all men admitted were so affected, which meant that every fifth man admitted was alcoholic. Since then there has been a steady decline in the number of these admissions. In 1918 it was 11.5 per cent; in 1919, 7 per cent, and in 1920, 2.7 per cent and for the year 1921, the same remarkable showing has been made."

President Harding Has Said: "The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home the wages that once were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed."

Fewer Stranded Men Are Seen

"There has been a marked decrease in the number of stranded men who had to be cared for in the Helping Hand Institute, and there has been a striking improvement in certain families cared for by the Provident Association," writes L. A. Halbert, executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies of Kansas City, Mo.

Workingmen Are Buying Automobiles

"By observation we know that prohibition has worked wonders for industry and the homes of America," asserts Ed. L. Thomas, president of the Thomas Grate Bar Company, Birmingham, Ala. "It makes no difference how distorted one's mind is, what we see speaks so loud that we cannot hear what the advocates of liquor say. **For the workmen are buying automobiles, homes, good clothes, substantial food, are enjoying life, are better citizens, better fathers and better husbands than under the wet regime. The women and children have more and are happier.**"

Employes are Saving Money to Buy Homes, Testifies Big Business in *Manufacturers' Record*

"There is more interest taken in home life, which is reflected in a greater number of men paying for their homes, improving its furnishings, providing better shoes and clothing for their little ones. The attendance at both public and Sunday schools has improved," testifies N. G. Spangler, general manager of the Jackson Iron & Steel Company of Jackson, Ohio.

"There is far less drunkenness and waste of time and money; there is greater steadiness among laborers, more saving of money, BETTER CARE OF THE HOMES AND CHILDREN OF THE MEN WHO FORMERLY SPENT FREELY FOR DRINK," declares J. W. Marsh, president of the Standard Underground Cable Co. of Pittsburgh.

"Since the abolition of the saloons in the Birmingham district, which antedated by several years the adoption of nation-wide prohibition, there has been a steady and marked improvement in the moral, mental and physical condition of the people, and no class has felt more beneficent effects than the laborers," is the statement of John W. Sibley, general sales manager of the Birmingham Clay Products Co., of Birmingham, Ala. "We have found these men have become more industrious, efficient and thrifty. Their living conditions have vastly improved; peace and happiness prevail as a rule in their family life, and the children are enjoying greater and better educational opportunities than ever before."

"As an employer of labor, it has been my province to watch the effects of prohibition upon our twelve to fourteen hundred people, and we find that the laboring man and his family have directly benefited in large degree by prohibition, in fact, more than any other class in America," asserts J. J. Phoenix, president Bradley Knitting Company, Delavan, Wis. "Better living, better clothing, cleaner and better social life, happier homes with more contentment, better and steadier workers, averaging more efficient and with less sickness and lost time, are some of the benefits to the workers and society in general."

"In our cotton mill interests, the old, old plea against child labor was that the old father would carry his family to the mill village, hire them to the mills and weekly or bi-weekly draw their wages and drink them up, debauching the family," states B. B. Comer, president and treasurer of Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala. "There was some truth in this but the truth went further and it was not only the cotton mill daddy but the daddies everywhere, the heads of families, the sons in families, the sons-in-law in families, and what greater curse can fall anywhere than liquor drinking in these. There is nothing which has so helped cotton mills as the effect of prohibition on the cotton mill families."

FAMILIES BETTER HOUSED, BETTER CLOTHED, BETTER FED SINCE PROHIBITION, IS TESTIMONY OF VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATIONS

It is the opinion of those of us who have been working in homes for a period of over five years that there is a decided improvement in conditions therein, although the violations of the Eighteenth Amendment are terrific and we know that many houses harbor stills. Yet we believe that conditions are better.

One of our older nurses reports, "In my visiting nurse work, I have found conditions very much improved since prohibition. Workhouses, jails and insane asylums are not nearly so crowded, and conditions in most homes are much improved. Children are better fed, clothed, and cared for. Wives of men who frequently visited saloons are not mistreated as they used to be.

"During a conversation with one of my patients about the results of prohibition, she said, 'It is as different now as night and day.' She said she feared if saloons had continued she would have had to go to the insane asylum because the last time she was pregnant, her husband came home drunk nearly every night and abused her. He is now a different man and life seems well worth living. She hopes the saloons will never open again.

"Mrs. C.'s husband spent most of his time in the workhouse before prohibition, but since, he never comes home drunk and their home life is much happier."

ALMA C. HAUPT,
Superintendent Minneapolis Visiting Nurse Association.

On the whole we feel that prohibition has had a favorable effect on the home life of the industrial members of our population. We have had certain very striking instances of this fact.

KATHERINE TUCKER,
Superintendent Visiting Nurse Society of Philadelphia.

It is impossible at this time to give any statistics regarding the benefits of prohibition, but we (the Visiting Nurse Association) would like to go on record to the effect that as a public health organization we have found our various families whose husbands formerly spent at least a part of their pay envelope for drink have been better housed, better clothed and better fed since the Volstead Act. As a consequence this higher standard of living has reduced materially the cause of sickness. However, on account of the great prevalence of unemployment this past winter our families have suffered from sickness and other effects due to a low economic standard.

GLORY H. RAGLAND, R. N.,
Director of Nurses of the Visiting Nurse Association of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Anna D. Ward, Baltimore general secretary of the Family Welfare Association, says: "Family welfare workers already see the benefits derived from prohibition and people are misinformed who say that prohibition is increasing dependence among the poor. The next generation will not crave strong drink."

INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN SANTO DOMINGO

SHALL THE UNITED STATES PERMIT A RETURN OF LIKE CONDITIONS?

Estil Critchie

Those who advocate a return to the days when liquor was the supreme arbiter in many American homes would do well to make a trip to Santo Domingo and, as an outsider, view carefully the results of the wide use of alcohol. Liquor, both domestic and imported, is on sale wherever there is room for arrangement of stock, and whoever has the wherewithal, without regard to age or sex, is privileged to buy. Every holiday, whether national or religious, is the signal for unrestrained drunkenness. Long after bedtime on the evening before the holiday, even high-ranking native officials may be seen in the most public of places, swilling beer and wine and maudlinly embracing total strangers whom, in sober moments, they would coldly ignore as undesirable. Vile language issues from the lips of the very people to whom the ordinary folk are wont to look for guidance; all delicacy (and to the Spaniard delicacy is one of the prime requisites of the lady or gentleman) is forgotten in the lust for alcoholic satiation. Women and men drink publicly together and, as the deadly fumes go more and more to their heads, do things which in their saner moments they would not even think of attempting. The holiday dawns with the reveller still in bed storing up his strength against the evening's further swilling.

Shall Our Boys Return to Like Surroundings?

Children, many of the fretting ones soothed with alcohol instead of sweet, wholesome milk, grow up on the streets within plain sight and easy hearing of vile groggeries and it is little wonder if in this way they gain knowledge which no child should ever acquire, except in the proper way, from the lips of its own parents. Nor is the groggery the only thing with which the child is familiar; for the unmentionable annex of the groggery—ancient of origin—old as the sexes, is open to the world. The child can lie awake in his own bed at home and listen to the hideous revelry by night as it issues through the open door. He sees his own father and mother stagger under the influence of *rhum d'Haiti*, and even though they may refuse him, it is but natural that he, boylike in his fondness for imitation, will seek clandestinely a little of the liquid pleasure which has made them apparently so happy; or failing in this, will, at an all too early age, seek like enjoyment openly. With his vivid, boyish imagination, the very least he can do is to ponder upon all he sees in a way that will not tend toward his mental health.

Shall Our Girls Develop in Like Environment?

And what of the girls, the future mothers of the Dominican people? Going about freely with the boys, many impure things are, of course, poured into their ears, and, protected only by the natural delicacy of the feminine instinct, rudimentary at most in the very young, they can but be injured morally. Even the very young develop the bold and knowing stare of the over-sophisticated, and use it indiscriminately on the passersby. Though all this may not be the result of liquor, that is assuredly the prime cause, since its use is nowhere barred, even in the home.

To be specific, I know of one place run by a man who is almost white, where all available space is crowded and no limitation is put upon what one may drink, except lack of money, or of capacity. Men sprawl over the tables, among empty beer and wine glasses and bottles, or mumble drunkenly, while children move about and gaze upon the scene with eyes that see everything. Perhaps the mother herself is engaged in intimate conversation with some other woman discussing matters concerning which no boy or girl should have knowledge.

A Leveller of All Ranks

My home is near a main road and many an evening have I sat in the moonlight on the piazza and watched men and women stagger by, singing maudlinly, and with arms around each other. Some would be dragging friends whose feet would not carry their owners. Others would lie untended in the dust of the roadway, running every possible chance of being run over and killed by passing automobiles. I have also seen men, at other times the best of friends, brought to jail, two at a time, with faces and bodies slashed with knives from fighting; and once a man in the most virulent stage of smallpox lay drunk near the roadside, a menace to all who came near him, and, therefore, untended.

Because of such things, the Haitian is the best of arguments against liquor. But one good look around should remove all necessity for argument. Is there an American father or mother who, in the light of the past, could anticipate with pleasure a return to an atmosphere just as unhealthy for the boy and girl as tha which I have here pictured? Can th mother and father think of their childre in the places of the Dominican childre spoken about? White people are mor enlightened, perhaps; but liquor level all ranks and lowers all standard whether the drinker is black or white and, relatively, induces the same un healthy thoughts in the minds of all wh imbibe. People who may not be all tha they should be, privately, will, under th influence of liquor, bare their secrets t all who pause to listen.

The Home Where Rum Is

The craving for liquor induces th father to divert much needed funds fro use by his loved ones, and this fact i nowhere better evidenced than here where one may see a father, with clothe torn and ragged from constant wea stagger openly into his own gateway an brush aside roughly his own childre who are equally ragged. And many listless and disconsolate-looking chil in homes such as this, bears the mark o undernourishment.

This article is a compilation of fact stated plainly and without unnecessar embellishment, and those who care to d so, may easily prove the contentions mad The writer only hopes his country ma never again return to conditions such a obtain here under a liquor regime an as the father of two children, I spea from the heart!

What Is 100 Per Cent Americanism?

"A 100 per cent American is a God-fearing citizen who believes the principles of Christianity are inseparably linked with the principles of Americanism." This is the opinion voiced by—a church paper?—no, by a small sheet, published by the Linograph Company of Davenport, Iowa, called *The Slug*. That paper answers the question, "What is 100 per cent Americanism?" by saying that the 100 per cent American is true to the principles of our government, takes an active interest in all that pertains to it, votes as his information and conscience dictate, abides by the laws that are enacted, and when he opposes those he thinks are wrong, he "fights fair," not as a bolshevik.

The editor continues:

"There are many men who would bitterly resent any questioning of their Americanism on any ground, who in private, and sometimes in public, violat and very emphatically voice their di approval of the prohibition law, con monly known as the Volstead Act.

"They have the right as good Amer can citizens to disapprove of this law or any law; they have a right to us their influence to have it changed; bu they have not the right to break th law, simply because others are doing without being punished.

"The more prominent a man is; th more influence he has; the more e perience he has, the more serious is h offense against the law. Many of ou wealthy men violate the Volstead A and are not punished, not because the can't be reached by the law; but becaus the legal machinery is occupied in reac ing other and more flagrant offender

"These men overlook the influence their example. They are as a rule goo citizens and their crime is one of thought lessness and selfishness more than an thing else. They continue to break th law because of the tang there is in d feating a regulation. When you di cuss it seriously with one of them h admits it is wrong; but he feels th 'others do it, why shouldn't I?'

"There are at least four good reason why they should not do it, even if othe do.

1. It is breaking an American law
2. It leads others to break the law.
3. Breaking this particular law fr quently leads to more serious crimes.
4. It is un-American to be a la breaker. In other words, a lawbreak cannot be a 100 per cent American."

Citizens, would ye be free? First of all, love God, love your neighbour, love one another, love the general welfare; and if ye have this love and union among ye, true liberty will be yours.

—*Savonarola.*

Drawings by Anna Milo Upjohn in the *Junior Red Cross News*

WORLD-WIDE FRIENDSHIPS

CHILDHOOD'S BRIDGE ACROSS THE SEA

Back in the "war-time" days of 1917, children in all parts of America eagerly demanded that they be given some part in the almost universal effort to "help win the war." The value of all this energy was quickly realized, the young enthusiasts banded together under the name "Junior Red Cross," and by February, 1919, eleven million children were enrolled in the Junior American Red Cross, and their production was valued at more than ten million dollars.

At the end of the war came the natural reaction; when people gladly dropped war-thoughts and war-work, the Junior Red Cross membership greatly decreased. But the movement had acquired too great a momentum to stop; and as soon as Red Cross workers overseas called for help for European war-waifs, the American Juniors sprang to their colors. Since then the organization has maintained a steady growth and efficiency.

Record of Relief Work Reads Like Romance

Although its home program includes relief work, civic training, community service, health education, and general helpfulness, it is the foreign work which gives color and romance to the Junior activities. Through the National Children's Fund, which is raised by group activity of the school children, such as entertainments, sales, school gardening, and individual savings and sacrifices, thousands of destitute European war-waifs have been fed and clothed and taught and loved back to healthy childhood. The record of this rescue work is full of stories and incidents that read like romances.

In Montenegro, where Junior representatives turned an old Turkish palace into a home for friendless children known as the Magic Palace, there occurred soon after the end of the war a toy riot. Children all over the country-side heard that there was to be a distribution of toys and crowds of youngsters stormed the gates of the Magic Palace. Some of them had not seen a toy for four years; the younger ones had never seen them. Fortunately the supply was large enough and no one was sent away empty-handed.

Junior Red Cross Workers Both Give and Receive

Two Albanian boys, who had no money, journeyed one hundred miles on foot to reach the vocational school maintained in Tirana by the American Juniors. They were taken into the school and are getting the education which many Albanians value more than home, or even food.

Many an American youngster would like a taste of life on the school-ships in Italy. Boys running wild in the streets are taken to live on two ships where they find a home, good food, and are trained to earn their living as fishermen and sailors. American Juniors help finance these school-ships.

France has similar vocational schools, except that there boys are trained to be farmers. They live the farm life and get both theoretical and practical training. Juniors have helped maintain many of these schools and have established a chain of little libraries, too, to provide the war-wrecked districts with the books they have been so long without.

On all the countries that suffered most from the war, the Junior American Red Cross has laid its healing touch. School gardens in Poland, well-equipped playgrounds in Belgium, soup-kitchens and open-air colonies in Austria, schools in Serbia, the health game in Czecho-Slovakia, these are only a few of the ways in which American boys and girls have been able to help less fortunate children. There is no feeling of superiority on the one side, nor humiliation on the other. Children's charity to children carries no sting. And since the establishment of a correspondence between the school children of various nations, the American children are "getting their money's worth" in an intimate and delightful acquaintance with remote countries and peoples.

School children in Cape Town, South Africa, for instance, sent to school children in northern Minnesota an album made up of photographs of town and school, carefully pressed native flowers, art work, and a letter describing the town, its historical places, life and customs. The Minnesota children will respond in like manner and so the friendship has begun. Toys made by the children are exchanged, also, and specimens of embroidery and handicraft. This sort of exchange is connecting far-distant places, changing into the home-towns of friends countries that were before only names on a map.

Knowledge and Friendship Supplant Ignorance and Indifference

"The mutual ignorance and indifference displayed by one part of the world toward the other," writes Lord Northcliffe in a recent newspaper article, "is the root of much of our trouble."

The children of the Junior Red Cross are digging up that root, for they are achieving a mutual knowledge and friendship. The letters and handiwork are a great shuttle, weaving children's thoughts and interests into a pattern of world-friendliness. And though American children began the work, it has been caught up by eager hands all over the world; England, Australia, Canada, Czecho-Slovakia, South America, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Austria, all have organized the Junior Red Cross, and before very long practically every country will fall into line.

The children of all nations are becoming friends.

UDINE DAY NURSERY

THE LUNCH TIME EXPRESSION

Bread and cheese are a luxury to these Italian boys and girls being cared for in a day-nursery at Udine, northern Italy.

Courtesy *Junior Red Cross News*

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, June 29, 1922

Important Announcement In Regard to National Convention

It has been deemed advisable to hold the National W. C. T. U. Convention, as well as that of the World's W. C. T. U., in Philadelphia. The National meeting will immediately follow the World's gathering, closing on Sunday, November 19. The change has been made for several reasons, chiefly a desire to lessen expense of time, money and travel to our foreign guests and to delegates who are coming from long distances. By this arrangement, delegates and visitors who desire also to attend the convention of the World League Against Alcoholism in Toronto, will have a few days in which to visit New York City, Washington and Niagara Falls between the close of the National Convention and the Toronto meeting.

Change of Address

After July 1, 1922, the address of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national vice-president-at-large, and honorary treasurer of the World's W. C. T. U., will be 377 Parkside Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

Personal Mention

Among recent guests at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters from foreign countries were Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, former president of the India W. C. T. U., and Dr. Denning, her husband, Miss Maria Stenroth, national organizer for the Finland W. C. T. U., and Mrs. R. W. Bowey and Miss Florence Tossell of Adelaide, Australia. Mrs. Bowey's husband is president of the South Australia Band of Hope Union, and was appointed by the South Australian government to inquire into the steps being taken in this country to find other uses for grapes than the wine industry.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

You Will Want These Leaflets For July 21!

Be sure to look in next week's UNION SIGNAL for two new program helps for Loyal Temperance Legion Day, July 21: "Uncle Sam's Prohibition Quiz" and "Aunt Columbia's Prohibition Quiz". The first, an exercise for ten young men or boys; the second, for ten young women or girls. They are just the leaflets you will need for your program July 21, and later for campaign meetings, institutes—short, "peppy" and to the point.

The Opportunity of Independence Day

There is no cut and dried method prescribed for the observance of Independence Day. There will be picnics and parades, carnivals and community gatherings, fireworks and fiestas. But whatever the program, there will be opportunities to stimulate true patriotism, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union should not fail to take advantage of the occasion. If a parade, there is always the chance for a W. C. T. U. or Prohibition float. If a program, see that the children of the Loyal Temperance Legion have a part. If a picnic, use the L. T. L. drinking cups, and distribute our telling "prohibition evidence" fans and campaign literature.

"No-More-War" Demonstrations

On July 29-30 ten nations of Europe and the United States will hold "No-More-War" demonstrations. This date is the week-end preceding the outbreak of the World War, and the demonstrations are for the purpose of "expressing the will of the people to end war forever." All societies interested in World Peace are urged to participate.

At a meeting of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, held this month, the following plan was suggested:

1. A "bombardment for peace" in the form of messages by mail, wire or radio, to the President of the United States and the Congress, expressing a willingness of the people to co-operate in the next step for World Peace.

2. The simultaneous posting of "No-More-War" placards on the morning of July 29, in the windows of homes and offices, on fences, trees, automobiles, street cars and in as many unexpected places as possible. These posters will be supplied free of cost by the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, 532 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. The National W. C. T. U. Publishing House also carries a fine lot of Peace Posters, which can be used effectively.

3. Ministers may be asked to co-operate by speaking on the abolition of war or Universal Peace, Sunday, July 30, and editors to assist by editorial or other references in their papers.

Local units of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a pioneer in the peace movement, will desire to co-operate in the "No-More-War" demonstration, in their respective communities.

The Eighteenth Amendment On The High Seas

Questions of vital import have been raised by the charge of Brewer Busch of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company that the Government is permitting the sale of alcoholic beverages on American vessels on the high seas, and the admission of Chairman Lasker of the United States Shipping Board of the truth of this accusation, explaining that if our merchant marine is to prosper such sale is necessary and that the course was legally justified by a ruling of the attorney of the Shipping Board that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code did not apply to vessels outside of the three mile limit.

We are faced with the question: Are vessels operating under the United States Shipping Board and flying the American flag American territory? If they are American territory, of course the Eighteenth Amendment applies, and the Volstead Code should be made to apply if it does not at present.

To the mind of the average citizen, the case seems a plain one. Of course, ships of the United States Shipping Board are American territory. In this opinion he is upheld by the ruling of ex-Attorney General Frierson, who in 1920 held that the national prohibition law was effective upon ships flying the American flag wherever they might be.

As to the argument advanced by the Shipping Board "that American boats cannot compete with foreign boats in passenger service unless they are permitted to sell liquor," it remains to be proven whether the American public of the traveling class will place their appetites for alcoholic beverages above their desire to support by their patronage our American merchant marine. We would venture a guess that they will not.

Be that as it may, the vital question to the average citizen is not whether prohibition applied to the merchant marine will be a paying proposition but whether or not it is in accord with the great principle to which the people of the United States have committed themselves by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Can we as a nation afford to relinquish or imperil our position of moral leadership among the nations by placing expediency before principle? Are we not bound by all the sacred traditions of the past to live up to the spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment in our international as well as our national relations?

Voices of 1,000 Children Stir Hearts at White House

Lenna Lowe Yost

One thousand school children who had gathered at the Lincoln Memorial to serenade the Chief Executive and wife, were invited into the White House out of the rain and storm. The historic East Room never witnessed a more picturesque sight than that presented by these flower-laden children with their joyous countenances.

The big moment for the children came after the singing was over, when President Harding spoke briefly to them. "I am glad to entertain so many of the boys and girls of Washington," he said, "and while none of us seemed to have influence enough to cause the rain to stop and the sun to shine, yet you children have brought lots of sunshine to the White House.

"In the year and two months Mrs. Harding and I have been in the White House, we have had many parties, but this is the nicest and sweetest we have ever had. I am glad it rained. Some of you may be a little bedraggled by it, but you all look beautiful to me.

"As I look at you I cannot tell from what homes you come, whether from palatial residences or homes more humble, but it makes no difference here; you are all welcome alike and I find in the scene before me a reflex of the equal opportunity of America.

"You have brought to the White House the sweetest music we have ever had here, for we never had any music better than the laughter of American childhood and nothing is sweeter to my ears. I only hope you have had some of the happiness you have brought to Mrs. Harding and myself this afternoon."

Military aides in their gold lace and splendid uniforms gave the only formal touch to the children's party.

President Harding once said that his hobby was to turn disappointment into hope. He achieved that the other day when the one thousand children, standing in the rain at the Lincoln Memorial, heard the magic words, "We are going to the White House to sing for President and Mrs. Harding." A foreign diplomat, watching the children trooping from the White House, said, "Now I know America is truly a republic, and a real democracy."

From a Woman's Viewpoint

Far and near have been heralded the remarks recently made by Elizabeth Marbury against the Eighteenth Amendment. A not enviable notoriety has been attained for her attitude and for the slogan adopted by the women whom she is leading in the drive for light wines and beer —"Wine for women."

Miss Marbury is well answered, however, by Idah McGlone Gibson, a newspaper woman, who, writing in the *Los Angeles Express*, from "The Woman's Viewpoint," gives full credit to Miss Marbury for her ability along various lines, but takes issue with her on the subject of prohibition. We quote in part:

"She has never, among her own friends, perhaps, seen any great hardship in 'Wine for Women' and yet Elizabeth Marbury should know—from her business as a broker in plays and as a producer of many successful Broadway musical comedies—that even in her own set 'Wine for Women' has worked incalculable evil.

"It was 'Wine for Women' that made Harry Thaw murder Stanford White, and in the last analysis Miss Marbury and her wealthy friends paid more for that wine in real money than they have probably paid for their own private stocks. The state of New York paid out incredible sums for that trial.

"It was 'Wine for Women' that caused the death of Jack de Saulles, one of the greatest wine buyers that was ever on Broadway.

"It was 'Wine for Women' that has caused some of the greatest defalcations in the financial circles of Wall Street, and it was 'Wine for Women' that has opened up the nastiest and most prurient scandal of modern times—the Stillman divorce case.

"If Miss Marbury will speak to the officers of the savings banks of the United States, she will find that their accounts have enlarged by leaps and bounds since prohibition. More children are wearing good shoes than ever before, and there are fewer cases of abuse in the domestic relations court."

Encouraging Outlook for Prohibition

That the outlook for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is most encouraging is the opinion of Miss Georgia Hopley, the first and only woman general prohibition agent for Constructive Publicity, who with her sister called last week at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Every day brings reports of greater co-operation of state and city officials, the press, and private citizens with the Federal Government in bringing violators of the law to justice, and in educating the public to respect and observe the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Fiction of "Search and Seizure" Clauses

"It is queer how terrible a thing 'search and seizure' has become," says Chester Rowell in a recent article on prohibition printed in the *San Francisco Bulletin*. "There was a drastic search and seizure clause in the San Francisco blind pig ordinance, enacted at the request of the saloonkeepers to protect them against unlicensed competition. There is and for many years has been a search and seizure clause in the internal revenue act. The 'home' was not 'sacred' for those who committed the major crimes of unfair competition or of not paying their taxes. But it must be sacred for those who merely violate the Constitution of the United States.

"This sudden discovery of the Fourth amendment is a queer thing, anyway. Nobody thought the Fourth amendment was important when it should have protected the I. W. W. against the invasion of their premises and the search and seizure of their papers without a warrant. It was violated in all the I. W. W. arrests, and everybody applauded. We wanted one law enforced against them and we therefore denied them the protection of another. We violated it cheerfully to protect saloonkeepers and collect taxes. It was only when the Fourth amendment offered a way of obstructing the enforcement of the Eighteenth that anybody cared."

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to THE UNION SIGNAL, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, please either send a draft or Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add five cents to pay cost of exchange on checks or drafts on local banks. Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

How Stop the "Crime Wave"?

In a recent address, Judge Kickham Scanlan of Chicago gave two reasons for the present crime wave, which are worthy of careful consideration.

"First," said the judge, as quoted by the press, "is the passing of the old American home of the past, and the second is the fact that the American public is losing faith in God.

"The old American homestead, with its training in religion, was the finest and best factor in keeping down crime this country has ever known. As an institution it is fast falling into decay, with a resultant increase in crime.

"In recent statistics issued by the government it was revealed that during the questioning of men for the draft two out of every three boasted they did not attend church. Such a statement is appalling."

A similar opinion was voiced by another judge, John F. Boyer, of Evanston, Illinois, in a talk on "What's the Matter with the Parents?" We quote a few sentences from the press accounts:

"The courts in this generation find more delinquents between the ages of fourteen and nineteen than of any other age. I do not mean to say that the standard of morality is on the whole so much lower than it was a generation ago, but the lapse in moral standards seems to affect the young in the present age much more than it did in our fathers' time. For this the parents are responsible. They do not exercise care over their children in measures comparable to the generation past.

"What has become of the morning prayer and the devotional exercises that we used to see in almost every home? Parents say they have no time for such things. But nature and the laws of cause and effect pay no attention to the speed of modern times. These same parents find that they some time have to take time to die.

"The children do not receive a fair chance to respect the demand made upon them by community, church, state, and even the law, on account of the moral laxity and lack of training by the parent."

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REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

July 4—National Independence Day (Birthday of Mary H. Hunt)
July 21—Loyal Temperance Legion Day (Birthday of Anna A. Gordon).

Medical Temperance

Martha M. Allen, National Superintendent

Questions are again coming as to the use of Coca Cola. Some church papers are excusing their advertising of this drug drink by saying that there has been a change of formula which makes the drink all right. The change of formula is a lessened quantity of caffein in the drink. The vice-president of the company told me some years ago that they were obliged to use extract of coca leaves to hold the right to the name Coca Cola, but in the printed formula given in church papers there is no mention of coca extract. It seems to be covered up under the word "flavoring." This coca extract is the refuse of a cocaine factory, that is, it is made after all the cocaine is supposed to be removed from the coca leaves. If the women interested in the fight against this drink will read the article by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in the *Good Housekeeping* magazine for May, 1922, they will find some enlightening facts regarding the government suit against the Coca Cola Company. Members of the W. C. T. U. should send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for the new leaflet, "Drug Drinks," 60 cents per 100, and have it used in local unions and in institutes as a part of the program. It is in the form of questions and answers, and together with the leaflet, "Don't Drink Coca Cola," should be widely distributed, especially in schools and Sunday schools.

Except to pass a resolution to request the United States government to supply bonded whisky at a fixed retail price for such physicians as think they must use this agent as a medicine, the American Medical Association took no action on the alcohol matter this year at its great meeting in St. Louis. More and more physicians of the progressive type are laying aside alcohol in their practice, but they feel that as a large number of the profession still cling to belief in its value in sickness, such practitioners should have whisky that is less dangerous than that which is available in some localities. It is to be hoped that this action will not lead to a weakening of the laws of the twenty-two states which do not permit the sale of whisky for any purpose. It will be well for temperance workers to be watchful in this regard, as the liquor advocates may try to take advantage of the resolution passed by the American Medical Association.

The passing of the Jones-Miller Anti-Narcotic bill by both houses of Congress is matter for rejoicing. This measure prohibits the importation of narcotic drugs into the United States in excess of what may be needed for medicinal use. It forbids all exportation of such drugs, and it creates a Federal Narcotic Control Board to be composed of the Secretaries of State, the Treasury and of Commerce. If well enforced, this measure should curtail the traffic in habit-forming drugs very materially as the government report on them published in 1918 declared that about 90 per cent of the drugs imported into this country were used for other than medical purposes.

It remains to be seen whether the law will be construed to allow opiates in patent medicines. If not, it will be a great blow to the patent medicine trade which in so many cases depends on narcotic drugs and alcohol to deaden sensations of discomfort and so make the user think he or she is being benefited.

I hope sincerely that the leaflets of this department are being freely used. By scattering this literature wisely and often, every local union could advance the prohibition movement. Send to headquarters at Evanston, Ill., for the 30 cent sample package of Medical Temperance leaflets and select therefrom for programs and for distribution. And send also for leaflets on prohibition and utilize them to make votes for "dry" Congressmen this fall. We must continue to work earnestly. This is no time to cease our educative efforts.

My address for the summer is Long Beach, L. I., New York.

FAN—FAN—FAN

Fan Away the Camouflage Created by the Enemies of Prohibition

Spread the Truth

OUR NEW FANS ARE READY. PUT THEM IN EVIDENCE EVERYWHERE.

Color, blue on white. Quotations from George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, William Howard Taft, and Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, on the sanctity of law and duty of obedience; President Faunce of Brown University, Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Evangeline Booth, Commander Salvation Army in the United States, and Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health for New York, on the good effects of prohibition. On one side facsimile of Star in the Window Law Observance Card, on the reverse facsimile of dry map of United States. Price, per 100, $5.00; per dozen, 70 cents; single fans, 10 cents. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life:

FORMER PRESIDENT PENNSYLVANIA W. C. T. U. TRANSLATED

One by one the comrades who laid the foundations of our work pass on to their reward. Among these honored white ribboners was MRS. MARY H. JONES, former president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. who also served at different times as vice-president-at-large and recording secretary and for many years as president of the W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia. In all these offices, her efficiency, consecration, courage and devotion endeared her to the women. She created the *State Bulletin* as a bond between the workers. The Willard W. C. T. U. Headquarters, 1921 Arch St., Philadelphia, through her generous support, has been a beacon light through the years. The memorial service, held in the Holy Trinity Church, of which she was a member, was conducted by Dr. Floyd Tomkins, and was attended by a large company of her white ribbon comrades. A message was read from Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Ella M. George, state president, Miss H. Frances Jones, "a state comrade," Madam Layyal Barakat, and Elizabeth R. Ferguson, for the Philadelphia W. C. T. U., gave tributes.

"Life's lesson she had learned, had drained the cup
Of earth's experiences of smiles and tears
It was her time, then, gladly to take up
The higher labors of her grander years."

MRS. CAMPBELL PROMOTED

White ribboners are sorely bereft in the homegoing of MRS. VIE H. CAMPBELL, a pioneer of the Crusade days in Wisconsin for six years state president, and for about thirty years a National W. C. T. U. lecturer and organizer. Mrs. Campbell, who was born in 1846, practically lived her life in Wisconsin, spending many years on a farm near Evansville, where, through the study and practice of scientific farming, she became proficient in agriculture. At the same time she managed her household efficiently, reared her children well, and was ever ready to respond to community needs.

Early hearing the call of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and actively engaging in its work at a period when advocacy of total abstinence and prohibition often brought ridicule and persecution, Mrs. Campbell entered heart and soul into the "peaceful warfare" in which the organization had engaged. A woman of excellent qualities of heart and mind, being business like, methodical, industrious, versatile; imbued with high ideals, and having a vision of the responsibility of the individual Christian, she could but dedicate her life to God and the W. C. T. U., in whose ranks as a recruiting officer, she had enlisted many.

MRS. CAROLINE WIXON, of Beecher Central Union, Elmira, N. Y., at the advanced age of 101 years. Perhaps the oldest W. C. T. U. member in the state, Mrs. Wixon's comrades rejoice that she was so long spared to them.

MRS. MARY A. McCAFFERTY of the Carrollton (Ala.) W. C. T. U. An earnest worker who served the cause well, whose days were filled with charitable deeds, and who leaves a record of fidelity to God, the church, and her fellow beings.

MRS. REBECCA SCHOFIELD and MRS. AGNES WILLETTS, two of the oldest members of the Wheeling, W. Va., union. They had participated in the Crusade movement and were charter members of the W. C. T. U. Close friends and co-workers in church and temperance work, they were not separated long by death. Having passed three score years and ten, they have left a remarkable record of devotion to the cause.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

ONE HUNDRED DAYS IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST

Maude B. Perkins, National Y. P. B. Secretary

To spend thirteen weeks in the Great Northwest of our wonderful country is a rare privilege, but when one is in the company of our W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. workers, the joy is enhanced.

The first state visited on the "one-week-to-a-state" trip in the interest of the Million Members drive was Iowa. I had the pleasure of having with me Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, state W. C. T. U. president, and Miss Edith Smith, Y. P. B. secretary. Conferences were held in several towns; membership plans, as well as Y. P. B. interests, were stressed at every meeting. Audiences were uniformly large; receptions, luncheons and dinners, with honorary members as guests, were features of the trip. Interest centered in the election of dry officials as well as in reaching the membership goal.

In Lincoln, Nebraska, a "Mother and Daughter" banquet was held. The women, young and old, came together at meetings, at luncheons and conferences throughout the state. Mrs. H. T. McNickle, the newly appointed Y. P. B. secretary, accompanied me. It was her first trip through her state in the interest of the young people's work, and her enthusiasm made her a delightful companion. The work is taking on new life in Nebraska.

Colorado afforded many interesting experiences. Mrs. Craig, state superintendent of public instruction, had launched the prize essay work in all the schools. In almost every town I visited the schools and was always asked to speak on some phase of the work that those particular students were studying. Many social affairs were planned in connection with other organizations. In several of the universities I met students from foreign countries, and they were always interested in prohibition. At the close of an address at a young people's meeting, over 200 young people pledged their lives to the principles of the Young People's Branch and promised to live for Christ and America. At nearly every meeting I had with me at least one state officer.

In Wyoming, the vice president of the state W. C. T. U., Mrs. Minnie Fenwick, accompanied me on my trips. Here as everywhere there was much interest in the W. C. T. U. activities. Especially gratifying was the response from the young people. Two unions were organized in the state and new members secured everywhere.

Salt Lake City and Ogden were the points visited in Utah. There were conferences with W. C. T. U. leaders, public meetings, a busy Sunday, and many new members were added to the ranks and our work presented in schools and colleges.

In southern Idaho, I was fortunate in having with me Dr. Emma Drake, state president. The membership plans, under the direction of the "trio teams" were heralded with joy. Educators seemed always ready for a W. C. T. U. speaker, and aside from the regular programs of the conferences, the centers of education are always fertile fields for service.

Our Rally Cry

5,000 New Members, 500 New Branches, 500,000 Signatures to the Polyglot Petition.

In Oregon our work was mostly of a local nature. At Milton I met the students of the college and at Gresham attended the state executive committee meeting. In every community there were many new members gained and membership plans laid before them.

In West Washington, group conferences were held at every point. Schools and colleges were open for our message. Miss Mary E. Brown, state president, was with me for the whole trip, and Mrs. Lillie Coover, the new state Y. P. B. secretary, for a part of the time. Interest centered in the Polyglot Petition and the membership drive. Conferences were also the order of the day in East Washington, and opportunity was given to meet the fine women there.

In North Idaho distances are great, and towns far apart, but wherever one finds a group of women, there are sure to be some who are keeping alive sentiment for law enforcement and winning recruits to the white ribbon army.

In Montana I met Miss Theo Whiting, who is accomplishing wonderful things both in the department of Americanization and in organizing new unions. Mrs. J. E. Cocks, Mrs. P. W. Haynes, and Mrs. W. C. Dawes, state W. C. T. U. officers, accompanied me part of the time. Invitations to speak were received from clubs, colleges, and schools of all kinds. At Bozeman, Mrs. Dawes invited every student whose mother is a member of the W. C. T. U. anywhere in the state to be a special guest at a banquet. These fine young people accepted in great numbers; they also responded to toasts, and nearly every one signed the pledge placed beside each plate, and paid state dues into the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. If there are any mothers who are wondering what their children think of the W. C. T. U. and its influence on the home and the young folks, they should have heard the responses given at that remarkable banquet. I suggest that next year in every college town the W. C. T. U. follow the example set by Montana, and in this way make its influence felt in a new way.

The program for North Dakota was almost entirely in the colleges. It began with the Dickinson Normal school. At Jamestown, I visited the district convention, and at the college was the honor guest of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. at a luncheon. A temperance committee was established there and also at Valley City. At the latter place Mrs. S. A. Zimmerman entertained the outgoing and incoming cabinets of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. At Mayville, I found our friend, Mr. Oscar Mehus, who has contributed frequently to THE UNION SIGNAL, in charge of the department of Social Science. This is his first year at Mayville. The prize essay work has been introduced and a temperance committee organized. I am more convinced than ever that there is nothing that pays so well and quickly as carrying our work into the schools and the colleges, where we come in touch with the young people who are soon to be in a position to lead out in the temperance reform.

In my whole trip 187 addresses were delivered, 459 new members gained, and there were organized four unions and three Branches, with several temperance committees in schools and colleges.

The personal worker for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment was at work in many of the communities I visited, but the society will never gain its end, for as Frances Willard so often reminded us, "God is on our side." Never has there been more interest, it seems to me, in the work of the W. C. T. U. Women want to belong. If we had leaders there could be a Y. P. B. organized in every community. Many educators said to me, "Your program for the young people is the most constructive program of any of which I have heard." I know there is interest among the young people, and wherever it is possible to get the right kind of leadership, they can be organized and become a factor for holding our prohibition law, and working with all the energy and enthusiasm of youth for its observance and enforcement.

One hundred days of hard work, but it paid in aroused, interested, increased, membership and in young lives inspired to enter our work. I verily believe the states of the Northwest will reach their goal.

Why Not?

Why not arrange for out-door meetings during the summer months in co-operation with the other young people's societies, presenting such topics as "Why I am Proud to be an American"; What is Citizenship?; What Two Years of Prohibition Has Done for (a) My Town (b) My State (c) My Nation.

Prize Offer

An award of $10 will be made to the member of the Young People's Branch who submits the ten best reasons on "Why I am Proud to be an American." The articles must be not over 250 words in length and should be in the hands of Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, National General Y. P. B. Secretary, by August first. The full name and address must appear on each paper.

Helps for the Continuation Membership Drive

NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!

Membership Leaflets. Attractive! Informing!! Winning!!!

Illustrated in Colors

Order largely. Distribute wisely. Expect the Harvest.

LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.

Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.

Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

MATCH THE A. A. P. A.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page

Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of leaflets and prices. Each leaflet a winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.

Be a Million-aire.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Declaration of Principles.

Purpose and Soope of the W. C. T. U.

Recruiting for Membership.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.

Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

MEMBERSHIP POSTERS

Sound the Jubilee (The Challenge of the Trumpeter). Price, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Forge a Chain.

Guard Their Future.

Price, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Please send remittance with order.

W. C. T. U. Novelties

White Ribbon Place Cards for W. C. T. U. Banquets, Luncheons, Picnics and Dinners.

White ribbon bow with letters "W. C. T. U." Must be seen to be appreciated. Price, per dozen, 20 cents; per 50, 75 cents; per 100, $1.50.

W. C. T. U. Crepe Paper Napkins. Three designs—white and gold—white with violet border, and white with pink rosebuds. W. C. T. U. monogram in gold. Excellent quality. Per 20, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

W. C. T. U. Seals. Monogram with wreath of trailing arbutus in colors. Per package containing 50 seals, 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

Mobilize a Million Members Continue the Membership Drive All Summer

A MEMBERSHIP CONTEST OF THE "STAY-AT-HOMES" FOR THE SUMMER. Isn't that a bright idea? It comes from Oklahoma, and this is what the live state president, Mrs. Josephine M. Buhl, says: "It is hot down here in the Oklahoma sunshine. Nevertheless our official force has decided not to take a vacation but to keep at the work until the year closes. I believe we will put on a summer membership contest. Nearly everybody goes to a cooler place for the summer, but those of us who stay at home might keep the good work going. I have one plan for the early summer, a Law Enforcement Week, July 1-July 8."

The state W. C. T. U. president has proclaimed a week of prayer and patriotism to be known as Law Enforcement Week throughout the length and breadth of Oklahoma, July 1-8, to be observed by public mass meetings, by children's entertainments, by sermons in the churches, by wide distribution of literature, by the placing of stars in the windows of hundreds of homes, and by creating sentiment by every possible means for the enforcement and observance of the law throughout the great commonwealth.

Flower Mission Day Observed at Frances Willard's Grave

An impressive memorial service, on Flower Mission Day, was held by the Cook County (Ill.) W. C. T. U. at Rose Hill Cemetery. The exercises were conducted by Mrs. W. A. Logie, county superintendent of Flower Mission and Relief Work. Flowers were placed on the graves of Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Mrs. M. B. Carse, Mrs. Jessie Brown Hilton, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, Madam Willard and Frances E. Willard. The decorations of roses and daisies placed in the urn at the foot of Miss Willard's grave, made a beautiful picture. Impressive and appropriate remarks were made by Mrs. Marjorie Clarno, county treasurer, Mrs. Izora Peake, county president, Miss Epha Marshall, corresponding secretary, and Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U. The county musical director, Mrs. Alinda Bryant, in a clear, sweet voice, rendered several selections. This is the second year these exercises have been held and the county expects to make it an annual event.

Old System Dies Hard

Readers of *Harper's Magazine* have been expressing to its editors their opinions in regard to an article by Meredith Nicholson on "The Oldest Case on the Calendar," especially those paragraphs dealing with prohibition. One letter coming from a gentleman in Muncy, Pennsylvania, is particularly interesting.

"When Mr. Nicholson declares he would 'go back to the old system' (the legalized liquor traffic) he dubs himself an old-timer, contradicts his thesis, and loses step with the progressive youth of today. The 'old system' is an anachronism which the new day will not abide and which the new day is in process of relegating to the limbo of discarded nuisances fastened upon it by past generations. The 'old system' dies hard, but it is dying, thanks to the new-timer.

"Mr. Nicholson's belief that the prohibitory amendment and cognate laws 'have wrought more mischief than the evil sought to be abolished' is overwhelmingly negatived by the facts in the case. When he says such laws should never have been passed until the government had perfected a machinery for their enforcement he puts the cart before the horse. Any tyro in civil government could tell him that the only sanction for governmental machinery is a law which orders it.

"Despite pro-liquorites posing as prohibition agents, and all of the tricks of the 'wets' to discount and nullify the law, it is being enforced, and with an ever-increasing efficiency. The bootlegger, like a thief, is an outlaw, and he is an argument for, not against the law. Boys now, as under license, are protected by the law, but now, as then, it is the duty of good citizens to aid in law enforcement.

"The observation of Mr. Nicholson that more young boys were seen intoxicated in the last year than in all his life before must have been made in an extremely moist and lawless community. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of law and order, and particularly for the boys' sake, he did his duty as a good citizen to 'drain' the place."

Special Helps for August Topical Program

(All leaflets 2 cents, except as otherwise noted)

LEAFLETS:

To Every Child Belongs the Right of Spiritual Training.

Four Lessons on the Child and My State.

Noontide Hour of Prayer.

A Chinese Student's Appeal.

A Quarter Century of W. C. T. U. Work in China.

Our W. C. T. U. in Japan.

An International Question.

Price, each, 2 cents; per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Young America Goes to School.

Glimpses of Our World-Wide Work.

Catechism on the World's W. C. T. U.

Price, per copy, 3 cents; per 50, 75 cents; per 100, $1.25.

The Story Hour—What to Tell—How to Tell It. Price, per copy, 3 cents; per 50, 50 cents; per 100, 90 cents.

The Mother as Playfellow. (Pamphlet) Price, per copy, 3 cents.

The Punishment of Children. Price, per copy, 20 cents.

Story of the World's W. C. T. U.

Why We Wear the White Ribbon.

Price, per copy, 5 cents; per 50, $1.00; per 100, $1.50.

Madam Kaji Yajima; her peace visit to America. A message from the women of Japan to the women of the world. Price per copy, 3 cents; per 50, $1.00; per 100, $1.75.

China Awakened. Price, per copy, 3 cents; per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

Consecration Service for White Ribbon Recruits. Price, per copy, 2 cents; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

White Ribbon Birthday Cards. Price, each, 3 cents; per dozen, 25 cents.

White Ribbon Recruit Cards (for parents). Price, each, 2 cents; per dozen, 10 cents.

White Ribbon Recruit Pins. Price, 20 cents each; per dozen, $2.15.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OF COURSE

You have frequently said, "I must write this very day for those stickers advertising the Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Philadelphia," but you are all such very busy women that you have let another day go by without doing so. If "eventually, why not now?" So sit right down and write that check for three dollars if you want a thousand or, if you would like to have a hundred first, make it fifty cents, and mail to

MRS. JAMES B. SCOTT,
503 South 46th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

For July Fourth

HAVE PLENTY OF PATRIOTIC PROHIBITION MUSIC

Use "Jubilee Songs"

Ninth edition (Revised). Thirty-two pages packed full of singable, thrilling songs. The "White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner"; the new "Crusade Glory Song"; "Work for Enforcement Where You Are"; "Win a Million Members"; etc., etc. Price, each, 10 cents; per 100, $5.00; per 50, $3.00; per dozen, 75 cents. Order early. Please enclose remittance with order.

Just From the Press

The Peace Contest Reciter

Twentieth Century Contest Book, No. 4. Containing selections on the subject of peace. Timely and usable from cover to cover. Price, 20 cents.

Twentieth Century Contest Reciters, Nos. 1-2-3. Containing selections on Law Enforcement, Citizenship, Americanization, Total Abstinence, etc., etc. Price, each, 20 cents.

Give a series of Medal Contests and raise a campaign fund.

No More War

Help to Make That a Fact

"The Achievement of Disarmament and World Peace Will Depend Partially Upon the Action Taken by You."

Use for a Peace Exhibit

Set of Twenty Cards, 9x12 inches, printed in colors and illustrated. They present facts concerning disarmament, with quotations from many noted authorities. Are full of striking illustrations. Use in all public places available. **The Peace Thought Must be Cherished.** Price, one exhibit, 20 cards, $1.00; thirty exhibits, $25.00 by express, collect. Order now for summer use. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Michigan W. C. T. U. Patriots Prepare For Year of Strenuous Activities

Myrta E. Lockwood

A tremendous program for the coming year was mapped out, during the five days of the meeting, by white ribboners attending the forty-eighth annual convention of the Michigan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held recently in Muskegon. Reports teemed with records of achievements and plans for more work. Realizing that we face an enemy "thirsty for drink and hungry for spoil," the great outstanding job for Michigan is to mobilize our part of the million members; to work for the retention of the state enforcement law, the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment.

From the time of our entrance into the city, when the entire executive board were taken to the home of Mrs. Adolph Slettin, where a bountiful dinner was served, till the last good-bye, we felt the hospitality in the Muskegon air. The breezes from the great lakes, the white bows which pointed the way to the convention church, the greetings from city, church, board of commerce, schools and homes at the banquet the opening evening (when flowers in profusion marked the observance of Flower Mission Day); the long rides along the beautiful drives, all spelled "W-E-L-C-O-M-E." A wonderful privilege was granted Michigan this year. For the first time ever, the National Trio Team visited a state convention. Mrs. Frances P. Parks, national corresponding secretary, responded for the National, and was with us throughout Saturday in convention.

Saturday evening the Trio Team and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, national director of Child Welfare, were presented, and Sunday was a day long to be remembered, with Miss Anna A. Gordon, national president, speaking in the First M. E. church in the morning, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, national treasurer, and Mrs. Parks addressing the great mass meeting Sunday afternoon in the auditorium of the Muskegon Heights school; and Sunday evening, when the Trio Team —Miss Gordon, Mrs. Parks and Mrs. Munns—each brought a forceful message which will thrill the hearts of Michigan white ribboners throughout the year.

Mrs. Munns was with us during Monday, waving her last good-bye Tuesday morning. Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, editor and promoter of literature, brought to attention from time to time the fund of literature Mother National offers us. Many "Star" cards and fans were sold to tell the story of loyalty to the United States Constitution.

Mrs. Perkins gave the last convention address Tuesday evening, following four-minute speeches from several state workers. She spoke on "Our Nation's Future," and we felt that in having present with us our national visitors Michigan white ribboners and the citizens of Muskegon had never been so favored. Michigan Federal Prohibition Director James R. Davis in no uncertain tones showed the needs, the outlook, and the way women can help in this critical period. A. C. Graham, field secretary for the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, spoke of the W. C. T. U. sentiment that has crystallized into the present law, showing the three hindrances to law enforcement, avarice—appetite—apathy; the three forces to work for victory, the law—officers—the people.

Mrs. Sarah McVeigh, for six years Muskegon policewoman and deputy sheriff, urged the enforcement of all law. Muskegon Night brought ringing words from Harry Jackson, prosecuting attorney, Archie McCrea, editor of the Muskegon *Chronicle*, and Mrs. Nellie Chrisholm, county commissioner of schools, who declared "The younger generation will play the symphony that has been in the hearts of the W. C. T. U. for years."

The keynote of the convention was "Lawbreakers should never be permitted to be law makers." As we saluted the flag the morning of the last day, June 14—Flag Day—we realized that the war-time slogan is still our slogan: "Patriotism prompts participation in a practical program."

The 1923 convention will be held in Adrian. The program of the new year will call for the best efforts of Michigan white ribboners. As we enter the whirlwind campaign for members we are saying:

"The best books haven't been written yet,
The best race hasn't been run;
The highest peak hasn't been climbed,
The best verse hasn't been rhymed yet,
The best song hasn't been sung.
The best house hasn't been planned,
The mightiest rivers aren't spanned,
The best jobs haven't been started,
The best work hasn't been done,"

and all are joining in the slogan given by the Sixth District:

"Good—better—best
We'll never rest
Till our good is better
And our better best."

NEW MUSIC

It Is There to Stay. (Popular Eighteenth Amendment Song.) Price, per copy, 15 cents.

He's Only Changed the Place of His Address.
Over the Whole Wide World.
Hats Off to the Flag.
A Knot of White Ribbon.
Price, each, 25 cents; 2 copies to one address, 40 cents.

Posters Suitable for Temperance Sunday, July 16

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
Forge a Chain.
Guard Their Future.
For Their Sake Enforce the Law.
Stand by the Flag and the Constitution.
Lincoln's Prophecy.
Booze Stands Between—
Price, each 10 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, $1.00.

The Ten Commandments.
Price per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60.
(Please send remittance with order)

New Patriotic Stickers

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE THEM
HERE ARE THE TEXTS:

The 100 Per Cent American Respects and Obeys His Country's Laws.
Without Reverence for Law Nations Perish.
Prohibition Does Not Make Law Breakers, it Simply Reveals Them.
Obedience to Law is an Essential Element in Patriotism.

These stickers are of different colors and shapes. Use them wherever stickers can be used, on packages, letters, etc. Price, per 100, 25 cents, of one kind, or assorted.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

UNIONS AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good.

Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.

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THE HEART OF ELOCUTION

An easy, practical method in public speaking, dramatic reading, entertaining. Includes voice training, physical culture. Children learn at home. Increase social power. Stimulate church and contest work. Indorsed by Iowa's leading temperance worker. Special price, $1.25. Dept. Expression, Hawthorne, California.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION
RELIEVES SAFELY AND PROMPTLY
CROUP OR WHOOPING COUGH
Also wonderfully effective in Bronchitis, Lumbago and Rheumatism.
All druggists or
W. EDWARDS & SON, London, England
E. FOUGERA & CO., 90-92 Beekman St. N. Y.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

"That City O'er the Sea"

This beautiful song grips. It is simply great. It and three other fine ones for 10 cents. Four lots of the four songs for only 25 cents, or make it 35 cents and to the four lots we will add the fine patriotic sheet song, 'The U. S. A. For Me."

L. L. PICKETT,
Dept. B Wilmore, Kentucky.

500 THINGS TO SELL BY MAIL

Remarkable new publication. Workable plans and methods. Loose-leaf, cloth binder. Prepaid $1.00. Walhamore Company, Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepfather come for a visit. Admitting to her mother that she has yielded to her husband's insistence that she drink, she is told that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again. Bertram Harford, who has been transferred to Seraneb, wounded, is taken to Dr. Scott's hospital. While convalescing he talks to the doctor, and finds they have much in common. A summons from Angela interrupts them. The doctor finds Angela ill and depressed, and at her request asks Fortescue to help his wife to resist her craving for liquor. Instead, he dismisses the doctor, and sends Angela to Mussoorie, to Mrs. Carlyle, where she is easily led to take, first an alcoholized "medicine," and then the liquors offered by friends. Returning to Seraneb, she continues to drink, and wanders to Harford's bungalow one evening, after being turned out of the club, thus becoming a subject for gossip which her husband hears.)

CHAPTER XXI

The next morning Fortescue lay long revolving in his mind the action to take regarding his wife's indiscretion. His pride was hard hit, he felt that he had been cheated of happiness, and that his prestige had been broken down. He excused himself of all responsibility, and had not a glimpse of his own shortcomings. It was with an effort that finally he roused himself to dress, and then sent for Angela.

She came in and sank into a chair in his dressing room without a word. Fortescue was startled to see how thin she had grown, and that her complexion was of a yellowish pallor, very different from the rose-bloom of eighteen months ago.

"I sent for you, Angela, because there is a rumor flying about that you visited Harford at twelve o'clock on Monday evening. Is it true?"

A trembling faintness ran over her, her eye-lids quivered, but she faced him. "Yes, it is true. I was drunk, and did not know what I was about, and he brought me home."

"Listen to me, Angela. You must leave Seraneb; I shall send you home."

"To America! To mother! I shall be only too glad to go. I and baby will get off as quickly as possible."

"You will not take the child!"

"Not take the boy! Then I shall stay." She sank back in her chair, and a deadly pallor passed over her face.

He thought she was going to faint, and felt alarmed at her looks.

"Come, Angela, cheer up; you shall stay for the boy's sake, but I must have a promise that you will give up the drink, and not speak to Harford again."

"Yes, yes, anything, Frank, but don't take baby from me. Help me to give up drink, put it out of our home, from off our table. I will refuse every invitation, every function! It is my only chance."

Fortescue stiffened, and his face grew gloomy. "I shall consider the matter, but I tell you, you ought not to expect this. You must learn to see others take it, and by degrees perhaps you yourself will learn moderation."

"Moderation!" She laughed wildly. "I am more moderate than you, Frank, and yet I drink to excess!" Then she fell on her knees. "Look here, Frank, your wife begs you to have mercy on her, and banish that which is killing her!"

"Nonsense, Angela; get up and don't be a fool!"

She arose and walked out without another word. Her heart seemed turned to stone. What a hideous, ignoble tragedy her life was!

She wrote a note to Dr. Scott, who came about one o'clock, finding Angela sitting in a darkened room.

"I'm not ill, Kathleen, but I'm a most miserable woman!"

"My dear Angela, is there anything troubling you?"

The sad story was soon told, and Kathleen tried in vain to comfort her.

"Kathleen, believe me or not, but the fact is, at this moment I am possessed by an all-devouring desire to drink. You had better leave me to myself. Do you know anything of the fire that burns in me? No, you cannot! My brain is all hot pulsation, I must be one to whom drink is a physical necessity. Let me go. If I sin I suffer! and it will soon be over."

"You are ill, poor child!"

"Ill, do you say? Yes! then give me my medicine. Alcohol will cure me!"

She shivered and cowered down; the dreadful wistfulness of her eager eyes, eager for the deadly drug, cut Kathleen to the heart.

"Ayah," she called, "fetch Mem Sahib's dress and hat; she is coming with me."

Angela started up with wild eyes. "Not without baby."

"Hush! baby shall come also."

Angela allowed herself to be dressed and conducted to the carriage. She clasped the baby close, and they drove away to the hospital.

"You can follow, nurse," she said to the baby's Ayah; "and bring his clothes."

Arrived at their destination, Kathleen administered a dose of soothing medicine, and induced Angela to lie down. The baby was laid by her, and Kathleen had soon the joy of seeing sleep creep over the poor, distraught, tempted woman.

Kathleen had the heartache. Not for herself, but for the poor young wife, against whom the world stood in conspiracy. Pity! divine pity! possessed her for this victim of the subtle, enslaving enemy, which lurked in every bungalow, at every feast, in every club of Anglo-Indian society! Cursed by an inheritance of inebriety, doomed all her life to struggle against the terrible craving, and at the last to succumb, she was not so much a sinner, Kathleen felt, as the husband who refused to shield his wife, and preferred self-indulgence in a luxury which is not food, and certainly is not a necessity, at such a cost! She had this morning carefully examined and questioned Angela and she found distinct advance in the disease she feared. The heart, delicate to begin with, showed degeneration in its muscular structure, the power of contraction was reduced by the strain laid upon it—the excess of work it was made to perform by alcohol. Six months of daily doses of "Virona" and her late indulgence had done an evil work, indeed!

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You Can Help Defeat the Enemies of Prohibition,
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

Kathleen wrote to Fortescue, asking his permission to keep Angela. She required great care and absolute rest: this she could have in a private room at the hospital. The baby also should be allowed to stay as he was a great solace to the invalid.

She offered to send the boy daily to visit his father.

Fortescue replied that he was going into camp, and should be glad to have his wife and child taken care of. He sent a cheque for five hundred rupees, begging Dr. Scott to spare no expense. In truth he was glad, rather than otherwise, to be rid of the burden of Angela. The recent gossip in the Station of her misconduct had so wounded his self-love, that his affection for her, which was based upon this part of his nature, was in a languishing condition.

That evening Kathleen was in her sitting-room answering a note, when Harford was announced. She jumped up from her writing-table with a glad look of welcome. She had heard the rumor of Angela's visit to him, but she knew in her heart that he was absolutely free from blame. She had not a suspicion of offense against him. He, however, felt he could not rest until he had tested for himself her estimate of the occurrence.

"I have thought much about you the last few days. I mean in connection with the unpleasant gossip about," she said, going straight to the point uppermost in both their minds.

His grey eyes flashed, a hot color burned in his cheeks.

"I hope you acquitted me of any blame."

"How can you ask? Do you not realize how I trust you, and do I not know poor Angela's besetment?"

His eyes grew soft, and he smiled.

"Thanks, I felt sure you understood!"

"I sympathize with you; it is so unpleasant to be talked about, but no one believes you to be in the wrong."

"It is awfully good of you to say so, but 'throw mud and some will stick,' you know!"

"Ah, yes! Well, never mind, you are above caring for the opinion of such folk!"

"I hope I am; as long as *you* think no worse of me I am content!"

There was deference in his eyes, and he was conscious of a magnetic current of sympathy flowing between them.

She smiled radiantly upon him, but turned the conversation.

"Poor Angela, you have been a good friend to her, and she is heart-broken at the thought of the mischief she has worked. Do you know I have her here, and am to keep her and the child while Mr. Fortescue is in camp?"

"Ah! That is good."

"She is in a critical state of health; naturally of an extremely delicate organization, the results of heredity, no doubt, her late excesses and those six months of 'Virona' have made severe demands upon her heart."

"Virona! What is that?"

"One of those horrid patent medicines, which is a strong alcoholic beverage, masquerading under the name of 'tonic.' She refused wine and whisky, and Colonel Green advised this. Utterly deceived, the poor girl consented to take it. She soon learned to rely on it. Her taste for drink was satisfied, and I fear from what I found out in Mussoorie, that she was hardly ever quite sober while there."

"How terrible! The enemy is indeed subtle. What can be done to warn people?"

"We can only expose the imposter."

He smiled upon her, and then said, "I want to tell you something which will cheer you. The Padre Sahib has been having several talks with me about abstinence. He was deeply impressed by Mrs. Fortescue's appeal at his table!"

"Good! And is he in any way convinced?"

"Not yet, but he is going to make an effort to change the wine at the Holy Communion from alcoholic to non-alcoholic."

Here a servant brought in a letter for Dr. Scott.

"Excuse my answering this; I will be but a minute, Mr. Harford. Here is a newspaper."

She moved to her table, and he, taking the paper, stood reading it by her side.

Suddenly looking up to ask a question, she found his eyes fastened upon her with a look of admiration—nay more, of devotion! His grey eyes had grown deeply dark, and from them seemed to pour a radiance like a ray from the sun, warming, lighting, protecting! A sensation as of being enshrined in a home of love and blessing pervaded her. Her heart throbbed wildly, her hands trembled, from heart to heart passed the electric current of love. He sat down suddenly and she heard the newspaper tremble in his hand while she, pen uplifted, sat absorbed in a whirl of feeling. She resumed her writing, but mechanically, her heart still beating in a strangely unexpected manner. In a few moments, however, she was able to finish her letter and was calm again.

She sent for the bearer and despatched it; then turning to Harford, said, "I fear I have kept you waiting a long time."

He started as if from a reverie, and replied with a curiously happy smile: "Is it long? I have not found it so!"

She pulled herself together, and made a few commonplace remarks.

He was very silent and did not respond. Then suddenly, as if he had just made up his mind, he said, "Will you drive with me, Dr. Scott? I have a new motor car."

She hesitated. "I am so busy. You remember I told you that Mrs. Fortescue is in my care!"

"Yes, but a motor car is swift; could you not spare an hour, say tomorrow evening—any time?"

She debated the matter rapidly in her mind. Yes, she would not disappoint herself of this pleasure; why should she?

"I can go at five o'clock, but I must be back by seven."

"Certainly; we will go and see Assanullah's Tomb."

After he had gone, she walked quietly into her bedroom and, locking the door, sat down to examine her state of mind. "Why am I so strangely moved? It is absurd for my heart to beat like this—it is not the first time a man has looked at me! My emotion almost mastered me! I must look out in the future. It is ridiculous to think that a man who seems so oblivious to the attractions of woman should stir me thus!"

(To be Continued)

Sunday School Quarterly Temperance Lesson, July 16

Helps for Officers, Teachers and Pupils

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Bible Total Abstinence (Responsive Reading).
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Sunday School National Prohibition Guards.
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Law Enforcement Decalog.
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FOR TEMPERANCE SUNDAY, JULY 16

Red, White and Blue Chain Cards. Price, per 100, 30 cents; per 50, 20 cents.
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Price each, per 100, 65 cents; per 50, 35 cents.
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Evidence from business men
Wet arguments answered
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Our Washington Letter

(Continued from Page Two)

tion of aliens; provided, that any woman citizen who marries an alien ineligible to citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States. The bill also provides that if during the continuance of the marital status she resides continuously for two years in a foreign state of which her husband is a citizen or subject, or for five years continuously without the United States, it shall be presumed that she has ceased to be an American citizen.

5. The bill also contains a provision that a woman who before the passage of this Act has lost her United States citizenship by reason of her marriage to an alien eligible for citizenship may be naturalized as set forth above.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., June 24, 1922.

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Quiz: Prohibition and Patriotism.

1. What do San Francisco club women consider to be their civic responsibility as regards law enforcement?

2. The "Loyal Patriots." Who are they? What records are being made by other similar groups in the various states?

3. Repeat the testimony of visiting nurses in regard to conditions since the coming of prohibition?

4. Give names and facts showing the way "big business" looks upon prohibition.

5. In a four minute talk picture conditions under a liquor regime, as found in Santo Domingo.

6. What is 100 per cent Americanism?

7. What are the children doing for world peace?

8. Discuss the Eighteenth Amendment on the high seas.

9. Are you planning for a No-More-War demonstration in your community?

10. Give the opinion of two judges on the cause and cure of the so-called crime wave.

Progress and Personalities

(Continued from Page Four)

clerk in the state senate, brings her into close touch with the legislation and law enforcement. Mrs. De Watts formerly held the same position in Texas as our Oklahoma superintendent, Mrs. Elliott—assistant to the state labor commissioner. So the Texas W. C. T. U. is likely to rival even Missouri in its contribution to Women in Industry legislation.

FROM MINNESOTA comes a cheering word on law enforcement for Women in Industry. On motion of the W. C. T. U. representative, the women's legislative council plans to ask for two amendments to state laws. The first will seek one woman member of the state industrial commission. The second will amend the minimum wage law to make knowledge of the law the employer's responsibility when once the commission has published its ruling.

ILLINOIS W. C. T. U. women will choose a month between now and election in which to ask every candidate to the state legislature to support the eight hour bill for women workers. Other organizations will keep the subject before their candidates in each of the other months. The joint committee is issuing an eight-hour leaflet which they'll be glad to share with other states.

INDIANA rejoices! Our own Culla Vayhinger, former state president, director of Americanization, and loyal friend of Women in Industry, has the nomination for state senator, and *must* be elected! She had pledged herself to defeat the present senator, when he opposed prohibition and welfare legislation. The state W. C. T. U. officers declared the best way to defeat him was to run against him. So she did—on a Women in Industry platform.

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.

Postmaster-General Work Says:

"It requires the use of about thirty-six muscles to smile and of ninety-seven to frown. Why work overtime?"

A delightfully modern mother was being motored round the park by a very young daughter. As they shot recklessly into the courtyard the accelerator was applied instead of the brake and the car dashed straight into the side of the house. The shock flung the occupants over the windscreen.

What would the mother of a century ago have said? The modern mother merely remarked, "Well, dear, as we have stopped, perhaps we had better go in and have lunch."—R. Forbes in *Chicago Herald-Examiner.*

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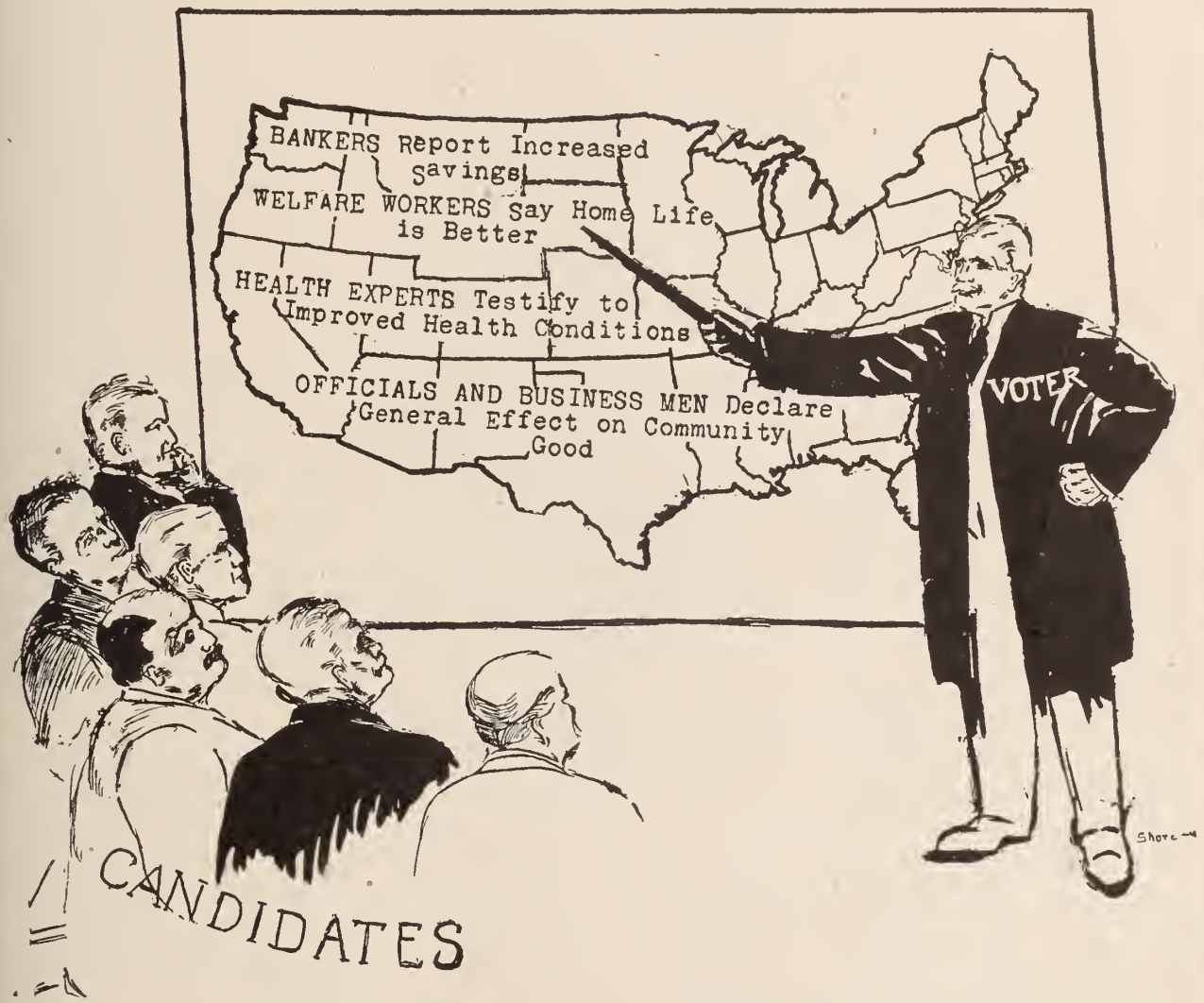
How Prohibition Stands the Test



Comprehensive Compilation of Conditions for Congressional Candidates to Consider

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONGRESS FAILS TO MAKE APPROPRIATION FOR HYGIENE BOARD — ANTI-LYNCHING BILL OUT OF SENATE COMMITTEE—BILL FOR SCRAPPING NAVY CONSIDERED BY SENATE COMMITTEE—BONUS FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES PROVIDED—AMERICAN MINISTER TO EGYPT

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Congress Fails to Make Appropriation for Hygiene Board

The Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, the Federal agency for fighting vice and reducing social diseases in the Army and Navy, ends its existence today after four turbulent years.

Early in the fiscal year just ending, high authorities declared the activities of the board would be included in the new department of Public Welfare. On these assurances the board did not submit a budget of estimates for the new year commencing July 1, 1922.

In the spring, it became evident that the new department of Public Welfare would not materialize in time to take over the board's activities without interruption. The Army, the Navy and powerful civilian organizations, notably the national organizations of women, made an effort to secure the transfer of the board's activities to the Department of Justice.

Bills were introduced in the House and Senate and a hearing was held in the House to that end. The bills did not come up for passage, however, in the crowded final days of the fiscal year. As an expedient the board proposed to the Budget Bureau that six months' appropriation, one half that for the previous year, be made to the board to carry on its activities while Congress decided its action on the pending bills. After discovering that the new item, $225,000 allowed to the Public Health Service for venereal disease control, was not to be used for law enforcement, and being impressed by General Pershing and other military authorities with the need for the work, the Budget Bureau approved the eleventh hour budget of the board. It was sent to the White House for signature and transfer to Congress. But it did not reach Congress in time for inclusion in the General Deficiency Bill passed June 29.

Thus July 1 finds the board without appropriation. Its headquarters force and a nation-wide field force are disbanded today. Thus passes out of existence one of the unique organizations in the history of the government. To its credit is the repression or suppression of the activities of eighty-three vice districts. At the height of its activities the rate for social diseases was the lowest the Army had ever seen.

In the passing of this board, the United States government will lose the talented services of Dr. Valeria H. Parker, who was the executive secretary. Dr. Parker is the highest and best authority on social hygiene, and her sane administration of the work has been most highly commended.

House Votes To Aid U. S. Employes Sixty Years of Age

The House has passed legislation extending provisions of the retirement act of government employes sixty years old who have served the government fifteen years. Many of these were recently dismissed.

To assist those dismissed without notice after having served within a few months of their retirement period, Representative Louis W. Fairfield, of Indiana, introduced the bill which provides that "any employe who has become separated from the service through no delinquency on his part, and who after serving fifteen years has reached the age of sixty years, shall be granted an annuity certificate by the Commissioner of Pensions."

Upon passage it is provided that the bill shall become retroactive to include the Navy Yard employes who were dismissed as a result of the arms conference. The bill goes to the Senate.

Anti-Lynching Bill Out of Senate Committee

The Dyer anti-lynching bill, providing for imposition of penalties by the Federal government for mob action, was, by a vote of 8 to 6, reported favorably with amendments by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The vote ended a long committee fight over the bill, which was passed last January by the House. Opponents of the measure have declared it an unconstitutional interference with state rights.

Comparatively few changes were made in the original House bill and these were said to be designed to meet the constitutional objections.

The bill declared that if states fail, neglect or refuse to maintain protection of life they shall be deemed to have denied the constitutional guarantees, and the Federal authorities will have power to act by indictment of state officials or members of a mob and trial in the Federal courts. The measure requires "reasonable" efforts by state officers to maintain order and protect prisoners, and their failure would subject them to imprisonment for five years and a fine of $5,000.

Members of mobs in which a prisoner is put to death would be subject to conviction for conspiracy, with imprisonment for five years to life provided. Counties in which fatal mob disorders occur would be liable to the family of the victim under a forfeit of $10,000.

Amendments adopted by the Senate committee require that failure of the state officers to protect mob victims must be charged in the Federal indictment and proven to the satisfaction of the Federal trial court.

Army Bill Goes To President

Final agreement was reached on the Army Appropriation Bill, under which the average army for the coming fiscal year will be 125,000 enlisted men and 12,000 officers. Senate and House both accepted the conference report, and the measure has gone to the President.

In order to get the Army bill through before the end of the fiscal year, the Senate agreed to the House limitations on the $7,500,000 for continuing work on the Wilson Dam, Muscle Shoals, prohibiting expenditures of any portion of that sum prior to October first next.

Bill for Scrapping Navy Considered By Senate Committee

The Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate has begun consideration of the bill for scrapping the Navy to carry out the terms of the Disarmament Treaty under which the fighting strength will be reduced to eighteen battleships of the first line.

House Recesses Until August 15

Last night just before ten o'clock the House completed legislative action on a concurrent resolution providing for a summer recess until August 15. Cheers greeted the announcement that the resolution had carried, and the House sang lustily "Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot." Both houses recessed at six o'clock early evening until nine last night at which time the Deficiency and other bills were signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, in the presence of the two houses, respectively.

The Senate will remain on the job.

Zionist Movement Favored by House

The House this week passed a resolution favoring the Zionist movement in Palestine.

Bonus for Government Employes Provided

The $240 Bonus Bill for government employes was completed this week. This was hurried through when it was realized that the Sterling-Lehlback Reclassification Bill would not be passed before the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 4.

American Minister to Egypt

The President has nominated J. Martin Howell, of Ohio to be the first American Minister to Egypt. The appointment grows out of the change in the form of the Egyptian government, which after having been for many years a dependency of Turkey and afterward of Great Britain was on February 28 last formally recognized by the British government as an independent state subject only to certain limitations respecting the safeguarding of the Suez Canal and other special British interests.

Author of "The American's Creed" a Candidate for the Senate

William Tyler Page, clerk of the House of Representatives and continuously in the service of the House for more than forty years, and author of "The American's Creed," has announced that he is a candidate for the Senate from the state of Maryland. Mr. Page was appointed a page in the clerk's office of the House of Representatives in 1881, and has been continuously in the service of the House since that time.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1922.

THE DRAGON DRINK

Kathleen Norris

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"——so that was the end of the old dragon forever and ever! And now it's your bed-time——"

The four-year-old delayed her beside his safe little crib only for a reassuring word.

"But there aren't *really and truly* any dragons, Mother?" he asked, when he had found his dingy old white rabbit and settled himself on his pillow. "It's just a story!"

"There aren't really and truly any dragons, dear. So kiss Mother, and good-night——"

And she turned off the light, and went softly to the door, and came blinking back to the sitting room.

"He doesn't really think there are dragons," explained little Eight, then, with indulgent superiority, "but he likes to talk about them!"

"I remember when I thought there were fairies and dragons," said Ten, deserting her struggles with the greatest common denominator, and wedging her slender little form between mother and brother, before the fire. "But I knew that if there were, Father and Mother wouldn't even let us go out of the house until they were all killed!"

She looked up in surprise as her mother's arm tightened about her—about them both. Why should Mother suddenly look so strange?

"But suppose I told you and Tom about a real dragon, Mary," her mother said. "A dragon that is walking about today, and killing more people than any fairy-tale dragon you ever heard about?"

The girl looked apprehensive, the boy hopeful.

"Here in America, Mother?" Mary asked, incredulously.

"Here in America, dear. And in almost every other country, too, stalking about and devouring men and women, and leaving little children in dirty rooms and dark alleys, to starve and suffer——"

"Mother, but not in America! Why, you said—you said that America was the most generous and the most tender-hearted country in all the world!"

"And so she is, Tom. You heard Dad say at dinner tonight that while Europeans are hiding their money in old socks, with children starving only a few miles away, we Americans are giving and giving and giving without stopping! It isn't boasting to remind you and Mary that yours is the biggest, and richest, and best country in the world."

"But, Mother—then what about the dragon? Do people know he's a dragon?"

"Oh, yes, they can read about him in books, if they want to. Or they can see for themselves that wherever he has been there is want and suffering and vice and disease."

"Mother!" Mary turned an earnest little face in the fire-light. "Is he War?"

"No, my darling, although you might call War a sort of dragon, too. But the saddest part about this story is that all the mothers and fathers in America have discovered a way to kill this dragon, only they don't want to kill him."

"They don't want to! The mothers and fathers!"

"Not all of them, no."

"But, mother, you said he ate people, and hurt children!"

"And so he does, my darlings. Why, Mary, there isn't a family in the Union that hasn't seen some loved one destroyed by him, and seen reason and intelligence and even sanity go down before him. But, you see, he's a very old dragon, and people have grown used to him."

"Used to something that hurts their children? Oh, Mother, they couldn't!"

"But they have, Mary. They say that there will always be dragons, and that there always have been dragons, and that it isn't right to kill them without everybody's consent. There are always some people like that, Mary. There were people who thought it was right to sell and buy slaves, you know, and to fight duels, and to honor bad kings, and to keep women from learning to read and write, just because they were women—there are always people who hate changes. They are afraid of change——"

"Mother," Tom said, bravely, "Americans aren't afraid. This dragon, whatever he is, isn't as bad as Valley Forge, I guess. I guess he isn't as hard to fight as Gettysburg, is he?"

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Spanish War Veterans For Law Enforcement

The Henry W. Lawton Camp of Spanish War Veterans of Walla Walla, Washington, have by their recent action refuted the statement often made that the soldiers are for modification of the Volstead Law. Resolutions were passed in their June meeting, calling attention to the effort being made by certain elements of the population, "largely unnaturalized foreigners," to disregard and nullify the prohibition laws, and demanding that violators of these laws should be given adequate punishment, and that all loyal citizens should join in promoting law enforcement and observance.

Redlands Post of The American Legion For Wright Law

Instead of the favorite fiction that prohibition would never have been adopted had the American soldiers been at home, should be spread far and wide the favorable fact that many of their leaders as well as the "dough boys" themselves are among the strongest advocates of prohibition in the country. One of the proofs for this is found in the news that the American Legion post of Redlands, California, has by unanimous vote endorsed the Wright enforcement act.

As the *Redlands Facts* says: "Redlands post is to be congratulated by every organization and by every individual in the state who stands for law and order."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle To Work For Prohibition In England

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, on the eve of his departure for England, according to press dispatches, declared himself a convert to prohibition. He also said he would work to bring prohibition to his homeland, although he would have to forego public speeches on the topic because of his psychic investigations.

"There is little drinking here today compared with what there used to be," he stated in regard to conditions in the United States. "Today, if you want liquor, you have to go and find it. Formerly it came looking for you."

Federation of Women's Clubs at Biennial Convention Favors Measures For Enforcing Eighteenth Amendment

By a unanimous vote of the large body of women in attendance upon the biennial convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, at Chautauqua, N. Y., a resolution was passed providing for assistance to be given in every way to measures enforcing legislation concerned with the Eighteenth Amendment.

United States Twice As Dry As A Year Ago

"One year of the Haynes brand of prohibition has made the country just twice as dry as it was in June, a year ago," says the Chicago *Herald-Examiner*.

"Convictions have doubled, withdrawals of liquor have been reduced by millions of gallons and whisky rings checked. This has been revealed in a summary by Commissioner Haynes. Commercial alcohol used was only 16,491,303 gallons, compared with 24,856,388 the year before. A saving of $155,900 was made in the wages of warehouse agents and $208,832 in rents and storage."

International Sunday School Association Passes Law Enforcement Resolutions

The following resolutions were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted by the International Sunday School Association, last week in convention assembled in Kansas City, Missouri:

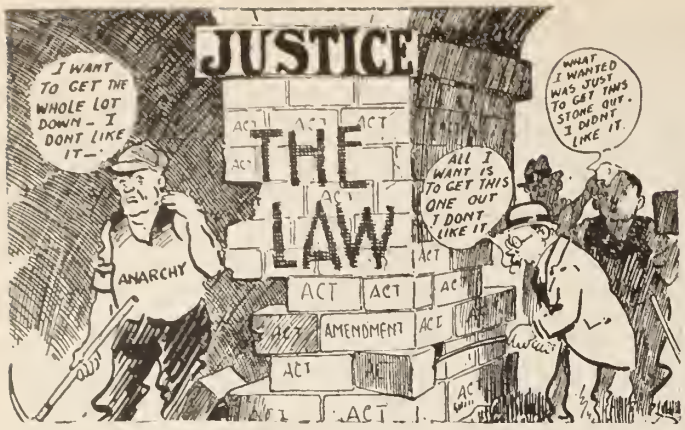
"Inasmuch as the Eighteenth Amendment, adopted by a larger proportionate majority than any other part of our American Constitution, is in the interests of the nation's health, and is based on sound moral, social and economic reasons, we appeal to all good citizens to aid in the enforcement of all laws made to carry it into effect.

"We recommend to lesson writers and denominational publishers that the subjects of Bible temperance and training for Christian citizenship be included in all curricula prepared for, week-day religious educational work.

"We favor the continuance in the Uniform Lesson Series of the Quarterly Temperance Lessons, with suitable adaptations in all graded courses, and the maintenance of temperance teaching as one of the points in the international standard of Sunday school efficiency."

American Legion of Nebraska Stands For Enforcement of Liquor Laws

Strict enforcement of the prohibition laws is favored in a resolution passed by the executive committee of the American Legion, department of Nebraska, in its recent meeting, according to press dispatches. The resolution calls on all the posts of the legion and upon the individual members, as well, to assist in stamping out in every possible way the crime wave and disrespect for the laws prohibiting liquor.



—Jessup for *Grit*

When Everyone Pleases Himself

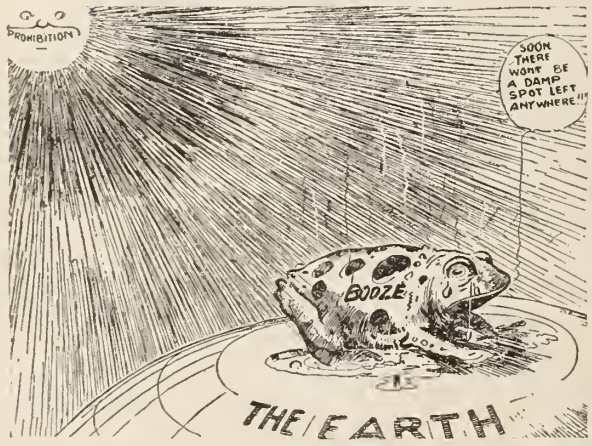
—Yardley in Stockton (Cal.) *Record.*

He Who Treads upon the Constitution Shows Disrespect to the American Flag

—"Dok" Hager in the *Seattle Times.*

—*The War Cry.*

On the Run



—Jessup for *Grit.*

The Sun That Never Sets

—Philadelphia *North American.*

Folks Who Pay No Attention to the Selection of Their Seed—

—Philadelphia *North American.*

Needn't Be Surprised if They Don't Get What They Want in their Garden

PROMINENT WOMEN EXPRESS APPRECIATION OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

"The women of this country were the first to demand prohibition, and they will be the first to demand its repeal," Elizabeth Marbury, speaker for the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is reported to have said. THE UNION SIGNAL takes pleasure in giving the testimony of representative women as to the sentiments of their sex on this vital question.

The Baby That Had a "Prohibition Outfit"

Maud Wood Park, President National League of Women Voters

The League of Women Voters has made no study of the effect of prohibition on home life and the welfare of children, and my work has given me no opportunity for special observation in that field. I can only repeat the story one of my friends tells me of a radiant-faced mother she saw not long ago in the two-bed pay ward of a great city hospital. In that same hospital, but in the crowded free ward, the mother had borne one other child. With touching pride she called my friend's attention to her new infant's dainty frock. "That dress is every stitch hand-made," she said. "I had a real outfit for *this* little one. I call it my 'prohibition outfit'—and this time Jim comes to see the baby and me every day."

It is not easy to imagine that mother working to bring back the saloon which left her no "real outfit" for her first baby. The mothers of the nation are no more likely to wipe out the Eighteenth Amendment than they are to demand the cultivation of typhoid germs in the water supplies science has purified.

It is not necessary to ask the attitude of the women of my acquaintance toward the enforcement of prohibitiou. The League of Women Voters is heartily in favor of the enforcement of laws from the time they are put upon the statute books.

In Eugland there is a general feeling that the United States adopted prohibition not out of sentiment nor because of altruistic motives, but out of a shrewd, cold-blooded, Yankee conviction that a prohibition country would outstrip drinking nations in health, wealth, efficiency and power. My personal opinion is that this is wholly true, and that the continuance of prohibition is assured because it lays a sound economic foundation on which permanent national well-being can be built.

The Workhouse Tells the Story

Mina C. Van Winkle, President International Association of Policewomen

It has been our pleasure to learn that since prohibition went into effect, to a large extent the jails and workhouses are being emptied. The last time I visited the workhouse in the District of Columbia, there was a population of less than 100 men and only eight colored women instead of the pre-prohibition number of some 1,500 men and 200 women. Under the dry regime families are better provided for and happier. There seems to be a more normal family life than when liquor was obtainable by men of weak character.

The attitude of the women with whom I come in contact is generally favorable to prohibition, but then my acquaintance is limited largely to persons engaged in social and protective work, all educated and law-abiding citizens. In my day's work I see the other kind of women and feel that with relation to the prohibition laws, anarchy is in practice in the American upper classes today. They who should be good examples not only persist in willfully and publicly breaking these laws, but they inspire lawlessuess in the so-called lower classes.

National prohibition is one of the greatest safeguards to youth and to the home. There have been more broken homes, more destruction of character through weakening of the will, and more crime induced by drink than from any other known cause. I trust that national prohibition has come to stay. Although we daily see the law broken, time will wear away the objection and abuse.

Amy Kaukonen, M. D.

Prohibition a Blessing

Amy Kaukonen, Mayor of Fairport, Ohio

It is my deep conviction that through all time women and children have suffered most from the demon that lies like a coiled serpent in the bottom of the whisky bottle, and every thinking woman knows that in every community the home life of the women and children has benefited immeasurably by that boon from on high—prohibition.

The women of my acquaintance have as great respect for the Eighteenth Amendment as they have for the Ten Commaudments. As to my personal opinion regarding the value of national prohibition as a promoter of the health, prosperity and happiness of the family, I sincerely believe it more valuable than anything else except a Christian education and a thorough training in American ideals.

A Law That Protects the Child

Grace Abbott, Chief of the Federal Children's Bureau

From my own experience and observation, and a study of the available reports with reference to the effects of prohibition, I see no reason for changing my attitude concerning the Eighteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Law. I regard national prohibition as necessary for the protection of the health and welfare of children.

No One With a Social Conscience Can Take a Stand Against Prohibition

Mary E. Woolley, President Mount Holyoke College

My experience and observation have been that prohibition has had a great influence on the betterment of home life and the welfare of women and children among the classes that frequented the open saloon. The increase of small deposits in savings banks and the decrease of candidates for county jails in many parts of the country I think are proof of this. I am troubled by the attitude of many men belonging to the more privileged classes, who are deliberately violating the law, but it seems to me that this is an indictment of them and not of the Amendment.

The general attitude of the women of my acquaintance toward the Eighteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Code is favorable. My acquaintance among college and professional women is wider than that in the society group, although I know many women in the latter class who feel as strongly as I do on the question.

There is no doubt in my mind that national prohibition is a promoter of the health, prosperity and happiness of the family and society generally. I cannot see how anyone with a social conscience, whatever his own personal preference, can take a stand against it.

My Acquaintances Will Oppose Any Weakening of Enforcement Law

Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Master in Chancery of Superior Court, Cook County, Illinois

Prohibition has improved home life and promoted the welfare of women and children. The women with whom I associate are Congregationalists, college women, teachers, W. C. T. U. women, League of Women Voters members, women lawyers and doctors, members of the Federated Women's Club, the Democratic Women's Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the wives and mothers in my home city, and they are almost unanimously in favor of the Volstead Act and its strict enforcement, and will oppose its weakening by any "light wine and beer" adjunct.

The welfare of the home and the nation imperatively demands national prohibition.

HOW CAN WOMEN PROMOTE SENTIMENT FOR LAW OBSERVANCE?

LEADING WOMEN OF AMERICA, IN ANSWER TO REQUEST FROM THE UNION SIGNAL EXPRESS THEIR CONVICTIONS IN REGARD TO OBSERVANCE OF AND RESPECT FOR LAW

Reverence For Law a Matter Of Education

Mary Anderson, Director Woman's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

Prohibition has been of benefit to the country. I have observed that a better standard prevails among the families of the working people and that the children are better fed and clothed. That statement can be substantiated by figures showing that every place where prohibition is enforced, more goods are being sold than previous to the time of prohibition. Instead of having the corner saloon as a working men's club, we have transferred that club to the home.

There is some disregard of the Eighteenth Amendment by people who are otherwise law-abiding and who, perhaps, are the loudest in asking other people to observe the law of the land. That, to my mind, is a natural outcome of the enforcement of a law which disturbs the habits of centuries. Women can insist upon enforcement of this law and report negligence in enforcement. I think it is peculiarly fitting for women to do this. First, because they are naturally law-abiding and, second, because it means so much in the life of every woman and every child.

Every mother has a very sacred duty to perform in instilling in the minds of youth the proper reverence for this law, as well as all other laws. The educational authorities can do much along this line and if we all make up our minds that the Eighteenth Amendment is going to be at least as well enforced as every other amendment to the Constitution, we shall have gone far in securing proper reverence for the law. Much education has to be accomplished and it is in that direction, in my opinion, that we ought to bend our greatest effort.

Administration of Law an Important Factor in Prohibition

Florence Kelley

I am glad to record my conviction that prohibition already benefits the country, and that the benefit increases continuously, in spite of all difficulties of enforcement. When the law against murder—the oldest law known to mankind—is so lightly regarded in this country, it is obvious that a new law must require much time to find universal acceptance and obedience.

As to the effort of women, individually or in groups, to promote sentiment in favor of obedience to the law—I have become convinced that one means, too long deferred, is placing the courts themselves on the basis of justice.

One effective step is an immediate intensive campaign for the appointment and the election of women as judges. Is there any reason why women should not form one-half the total number of judges—city, county, state and federal? Not in the sense that judgeships are plums to be equitably distributed among office seekers, but because the community needs, in the administration of the law, whatever wisdom life bestows upon both sexes. Is it not clear that the discriminatory absence of women from the bench may well be one cause of widespread disregard of the law?

Women are interested in cases relating to marriage, divorce, guardianship, mortgages on family homes, inheritance, investments through which their families are enriched or impoverished. Insurance cases, too, concern us. In every decade increasing tens of thousands of women and girls are personally affected by decisions of judges as to laws which regulate industry. This is especially true since the war inventions adapted machines to our height and strength and America took over the poisonous German dyes and solvents, without the German safeguards.

We learn how directly the administration of the criminal law touches us, when confirmed criminals, previously convicted of crimes of violence against women, are allowed at large under trivial bail.

Women Who Have Done Judicial Work

The careers of Catharine Waugh McCulloch as justice of the peace in Illinois, of Florence Allen as county judge in Cleveland (Cuyahoga county), Ohio, and of Judge Katherine Sellers in the District of Columbia, of Associate Judge Bartelme of the Children's Court in Chicago, illustrate, in the limited area hitherto open to women, the service that we can render.

Suffragists used to predict that the laws would be more uniformly obeyed and better enforced when we acquired votes. But before that prophecy can be fulfilled, we must use our votes for re-electing those men only who are known by their official record to be wise, just, and modern. All others should be replaced as rapidly as opportunity offers, until half the judges are women.

It is only habit, usage, tradition, which has made people accept so long the administration of the law solely by one sex. From the importunate widow and the unjust judge in the New Testament, it has been assumed (with rare exceptions) that, just or unjust, judges must be men.

The struggle for suffrage and prohibition accustomed women to contact with Congress and the legislatures. But relatively few have had direct experience with courts. In general, we are unaware of the incessant influence upon the collective mind of judicial decisions, from the daily fines imposed on automobilists (or remitted!) by local police courts, to long dreaded annulments of social statutes by courts of last resort.

All Law Schools Should be Open to Women

Obviously there are, for the moment, not enough duly qualified women lawyers available to fill half the judgeships as rapidly as vacancies will occur. This is, however, a reason for nominating all the suitable candidates who can be induced to enter this field of duty. A systematic effort should be sustained as long as may be necessary.

It should be made clear to college and to high school girls that this hitherto neglected opportunity for the exercise of woman's highest qualities of mind and character will, henceforth, be increasingly accessible to them.

Whatever difficulties may have to be met, we shall not have used all our resources for promoting the law-abiding habit of mind, until justice, mercy and wisdom prevail in the makeup of the courts. Because the change will necessarily be a gradual one, no time should be lost before beginning.

The Women Never Will Demand Repeal of Dry Law

Lena Lake Forrest, President National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

I have such great faith in the women of my own nation that I can not for one moment believe that they will ever demand a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Every thinking woman knows that prohibition is for the good of our country and while it may be true that the rich have for their use all the liquor they may wish, it is their families that will have to pay the price in sorrow instead of the poor, unfortunate wife and children of the poor men, as in the past.

All social workers tell us that their tasks have been greatly reduced by prohibition. Of course the business world strongly favors it because of added efficiency and increased savings. It goes without saying that many homes in which there were tragedies in the past are today prosperous and happy, and the children are receiving an education and realizing the joy of a real home life.

To Create Sentiment For Prohibition Use Facts—Facts—Facts

Sallie W. Stewart, President Indiana Federation of Colored Women

The W. C. T. U. takes as its "holy task" the right leadership of children of the land by Christian women. It is, therefore, evident that no organization has a greater mission and the results of the work have been of benefit to the country, particularly in the change that has come to the great poor class who formerly were habitual drinkers (not all of them drunkards) before the passage of the great Eighteenth Amendment. This observation relates to inhabitants of a city of about one hundred thousand where there were great numbers of persons of meager education, many of them laborers. There were few if any recreation centers and the men found pleasure in frequenting the saloons and the women in partaking of liquor and making themselves generally ridiculous in their conduct and mode of living.

Directly after the prohibition law went into effect, there was a noticeable difference in the conduct and the general manner of these persons, and in the neighborhoods where there had been so many arrests for petty offenses, public nuisance, and also for criminal offenses the crime seemed to decrease and quiet reigned until the advent of the illegal sale or acquiring of liquor in such a way and in such quantities that it was possible for practically all who wished it to procure it.

During this period of quiet rest from the usual half drunken stupor, many "cleaned up" and bettered conditions in their homes. Many whose conduct and boisterous manners caused them to seem wholly degenerate have shown a better side.

It is deplored that in this same city there were candidates in the recent primary announcing themselves as "wets."

(Continued on Page Ten)

Chambers of Commerce of Large Cities Testify to Value of Prohibition in Civic Life

Answers to a questionnaire sent out by THE UNION SIGNAL to the Chambers of Commerce of many of the large cities of the United States, show a preponderance of sentiment in favor of prohibition, and testify that the dry law is a civic asset.

Rockford (Ill.) Chamber of Commerce Enthusiastic for Dry Law

You may place our organization on record as very enthusiastically and energetically favoring both local and national prohibition.

Rockford was given Camp Grant because it had had a record for many years previous of being a temperate town. Of course, immediately following local prohibition we had several buildings vacated, but only temporarily, as they were filled very soon afterwards by the normal expansion of business.

O. O. McLEISH, Acting Secretary.

Springfield (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce Gives an Affirmative Answer

I believe that prohibition has proved to be an economic asset to this community and that it has promoted thrift among our people. A statement from the various savings banks shows that more people have savings accounts and that the balances are larger.

The charitable organizations of the city tell me that taking into consideration the recent business depression, there are fewer people receiving aid than during the time before prohibition. The former saloons in most cases are being used for other lines of business.

Prohibition has been, I believe, very beneficial to the general interests of our city.

NELSON MARSHMAN,
Associate Secretary.

Concord (N. H.) Chamber of Commerce Terms Prohibition an Economic Asset

Prohibition has proven an economic asset to our community. It has promoted thrift among our people, and the savings banks depositors are constantly increasing.

Fewer people are receiving aid from charity organizations and there are fewer delinquents and dependents in our institutions.

Buildings formerly occupied by liquor concerns are all used for other lines of business.

It is my judgment that prohibition has been of the greatest benefit generally to the interests of our city.

E. W. PORTER, Secretary.

Springfield (Mo.) Chamber of Commerce Believes Prohibition Has Protected Its Youth

In answer to your question, "In your judgment has prohibition been beneficial generally to the interests of your city?" would say, prohibition has been helpful to the community for the reason that the oncoming generation has not had the access to liquor that was had by young men and boys of four or five years ago. In other words, there would seem to be less opportunity by far for the members of the next generation to become addicted to the liquor habit. On the other hand, judging from the police court records which show arrests for drunkenness, it would seem that those men who became addicted to the liquor habit still can find something to drink, if they can raise the price.

VANCE C. CRISS, Secretary.

Camden (N. J.) Chamber of Commerce Takes Poll of Representative Citizens

Rather than undertake to answer your questions myself, I am giving you the pooled opinions of the following representative men: Two bankers, a clergyman, an insurance man, Salvation Army leader, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, chief of police, a large manufacturer, the director of the Bureau of Charities, and my own.

(Total number answering, 11.)

1. Has prohibition proven an economic asset to your community?

Yes, 7; No, 2; Uncertain, 2.

2. Has it promoted thrift among your people, as indicated by an increase in savings banks deposits and depositors?

Yes, 6; No, 1; Uncertain, 4.

3. Are fewer people receiving aid from charity organizations as a result of prohibition? Are there fewer delinquents and dependents in your institutions?

Yes, 6; No, 2; Uncertain, 3.

4. Are the buildings formerly occupied by liquor concerns now used for other lines of business?

Yes, 10; No, 0; Uncertain, 1.

5. In your judgment has prohibition been beneficial generally to the interests of your city?

Yes, 9; No, 1; Uncertain, 1.

Uncertainty in regard to Questions 2 and 3 was due to the fact that unemployment and other factors enter into the matter in a way too confusing to permit of a satisfactory answer.

In regard to Questions 1 and 5, there was doubt as to whether prohibition could be judged accurately when it is so grossly violated as at present.

WILLIAM A. SEARLE,
Secretary-Manager.

Lowell (Mass.) Finds Benefit Immeasurable

The secretary of the Lowell (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce referred the questionnaire to the probation officer of the District Court for answer. That gentleman writes as follows:

"1. In a general way prohibition has proven an economic asset. While the elimination of the liquor business has likewise eliminated some sources of revenue, the deficit has been more than met in numerous ways, such as in the saving of money expended for the care and consideration of people who were thrown on the city and state for treatment and sustenance, as a result of drink.

"2. It has promoted thrift. From what I learn and read in the papers the savings banks deposits indicate, in a most pronounced way, thrift and industry and saving.

"3. Yes, despite the present conditions of non-employment and other recent developments that would naturally tend to increase the number of applicants for aid, fewer people are receiving assistance from charity. The institutions report a smaller number of children in these places at the present time.

"4. The buildings formerly occupied by liquor concerns are in a majority of cases now used for other business. There are about twenty-five so-called near beer saloons in the city out of a possible total of over one hundred.

"5. In answer to the question, 'In your judgment has prohibition been beneficial generally to the interests of your city?', I would say, 'Absolutely, Yes.'

The records of the local court may be accepted as a fair barometer of what prohibition has done for the community. The peak in the number of arrests for drunkenness for one year was reached just before prohibition went into effect, when it totaled about 4,500, and in the following two years it dropped down as low as 1,800. These are approximate figures. The accompanying good that must have come with such a change, was quite apparent for those who wanted to see it. Such a radical change couldn't help but show good results. Since that time, however, there has been a rather pronounced increase in the number of offenders for drunkenness, but not near the figures of the 'good old times of the happy past.'

"Why ask if prohibition has done any good to the community? It isn't a question of whether it has or not, but rather of *how much* good it has done. Surely it has done good, and will do good in the future immeasurably if those who can will enforce the laws as they may be rightly enforced.

"JOSEPH L. CRONIN,
"Probation Officer, District Court of Lowell, Mass."

Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association Says Prohibition Has Proven Beneficial

We will say "Yes" to all of your questions with the exception of No. 3. More people are receiving aid from charity organizations at this time, but it cannot be said that this is the result of prohibition. There are more delinquents and dependents in our institutions.

JAMES S. CADY, Secretary.

Gloucester (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce Gives Positive Affirmative

Answering Questions 1, 2 and 3 with a definite "Yes," the manager of the Chamber of Commerce says that in his judgment prohibition has been decidedly beneficial to the interests of the city; that for causes due to intemperance there have been fewer people receiving aid from charitable organizations, and adds: "It is true that we have bootlegging, but even at the worst it is less harmful to the community than the previous state. All the buildings formerly occupied by liquor concerns are used for other and constructive purposes."

Sedalia (Mo.) Chamber of Commerce Reports Steady Growth in Sentiment for Prohibition

I can truthfully and consistently answer "YES" to all of your five questions. Specifically answering No. 4: When the saloons were legislated out of business, we had twenty-three, and quite a good many people were apprehensive that the buildings they occupied would stand idle and vacant, but the facts are that the city never was so cramped for business space as now and we have no vacant buildings, in fact, we have not had from the start. Of course there is a lot of bootlegging going on here as elsewhere, but it is being held down to the lowest possible notch, and there is a steady growth in sentiment favorable to strict enforcement.

M. V. CARROLL, Secretary.

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Evanston, Illinois, July 6, 1922

The World's and National W. C. T. U. conventions are to be held next November in Philadelphia, the city of "sisterly love." These great events are only four months away. Begin to plan to attend or to send a representative from your local union. Thirty or more countries will be represented at the World's gathering, many by native workers. To meet and converse with them concerning their respective countries will be almost equal to taking a trip around the globe. Postpone your summer vacation until November, and attend these inspiring meetings.

The children have played an important part in the historic prohibition campaigns of the past. We need them to help us in the present movement to wake up the people and to get ready for the Congressional primaries and elections. Mobilize the children of your community on July 21, Loyal Temperance Legion Day, for active duty. How to do it and where to get program helps is told on page 12.

Facts vs. Fallacies

"Three years' experience gives some laboratory results of prohibition and it is about time for the nation to consider them," moralizes a newspaper strongly antagonistic to the dry law.

We heartily concur in this statement, and if the people can be brought to consider these results, seriously and without prejudice, there is not the slightest doubt as to their conclusions—they will unanimously favor prohibition.

For several months THE UNION SIGNAL has been publishing each week a page or more of first hand evidence from governors, mayors, bankers, health commissioners, social welfare workers, educators, manufacturers and labor experts as to the value of prohibition. This week we give similar testimony from chambers of commerce and noted women. These statements alone, if they can be brought to the attention of the people who are sceptical of the benefits resulting from the dry law, ought to convince them. We ask you whom this paper reaches to help clear the atmosphere of that falsehood, "Prohibition is a failure", by circulating among your acquaintances these well authenticated facts, proving indisputably that prohibition has been and is in a marked degree beneficial to the community life.

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

W. C. T. U. Speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

(Through your local papers give wide-spread publicity to the resolutions thus secured.)

Page Chairman Lasker!

One statement based on the actual experience of an American-owned and operated ship is worth a hundred conjectures of what calamity will befall if prohibition is enforced on our merchant marine. We have the statement. It is made by Glenn Byers, special writer for the Shipping News Section of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, who, in the issue of June 19, quotes William G. Sellender, general passenger agent of the Matson Navigation Company, whose fleet of ships on the Pacific ocean has been dry since prohibition, as saying: "We have never had a greater volume of business in our history than has been handled aboard our ships since prohibition became effective. Mr. Sellender was discussing the fact that the dry 'Matsonia,' a really dry boat of the fleet above mentioned, went out with every cabin filled and standees in the smoking room, while 'The Nile' which had been advertised as being 'wetter than the river Nile,' was about half filled for a similar voyage.

"So rarely do passengers engaging space on the Matson ships raise the question of liquor that I can believe that it does not enter their thought when they are booking," remarked Mr. Sellender, whose years of experience in the local passenger business have caused him to be alert for all indications that register what is pleasing to passengers. "On the other hand," he added, "we have heard passengers express satisfaction that the ships are dry, and among them have been drinking men who, on occasion, have gone to Honolulu on one of the 'wet' trans-Pacific boats and have returned on one of the Matson vessels."

It seems evident, judging from the experience of shipping men on the Pacific Ocean, that there is little cause for apprehension that the enforcement of prohibition on the high seas will mean that all trade will go to foreign ships.

Is Your Citizenship in Heaven?

The story is told of Dwight L. Moody that one day near election time he met an evangelist, and asked him, "What is the political outlook?"

"I do not know anything about the political outlook," was the reply; "My citizenship is in heaven."

"Better get it down to earth for the next sixty days," said Moody very emphatically. And the *Record of Christian Work*, in relating the incident, adds that Moody believed that a man who shirked his duties in this life was not a good candidate for the next world.

Most countries have laws against citizenship privileges in two countries. If a foreigner becomes a naturalized American he is supposed to renounce his citizenship in his native land. But here is one exception, for not only may we be citizens both of this world and of heaven, but is there any question that the more carefully we perform our duties on earth, the better citizens are we of the other land? The claims of *this* double citizenship will never clash.

It has been a misunderstanding of this great truth, no doubt, that has at so many times kept church members from performing their civic duties, but as the primaries and the elections come on, may it never again have to be said that because Christian people, church members, did not do their duty at the ballot box, good men lost either nomination or election. Our citizenship is on earth as well as in heaven, and it is our part to help to bring heaven to earth, and to make earth a heaven.

Enforcing the Law

In attempting to clear its skirts of the charge that it is opposed to the enforcement of the prohibition law, the *Philadelphia Record* states frankly that it disapproves of prohibition as at present embodied in law, but emphasizes its belief that the law ought to be enforced until changed.

"If *The Record* could have its way, every prohibition enforcement officer would do his duty; there would be no bribe-takers in charge of the administration of the laws; every violator of the laws, rich or poor, high or low, would be sent to jail for the maximum term prescribed by the statutes, and the whole country would be as dry as Sahara. Given that condition, we should have more respect for law in general, and should soon know where the populace really stands on prohibition."

We agree most heartily with the *Record* in the matter of enforcement of the prohibition law, but with this difference in our conclusions—that if prohibition has already accomplished so much good as is evidenced by the testimonies of leaders in all walks of life, we believe the absolute enforcement desired by the editor quoted above, would have such wonderful effect upon community and national life that the subject would be dropped once and forever.

Therefore, we, too, "most strongly advocate the most rigid enforcement of the Volstead Act."

FOR ALL THE MOTHERS OF THE WORLD

Cora Frances Stoddard

In the steamer mail that added joy to the traveller's day last summer when en route to Lausanne for the International Congress, was an envelope dated for the last day of the voyage. It bore the handwriting of a young mother of a cherished namesake. All it contained was this "jingle":

"And now you're at your journey's end.
Please throw a smashing ball
For all the mothers of the world
At old King Alcohol."

Kathleen Norris in a recent daily press syndicated article puts upon the lips of the mother this answer to her little daughter's question, "Who will kill the liquor traffic?"

"'American women will kill it, God willing,' she gravely said. 'The women who have suffered shame and hurt and want and wrong for too many years. The women who have loved some poor victim. The women who have Marys and Tommies to guard from danger.'"

The mother of two little sons said the other day that her mother had lately remarked that she was glad the daughter would not have one anxiety that had shadowed the years in which her own boys were growing up. "You won't have to be afraid that the saloon will get your boys," she had said.

Whether that young mother will have reason to fear the liquor traffic—if not the open saloon—depends very considerably on the women of America—and *now*. The next few weeks and months may be critical ones. At the primaries and at the autumn elections legislators are to be selected who have it in their power to hold or to weaken prohibition legislation. All through the summer the politicians will be speeding the political machine; the opponents of prohibition have their drag-nets out in hotel corridors and elsewhere for signatures against prohibition, and are circulating through the press misleading statements about prohibition and alcoholic liquors.

The men of the prohibition movement can be depended on to build as firmly as possible the platform of "obey and enforce the law of your country," first, because it is the part of a good citizen to do this; and, second, because the results of prohibition demonstrate its benefits to public welfare.

Women will do this, too. But the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, if it is to "throw a smashing ball," will apply itself with increased vigor to its familiar task of building into public knowledge the underlying reasons for prohibition, the facts about beer and wine, about the now demonstrated effects of alcohol which are directly contrary to the traditional ideas still held by many a man and woman voter.

When these facts are thoroughly understood we shall have fewer really thoughtful and conscientious citizens wondering if, after all, it would not be better to permit the sale of beer and wine, and by their uncertainty so much weakening a section of public opinion that ought to be intelligently and unequivocally for prohibition.

The facts about alcohol help to undermine the personal liberty argument when, as public health facts, they are put side by side with similar restrictions on articles or actions likely to endanger public health. Let us put into our private and public libraries this summer, for example, the new edition of "How to Live" by Dr. Irving Fisher and Dr. E. L Fisk, passed upon by some of the great physicians of the country, and let us call attention to it. Its chapter on alcohol has important facts for these days on this very point of alcohol as a menace to health. Perhaps your local editor will be glad to publish facts from the book. Ask your influential women to read the chapter on alcohol. There is much else in the volume that even may serve as an introduction. Try to reach the women who are gradually becoming the political leaders in your town and city. It will help check some careless expressions of opinion of opposition or indifference to prohibition. What about the leading club women? Are they intelligent as to the facts about alcohol that make its prohibition important to every home? Do they know what prohibition is doing to make women, boys and girls of our country happier and healthier? Shall we not make it a part of our summer's work to endeavor to reach *leaders* of women, the women whose opinion, word, example, and influence count with other women.

The hand that placed on my desk the clipping by Mrs. Norris, at the same time put down a clipping concerning the home manufacture of certain "wines." An educated, well-to-do woman said, not long ago, laughingly, that, of course, they never had had anything alcoholic in their home with several sons in the family, but that her maid had now come to her and said that she was making some wine "for the men"—and there was no intimation that the maid was checked in the proceeding.

Home-made fermented wines, home-made beer, yeast being used in the process, mean that women are not only not trying to drive out alcoholic liquors, but are inviting them into their homes and perpetuating the use of alcoholic beverages. Can we not wisely and tactfully put before women their responsibility in this matter, showing how it helps keep weak the fabric of national life that we are trying to strengthen by putting away alcohol? The summer is a good time to do constructive work in this direction. There is a leaflet suggesting recipes for healthful non-alcoholic drinks which will be helpful to some housekeepers as they almost automatically begin to fill their storerooms for the winter.

Women can work with women in these special ways that constitute a special obligation. The work must be wisely done. Choose your literature for your woman. Mere "scattering" of leaflets may be sheer waste without results. The W. C. T. U. Publishing House has a large variety of leaflets on many topics that have to do with alcohol. We used to talk about sowing a state "knee-deep" with literature. Better, *plant* well-chosen seed in every available mind.

Perhaps even more important is the individual mind of the worker well-stocked with facts so clearly understood in their various relations that they can be marshalled to meet any emergency. The word fitly spoken often has power and opportunity where the printed word would seem forced. We are not true to our high purpose if we are not willing to do some studying so that we may have the most essential facts always in mind for an emergency. The woman you meet at a summer convention or at your summer home you may never meet again. The intelligent, well-chosen word in your piazza conversation may change the whole trend of her thought on this matter. With the "Service Package" of leaflets you can perhaps start many women to passing on information and that without leaving your desk.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

A Prayer

Lord, let me live while I can see
The beauty in the blossoming tree,
The message in the wayside flower,
And love it for its one short hour;
While morning song of lark and jay,
Can scatter all my doubts away,
And lift my poor heart from the sod,
And tell them I am born of God;
While I can feel I'm linked with all
The burdened ones who halt and fall,
While I can feel my share of blame
In every cheek that's dyed with shame,
While I can feel life's burdens sweep
Across my heart and drive out sleep;
While I can suffer, hunger, strive,
Lord, let me live
—for I'm alive.

But if the time should come when I
Forget to lift my eyes on high,
Forget to seek for love divine,
Or seek it but for me and mine;
When my dim eyes shall fail to trace
Thy image in each human face,
When lulled by comfort, ease and pride,
I find my soul is satisfied
To build its house of wood and hay,
Letting the old world go its way;
Content to preen before a glass
Where wounded ones barefooted pass,
Easing my conscience if I must
By throwing hungry dogs a crust,
Then, Lord, thy crowning mercy shed
And let me die
—for I am dead.

—Nellie L. McClung
Alberta, Canada.

The spoken word, the carefully selected printed page, the poster in all possible public places telling "Why America Went Dry," the stereopticon slide and picture film telling the same story for "safeguarding the nation," the discriminating and helpful use of the press—all these are at hand to use *this summer* in laying the foundations for an intelligent and cheerful law observance which will go a long way toward simplifying law enforcement.

This is our job. It is "for all the mothers of the world." They look to us women in America to demonstrate that the dread of alcohol can be lifted from the hearts of the women of all nations.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

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MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
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1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

July 21—Loyal Temperance Legion Day (Birthday of Anna A. Gordon).

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Reduced rates have been authorized by the railroads for the World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions, to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 11-19.

The Pennsylvania system has been chosen as the official route. A special train for the western delegates and visitors will leave Chicago at 10:15 A. M., Friday, November 10. Reaching Washington at 8 A. M. on Saturday, November 11, the day will be spent in sightseeing, and Philadelphia will be reached in the early evening.

Plans are under way for an excursion to Atlantic City on Monday, November 20.

Additional information will be given through THE UNION SIGNAL at an early date.

ELIZABETH NEWMAN,
Secretary Transportation Committee.

State Conventions

Minnesota, St. Paul, August 29-Sept. 1.
North Dakota, Fargo, Sept. 21-25.
Wisconsin, Rice Lake, September 28-October 1.
Pennsylvania, September 29-October 3.
Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.

Badges! Badges

Badges for the L. T. L.'s and National Prohibition Guards

Coin Silver. Blue ground, enameled, clasp pin. Letters, L. T. L. Price, each, 40 cents; per dozen, $4.00.

Maltese Cross. Silver plated, raised burnished letters (Loyal Temperance Legion), clasp pin. Price, each, 8 cents; 10 or more, 6 cents each.

L. T. L. Button. Letters, L. T. L. Price, per 25, 60 cents; per 100, $1.80; each, 5 cents.

EVERY CITIZEN SHOULD OWN A COPY

The Constitution of the United States. Leaflet, 3½x6 inches; 16 pp. Price, 5 cents; per dozen copies, 50 cents.

HELPS FOR L. T. L. WORKERS

PAMPHLETS:

Temperance Tales; collection of stories for the younger children.

It Is Written; Bible stories for boys and girls.

About Ourselves; for use of the children.

A Handful of Hints; for the leader or teacher.

About Our Country; a manual on prohibition for both teacher and pupil.

Price, each, 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

How Can Women Promote Sentiment for Law Observance?

(Continued from Page Six)

The prohibition amendment is of assistance to the feeble-minded and to those who are weak in the matter of self-control. The overcrowded condition of our institutions for the feeble-minded indicates that there are those not in the institutions who need protection and careful guidance.

I believe one of the best ways to create sentiment in favor of prohibition is to gather data, establish and publish the facts, advertise the results of prohibition and the effect of the illegal traffic in liquor and thus create public sentiment in favor of prohibition. Public sentiment against the liquor traffic will enforce the law.

According to court statistics from the city discussed, which were published in the paper, the following decreases in arrests occurred. For the years 1912 and 1920, respectively: Assault and battery, 505—164; assault and battery with intent, 28—1; drunkenness, 706—132; murder, 9—2; rape, 4—7; petit larceny, 284—168.

Decrease in the expense of the number of arrests alone for these periods is a benefit, to say nothing of the social betterment which must needs follow.

Helps for the Continuation Membership Drive

NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!

Membership Leaflets. Attractive! Informing!! Winning!!!

Illustrated in Colors

Order largely. Distribute wisely. Expect the Harvest.

LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

MATCH THE A. A. P. A.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page

Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of leaflets and prices. Each leaflet a winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.
Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.
Be a Million-aire.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Declaration of Principles.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Recruiting for Membership.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.
W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.
Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

MEMBERSHIP POSTERS

Sound the Jubilee (The Challenge of the Trumpeter). Price, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.
Forge a Chain.
Guard Their Future.

Price, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

ALL ABOARD FOR THE "LAW ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL"

Carolyn P. Lindsay, National Superintendent Exhibits and Fairs

When enthusiasm is needed, youth has it. When strength is required, youth gives it. Where numbers are desired, "bunches" and groups among youth swell the count. When there is a splendid job to be done, youth is ready to tackle it. And so the Young People's Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union can and will employ God-given time in faithful service this summer.

Somebody asks, "But what can we do?" Well, I can think of nothing much more fun than a six-passenger car, six well-matched young people of ability plus the above named characteristics, a well planned four-day or seven-day trip, plenty of literature, posters, gasoline and fine weather combined.

Object? Why to make a barn storming, one-night-stand tour of your county in the interest of law enforcement. Let folks know you are coming. Ask them to plan a lawn fete, or some other nice thing for the afternoon, where refreshments may be sold. Urge them to plan a community gathering, opening with a "sing" for the evening, and, of course, insure lodging for the wayfarers and the welfarers. Each one of the party should have a specific job—chauffeur, secretary of literature, speakers (two) and musicians (two). A bondoptioon, or some sort of projector, would be an invaluable asset. Some will show postcards and other objects, as well as slides. A bannerette on the car might say, "Blank County W. C. T. U. Law Enforcement Special." The secretary of literature might act as commissary, as there will be some wayside lunches, and the fun in these everybody knows. Better carry your own sheet and equipment for showing pictures.

Every community has young people, so make your appeal to them, through the Y. P. S. C. E.'s, Epworth Leagues, B. Y. P. Unions, Chautauquas, old home weeks, granges, harvest home gatherings, etc. You must be resourceful and self-sufficient as a group, not depending upon individuals of the locality for leadership. "The Law Enforcement Special" must carry an attractive, versatile, snappy bunch, and every meeting should have at least one musical sextette number. Collections ought to be made and new members gained. Go to it and see "That ye fall not by the way."

How About That Poster Hike?

The poster hike is much less pretentious and not so broad in scope. The requirements are a day's time, posters, posters and more posters (the W. C. T. U. Publishing House has them—consult the catalogue for names and prices), hammers, small nails, a quantity of the tin, or pasteboard, or leather protectors so necessary, a bucket of paste of the kind that comes in powder form and is readily mixed, plenty of eats and drinks, and a jolly party! A short step-ladder is most useful on a poster hike. There are reasons! An automobile to take the party to the farthest point first, or else one to bring the hikers home is desirable. Country stores sometimes need persuasion to accept posters, and these do not always stay put, even when permission is granted, but use your best arguments and keep smiling just the same.

The out-door pageant, such as is familiar to all college students, is a most artistic production when properly staged. A Law Enforcement pageant, a World Prohibition pageant, an Americanization pageant, or a Child Welfare pageant could be beautifully illustrated. The "story" might be depicted by tableaus or animated posters. Portable calcium lights and locomotive headlights make fine "spotlights." A pageant can be truly made a "Mid-Summer-Night Dream" of loveliness.

Remember, dear young people, that our opponents never take a vacation, and that these are our b-u-s-y days.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University Predicts Converts To Prohibition Will Increase Rapidly

In an open letter published in the Chicago *Tribune* of June 2, Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University says

"Personally I have been in favor of prohibition for several years and more so now than ever before. While it is undoubtedly difficult to enforce at present in large cities, where there is still a strong hangover sentiment against it, I believe that President Harding hit the nail on the head when he said that 'in another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from our politics but from our memories.'

"I base this opinion on three sets of facts.

"First, so far as I can discover prohibition has succeeded far more than it has failed and is increasingly accepted. Disease, vice, crime, inefficiency, poverty, thriftlessness have decreased, according to statistics, and the efforts to excite the public against the law have been surprisingly small and futile.

"Second, the history of opinion in regard to state prohibition. Rather uniformly the history has been after prohibition has been established a conversion to it by those formerly against it.

"Third, a study of the alcohol problem convinces me that prohibition is the right and proper way of dealing with it. Some years ago I estimated that prohibition would add to the income of the people of the United States something like $5,000,000,000 and the recent experience with savings bank deposits and other indices lead me to think that this was under the mark.

"My prediction is that prohibition will bring converts to it and very rapidly."

The Secret of Success: "It's Team Work That Does It!"

The Young People's Branch is a team work organization. It can never accomplish its great work unless all its members "pull together."

"Vroeg," whose real name is Tom Vroegindewey, best guard in the intercollegiate basketball tournament at Indianapolis, a Kalamazoo College student, tells what the "team spirit" will do, as reported in *The Baptist*. In a most confidential way at an older boys' conference in the Y. M. C. A., "Vroeg" let the boys into what he considers the secret of their "winning streak." "Vroeg" says. "In order to play with a winning streak it is necessary for every fellow to forget himself and play with team spirit." "Vroeg" is considered the star of the team, but he emphatically denies the assertion, saying: "There are no stars, for we are all stars. It is team work that does it." He emphasized the fact that the brief prayer before every game put the fellows in the right spirit to co-operate successfully. "Vroeg" says: "The reason why so many fellows don't make a very big dent in this old world of ours is that they stop trying for baskets." He suggests that in order to make life's goals we have to keep trying and trying for the baskets, forgetting about the discomforts of the game, not becoming discouraged for a minute, realizing that others are depending upon us and that we are winning for them, not alone for ourselves.

Unity of Purpose and a will to help each other in accomplishing that purpose make perfect team work.

"It ain't the guns nor armament,
Nor funds that they can pay
But close co-operation
That makes them win the day.
It ain't the individual,
Or the army as a whole,
But the everlasting team-work
Of every blooming soul."

THE BUGLE CALL IS SOUNDING

YOUNG PROHIBITION GUARDS RESPONDING

Mary B. Ervin, National L. T. L. General Secretary

Hurry! Hurry!! Hurry!!!
Boost! Boost!! Boost!!!
Plan! Plan!! Plan!!!

The RUSH and the NOISE and the FUN are all about our BIGGEST L. T. L event of the whole year—the birth anniversary of Miss Anna A. Gordon, the far famed friend of boys and girls, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Acting President o the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

This big birthday party comes on July 21 and we want the boys and girls in ev ery town in the United States to imagine that Miss Gordon is their personal guest for the day, and that they are honoring her with their songs and rally-cries games and picnic lunch.

Oh, what a jolly time the children will have and no one loves fun and a good time more than does Miss Gordon herself!

Of course, she can not be at all the "parties", but she will be thinking about the boys and girls everywhere and nothing will please her more than to know that you are helping on her birthday to "work for law enforcement where you are".

It is an open secret that Miss Gordon wants the celebration this year to be the biggest ever! She knows that the boys and girls have helped to drive the saloons from America and she believes that one of the very best ways to keep them out is to enlist the children in large numbers in every community as members of our L. T. L. National Prohibition Guards. She appreciates the influence and enthusiasm of youth and regards the boys and girls as potent factors for law observance and law enforcement.

So intensely interested is she in this movement that she has sent out this clarion call to every state in the union:

"I sincerely hope you will call upon your local unions to co-operate with Loyal Temperance Legion and National Prohibition Guards leaders in arranging that on or near July 21, there shall be a stirring rally of the young folk, either for a mass meeting, a picnic or a lawn party. Where there is no Loyal Temperance Legion, please beg the friends of law observance to organize one. Our young folks can easily be impressed with the big issue

A Youthful Prohibition Guard

of this campaign year, and their activities enlisted as sentiment makers for the observance of law. They will heartily respond to the call to help hold the Volstead Code for the enforcement of prohibition.

"Please send out your bugle call for a great gathering of the youthful clans and array them against the associations seeking to nullify our prohibitory law.

"Yours for victory,
"Anna A. Gordon."

Suggested L. T. L. Program for July 21, Birthday of Anna A. Gordon

Arrange for a BIG L. T. L. National Prohibition Guards Rally

Song—"America"

Children's Chorus—"The Children's Happy Day"

Excerpts from "Five Little Glimpses of Anna A. Gordon" (leaflet, price, 2 cents)

Song—"The L. T. L. Song for 1922" (printed in the next column)

Rally Cry—"The Eighteenth Amendment in the U. S. A." etc.

Short talk by a white-ribboner—"How the boys and girls can help keep prohibition in the U. S. A."

Song—"Work for Law Enforcement Where You Are" (See L. T. L. School Card for additional songs, rally-cries and responsive exercises)

Follow with games and a picnic lunch

Can you resist this heart appeal of Miss ordon's? Will *you* not get busy today o boost and plan for this community ally?

Advertise it in the press and announce in your Sunday Schools, and the children will respond!

This is a patriotic challenge that must e heeded by white-ribboners throughout he length and breadth of our land!

The Children are Ready! The Hour is 'imely! The Call is Imperative!

We are depending on every local union o MEASURE UP!

L. T. L. Rally Cry

The Eighteenth Amendment in the U. S. A.
The Eighteenth Amendment is here to STAY!
We'll treat it right! And hold it tight! With all our might!
Hurrah! The Eighteenth Amendment in the U. S. A.!

The L. T. L. Song for 1922

Tune: "Old Folks at Home."
Ida Lillian Page

Way down into the hearts of children If you will look,
You'll find a love of all that's righteous, No evil will they brook.

That's why we work for law enforcement O'er all our land;
That's why the children from all nations Should join and help our band.

Chorus

All the world needs prohibition— That is now our cry.
Come, children, help us in this struggle, Alcohol then will die!

L. T. L. Rally Day Equipment

L. T. L. Year Book—two cents each.
L. T. L. National Prohibition Guard Enrollment Headings—three cents each.
L. T. L. red, white and blue buttons, per 25, 60 cents; per 100, $1.80.
L. T. L. School Card—ten cents.
Marching Songs, No. 1—ten cents.
Jubilee Song Book—10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.
(Order from National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.)

ENLIST CHILDREN IN SUMMER CAMPAIGNS AS NATIONAL PROHIBITION GUARDS

Here Are Supplies and Helps for All

(All leaflets 2 cents, except as otherwise noted.)

National Prohibition Guards Enrollment Sheet. Price, per copy, 3 cents; per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

L. T. L. Organizer's Outfit. Price, 50 cents.

L. T. L. Year Book. Price, per copy, 2 cents.

New Marching Songs, No. 1. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, per copy, 10 cents; per 50, $4.50.

Jubilee Songs, Ninth Edition. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, 75 cents; per 100, $5.00.

PLEDGE CARDS:

L. T. L. Pledge, in colors; folder. Price, per 100, 85 cents.

L. T. L. Wall Pledge. 28x19 inches. (Space for 240 names.) Price, 50 cents.

LEAFLETS FOR DISTRIBUTION BY NATIONAL PROHIBITION GUARDS:

Primary Lesson on Beer.
Law Enforcement Decalog.
Lincoln's Appeal for Law.
Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

LEAFLETS FOR L. T. L. WORKERS:

Suggested Business Program.
Duties of President.
Duties of Corresponding Secretary.
Duties of Recording Secretary.
Price, per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

LEAFLETS FOR STUDY AND DISTRIBUTION:

The L. T. L. a Training School for Citizenship.
Five Little Glimpses of Frances E. Willard.
The L. T. L. Our Greatest Asset.

RESPONSIVE READINGS AND EXERCISES:

The House That Johnny Lives In. (No. I.)
The House That Johnny Lives In. (No. II.)
A Little Girl Who Became Famous.
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Five Little Glimpses of Anna A. Gordon.
A King's Son.
Some Do's for State L. T. L. Secretaries.
Price, per 50, 20 cents; per 100, 35

L. T. L. Order of Service and Program Card.
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 40 cents.

Sunday School Quarterly Temperance Lesson, July 16

Helps for Officers, Teachers and Pupils

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Lesson Topic: Leaflet giving Lesson Topic, Golden Text, Outline of Teaching Points, Blackboard Lesson and Suggested Lesson Application.

An Appeal to Boys.

Wine.

An Elder Sister's Advice to Boys.

Why Sign the Pledge?

Uncle Sam Says—

Price each, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

A Study of the Pledge (For Primary Class Work).

The Pledge. What Is It? Why Sign It?

The Sunday School and Social Service.

Bible Total Abstinence (Responsive Reading).

Blackboard Exercise (The Total Abstainer on Safe Ground).

The Sunday School and Law Enforcement.

Sunday School National Prohibition Guards.

Posters in the Sunday School.

A Temperance Sunday Program for Sunday Schools (Law Enforcement).

Responsive Reading (Christian Citizenship).

Price each, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

FOR USE AND DISTRIBUTION IN PRIMARY WORK:

The Drummer Boy.

The Red Flag.

A Boy's Essay.

Jimmy's Answer.

How He Won.

How He Signed the Pledge.

He Could Say "No."

The Pledge.

What Abraham Lincoln Said.

How Ned Barred Out Alcohol.

The Right Start.

Price each, per 100, 10 cents.

SUGGESTED FOR DISTRIBUTION

What Can We Do to Bring Enforcement of the Prohibition Law?

Prohibition's Progress as Portrayed by Some Decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

The Citizen's Duty.

Reasons Why the Prohibition Law is Not Adequately Enforced and Suggested Remedies.

But One Common Ground.

Crusading in the Court Room.

A Vision of American Sovereignty.

Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Safety and Happiness Depend Upon Obedience to Law.

Never Again!

Law Enforcement Decalog.

Abraham Lincoln Said—

Undergirding Law Enforcement.

He That Keepeth the Law.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

Pledge Cards

FOR TEMPERANCE SUNDAY, JULY 16

Red, White and Blue Chain Cards. Price, per 100, 30 cents; per 50, 20 cents.

International Pledge (in colors).

Sunday School Covenant Pledge.

Price each, per 100, 65 cents; per 50, 35 cents.

Sunday School Wall Pledge (in colors), size 24x36 inches. Space for 190 names. Price, 15 cents; two copies, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

An Institute Full of Interest

Special Correspondence

Blair county (Pa.) institute, held with the Tyrone union, teemed with interest. Mrs. Sarah Bain, county Evangelistic superintendent, conducted the devotional exercises.

Mrs. Ruth Wynn Porter gave an excellent talk on humane education, illustrated by "Grandma" and children, the latter telling of kindness to their pets and "Grandma" giving a few verses of scripture to prove them right. Mrs. Chorpenning, Y. P. B. speaker, enthused her audience with stories of young people's work. She urged the unions to send some young woman to the state convention to gain inspiration.

Mrs. Balsbach conducted the "trysting time," with scripture reading, a song, "Noontide," by Mrs. Bain, Jr., and prayer. In the absence of Mrs. Karns, musical director, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Bain and Mrs. Waring led the beautiful song service.

Roll-call showed that every union in the county was represented, thus putting Blair county on the honor roll. The parliamentary drill by Tyrone ladies was a taking feature. Dr. Dietz, who was introduced by Mrs. Ida Patton Smith and comes from Ohio, where they are having a hard fight for law enforcement, told practical ways to secure evidence to send to enforcement officers. Women can put in office by their votes honest, conscientious officials.

Interesting current events were given by Miss Guinn of Altoona. Mrs. Sylvia Bennis gave interesting information relative to our soldier and sailor boys in hospitals. She showed bags and afghans that could be made and sent to these disabled boys. One was a sunshine bag, with seven pockets for raisins, sweetmeats, and useful articles, one pocket a day to be opened by the sick soldier, thus making a happy surprise for him for seven days—a true sunshine bag. Tyrone union has an afghan ready and Mrs. Groffus, county superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, is urging Blair county to earnest effort along this line, that the many sick and disabled boys may see that they are not forgotten.

It was a fine institute and very well attended and our county president, Mrs. C. C. Marks, may well feel encouraged with the results.

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On a recent Saturday afternoon, members of the L. T. L.'s of three public schools of Fargo—the Lincoln, Roosevelt and Washington—over which the Fargo Scandinavian W. C. T. U. has supervision, celebrated in splendid fashion.

Led by their superintendent, Mrs. J. W. Jones, the children marched two by two, down Broadway, under police protection, carrying their banners and flags, giving their anti-cigaret yells, and ever and anon singing, "Prohibition's here to stay—in the U. S. A."

The demonstration attracted the attention of passers-by, who applauded heartily. Proceeding to Island Park, the children were served with dainty refreshments, the ice cream and lemonade being furnished by the Fargo Scandinavian union.

Reports of the year's work were given by the officers of each Legion, followed by short addresses by Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, president of the local W. C. T. U., and Miss Hanson of the Lincoln School. The children then played games, had a picture taken, and altogether spent a happy afternoon.

Mrs. Jones has held two silver medal contests recently and is doing a fine work among the children, who are very enthusiastic and always ready to respond to her appeal.

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The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepdaughter come for a visit, and she learns that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again. Bertram Harford, who has been transferred to Seraneb, wounded, is taken to Dr. Scott's hospital. While convalescing he talks to the doctor, and finds they have much in common. A summons from Angela interrupts them. The doctor finds Angela ill and depressed, and at her request asks Fortescue to help his wife to resist her craving for liquor. Instead, he dismisses the doctor, and sends Angela to Mussoorie, to Mrs. Carlyle, where she is easily led to take, first an alcoholized "medicine," and then the liquors offered by friends. Returning to Seraneb, she continues to drink, and wanders to Harford's bungalow one evening, after being turned out of the club, thus becoming a subject for gossip which her husband hears. He upbraids her, and she pours out her soul to Dr. Scott, who takes her to her hospital for treatment. Meanwhile, the friendship between Harford and Kathleen grows stronger. She accepts an invitation for a motor-car ride with him.)

CHAPTER XXIII.

Kathleen and Harford dashed out of the station on their motor-car ride, down an avenue of young tamarind trees, and beyond into a broad highroad, passing the clustering roofs of a mud hamlet, and the sheds and telegraph posts of the railway station, out into the flat country, green with fodder and the ripening winter crops. They had hardly spoken to each other beyond Harford's few questions as to his companion's comfort. The changing greens of an avenue of trees, pierced by broken shafts of sunlight, caught Kathleen's fancy.

"Let us go slowly and enjoy this," she said.

Harford lessened the speed. "You do not care for such swift traveling?"

"Yes, I like it, it is so exhilarating, and gives one the impression of power and space, but these flickering tints of green are too beautiful to lose in the dust of our flying machine."

"You are an artist!"

"No, but if I had not been a medical missionary, I would have gone in for an artist's life."

"You would have been successful! But tell me, are you quite happy in your medical life? It seems to me to have so much sorrow and gloom in it—disease and death, and frustrated efforts!"

"I rejoice I have a life to give to God's service. I am young, strong, free—"

"You rejoice in being free?" he asked. She hesitated a moment. "Yes—free to serve."

"I mean *free* as to earthly ties."

"No woman rejoices in loneliness."

"Are you lonely?"

"Well, I am away from my relations, and at times I long for educated companionship, but I have always fellowship with God, you know. He fills the heart of the solitary missionary!"

His eyes grew soft as he watched her face.

"You are very good!" he said, simply—then was silent. All that was highest and best in him was set vibrating by her words. He recognized her as his ideal woman. He saw in her pure eyes the end of his quest, the search for one worthy of all love and worship, upon which he had been unconsciously engaged.

They reached their destination in forty minutes and devoted ten to the examination of the fine Mohammedan tomb. India has many such. Its site was a plot of garden ground, where the dark spires of cypress and feathery branches of the neem tree encompassed it. They admired the hovering dome and delicate cupolas, the chased and fretted walls and windows of lace-like geometric designs in marble, and tried to read the verses of the Koran traced down the lintels of the doorways.

"It is still quite early, we shall reach home in thirty-five minutes; let us sit here awhile," he said, as they passed out into the garden.

Kathleen assented, and they found a seat from which they looked towards Seraneb. Its distant domes and cupolas stood out, dark purple against a yellow glow. It was near sunset: darkness was coming on apace.

Harford was silent, and his reserve affected Kathleen. She was conscious of his love for her, their spirits met and understood. He paid her no compliments, made her no flattering speeches, yet his eyes turned upon her with passionate love.

Kathleen was not a young girl, but a woman in sensibility and sympathy. She divined that he wished to speak, and that something withheld his words. Was he afraid of her? Why did he hesitate? Had he any reason on his part to prevent his speaking out?

She turned to him with a sympathetic gesture. "Mr. Harford, you are very silent!"

He sprang up and faced her. "Kathleen, I love you—love you with all the strength of my being!"

(To Be Continued)

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The Dragon Drink

(Continued from Page Three)

"He's Drink, Tommy. That's what Mother means."

Dad had put down his book, and was listening. Now he came over to the davenport, with a serious face, and sat down close to Mother, with Mary in his lap.

"Tell us more about this dragon," he said.

"Well, he is just like the dragon in Baby's fairy story tonight," resumed Mother. "That dragon was bad enough when they let him alone, but, oh, Tom, wasn't he awful when the mothers and fathers tried to kill him? Tell Dad, Mary."

"'He writhed and roared and bellowed out flames,'" Mary recounted with relish, "'and he lashed out with his seven tails, and tore round in circles biting and snapping, and he poisoned the air for two leagues about!'"

"And is this dragon doing that, Mother?" Tommy asked, with interest.

"Yes, that's just what he is doing. He's making some people drink more than they ever did before, just because they are angry; he is making them talk crossly; he is making them find all sorts of silly excuses for what they do—making them say that their own Government has no right to make laws any more, and that our representatives are all bribed, every one, in Washington and in the forty-six states that want to kill the dragon! And some of them are saying that liquor is food, Tom, as if big men need a food women don't need. And the dragon is making them write books saying that all our good, kind family doctors are trying to kill the dragon so that only the doctors will have the right to sell liquor——"

"Doctor Adams!" shouted Tom, who had recently had a broken arm, and had faith in his surgeon.

"Well, and others like him, dear."

"But, Mother, that's not true!"

"No, but that's not all. People are laughing at the law, Tom, and they are thinking it is great fun to break it. Good men and women—or at least they think they are good, and the world admires and respects them—are hiding bottles, and telling untruths, and smuggling, and cheating, and think it's a great joke.

"It's just as if you had betrayed Washington in 1776, Tom, because there never had been, and you didn't think there ever could be, a democracy, or it's just as if Grandfather Cutler had secretly kept on selling and owning his slaves in 1865, because men had always been slaves and he didn't think the Government had any right to confiscate his private property!"

"But, Mother, are they crazy?" Mary asked, anxiously. "Don't they see all the harm they are doing?"

"They don't seem to, Mary. And yet this matter is much more serious than the one assassination that caused the big war, and cost all those hundreds of thousands of lives a few years ago."

"But, Mother," the little girl asked fearfully, "what *will* kill your dragon?"

Her mother smiled, and a quiet, confident look came into her eyes.

"American women will kill that dragon, God willing," she said gravely. "A greater force than any army ever was, anywhere. The women who have suffered shame and hurt and want and wrong for so many years. The women who have loved some poor victim of the dragon. And the women who have Marys and Tommies to guard from danger."

Her voice was very low now; she wasn't talking to the children, and there were tears in her eyes. Mary and Tommy were awed. They did not speak.

But Dad spoke, rather low, too, and suddenly put his hand over Mother's hand.

"You're right, Mollie," he said. "I give in. It's up to American fathers and mothers to kill the dragon!"

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Quiz: Questions For Voters And Candidates To Consider

1. What gatherings have recently passed resoultions favoring prohibition and law enforcement?
2. Discuss some of the ways by which the women of the nation may help to inculcate a proper respect for law.
3. Summarize briefly the attitude of various Chambers of Commerce on the Eighteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Code.
4. Will the women of America stand for a modification of prohibition?
5. How can the "mothers of the world" work to keep prohibition here in America and bring it to other countries, according to Cora Frances Stoddard?
6. Suggest ways for the Y. P. B. to further the cause of prohibition and law enforcement during the summer months.
7. What part may the Loyal Temperance Legion have in this great task?
8. Give an incident showing that prohibition on the high seas need not mean a calamity for our merchant marine.
9. Where is your citizenship?
10. Is your county on the Trio-Team Honor Roll?

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

Nebraska—July 18
Texas—July 22—August 26
Kansas—August 1
Missouri—August 1
Oklahoma—August 1
Virginia—August 1
West Virginia—August 1
Tennessee—August 3
Kentucky—August 5
Alabama—August 8
Arkansas—August 8
Ohio—August 8
Wyoming—August 8
Mississippi—August 15
Idaho—August 22
California—August 29
Montana—August 29
South Carolina—August 29

Noted International Lawyer Says Liquor Law Violators Menace Constitution

In a recent address before graduates of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., Mr. Louis Marshall, noted international lawyer, denounced the violators of the Eighteenth Amendment in private and social life, not from the standpoint of a reformer or prohibitionist, but on the ground that an attitude of contempt endangered the sacredness of the Constitution.

According to the New York *Sun*, Mr. Marshall asserted that "the habit had sprung up in colleges throughout the country within the last few years of deriding in radical fashion the rigid limitations of our government, and pointed out at length the misconception of the majority regarding the document on which the safety of our nation depends."

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2. Grady County, Georgia.
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4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
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40. Merced County, California.
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Vol. XLVIII EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, JULY 13, 1922 No. 28

Booth of the Sunday School Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the International Sunday School Convention held in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, World's and National Superintendent, is shown, seated. Standing, are Mrs. G. F. Davis and Mrs. Carrie J. Kaysing, hostesses of the exhibit.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SENATOR STERLING PROPOSES EIGHTEEN MILE DRY ZONE AT SEA — SENATE FAILS TO SECURE TWO-THIRDS VOTE FOR CLOTURE — WORKING WOMEN WIN FIGHT AGAINST WAGE REDUCTION — PRESENT STATUS OF MATERNITY AND INFANCY WELFARE ACT

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Senator Sterling Proposes Eighteen Mile Dry Zone at Sea

An amendment to the Tariff Bill which would extend the three mile zone to eighteen miles, as it relates to prohibition, was offered yesterday by Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota. The amendment is designed to aid the Federal Government in preventing the smuggling of liquor into this country, also to prevent ships from anchoring outside the three-mile limit, and there disposing of "wet" cargoes. The amendment reads as follows:

"Officers of the Customs, the Coast Guard, the Treasury Department or other officers whose duty it is to enforce the National Prohibition Act, may go on board any vessel, at any place in the United States, or within six leagues of the coast of the United States, and hail, stop and board such vessel in the enforcement of the laws prohibiting, regulating, taxing or relating to the liquor traffic.

"The provisions of the National Prohibition Act and other laws relating to intoxicating liquor shall be in full force and effect within six marine leagues of the coast of the United States and shall be enforced by such officers who shall have all of the authority conferred by this Section and by Section 3067 of the Revised Statutes, (Act of March 2, 1799, Ch. 22, 1 Stat. L. 668) upon customs officers in the enforcement of the customs laws."

This amendment extends the enforcement provisions of Section 581 of the pending Tariff Bill to prohibition enforcement. The limit prescribed in the pending bill is twelve miles or four leagues, and in this amendment it is eighteen miles or six leagues.

For the purpose of enforcing our liquor tax and revenue laws the jurisdiction of Federal officers is now established by law. In 1799 Congress enacted what are known as the "Hovering Statutes," by which certain control in customs matters was extended to four leagues from the shore in order to prevent fraud upon the revenue. Great Britain and other nations have similar statutes.

The construction of the law (Supreme Court Decision of May 15, 1922) forbidding the transportation or possession of liquor within the jurisdiction of the United States, opens the way for making prohibition enforcement more effective by extending the jurisdictional limit far enough into the sea to prevent these rum smuggling vessels from carrying on their nefarious trade in close proximity to our coast. It only purposes to protect this country from liquor dealers on the high seas who are trying to break down prohibition enforcement by hovering along our shores and carrying on a traffic which has been outlawed here.

Necessity for Such Legislation

Rum-smuggling ships of foreign registry are hovering along the coast of the United States supplying liquor for illegal purposes. We can not successfully cope with this illicit traffic under the present three mile limit law. Plans are under way and a company is promoting the anchoring of recreation vessels just outside the three mile limit to furnish liquor and debauching entertainment, as the advertisement reveals. Liquor smuggling ships are the most elusive and dangerous law breakers to apprehend. They comprise one of the greatest sources of liquor supply for illegal purposes. If we can extend our jurisdiction into the sea twelve miles to help enforce the customs and tax laws which were in effect before national prohibition and seize such ships, we can avail ourselves of this same principle to enforce constitutional prohibition.

Other nations have found it necessary to extend the three mile limit to ten and twelve miles in order to prevent the smuggling of liquor in violation of the revenue laws. Norway in September, 1921, enacted a law extending the jurisdictional limit to ten miles to prevent the smuggling of liquor into Norway. The vote in the Odelsthing on September 21, 1921, was 54 to 35. The bill passed the Lagthing on September 30 by a vote of 17 to 14.

Send a telegraphic appeal at once to your Senators for adoption of the Sterling amendment.

Senate Fails to Secure Two-Thirds Vote for Cloture

The attempt to enforce the existing rule for cloture was defeated in the Senate. It required a two-thirds majority, and the vote was 45 to 35. The defeat of the motion for cloture was not unexpected. Debate on tariff and other measures in this session will continue under the usual conditions. One Senator can prevent the passage of the most important measure by conducting a filibuster. It does not look hopeful for the limitation of debate in the United States Senate, at least not until women are members of that body.

Working Women Win Fight Against Reduction of Their Wages

Four women, chosen to represent 7,000 other women employed in the stores of the District of Columbia, last week defeated the proposal of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association to reduce the wages of women in the mercantile industry of the District.

The issue came before the Minimum Wage Board of the District on petition of the organized employers for a reduction from the minimum wage rate fixed by the Board in July, 1919, at $16.50 a week. The Board called a conference of employers and employes in the industry, with three members representing the general public, and the conclusion, at the fourth session of the conference, which was held last week, was 7 to 4 in favor of the employes. The three representatives of the public voted unanimously to sustain the employes' contention that the cost of living had not diminished since 1919 sufficiently to justify the reduction.

The minimum wage rate for women in the District of Columbia, by action of this conference, remains the highest legal rate in the United States. Kansas, over the protest of the employes, has recently fixed a $12 rate, Massachusetts has reduced one rate to $13.50, and California has reduced her minimum for manufacturing and canning industries from $16 to $15 a week.

The law provides that the minimum wage shall be adequate to meet the cost of living for a self-supporting woman. The employes successfully contended that whatever decline had occurred in the cost of clothing since July, 1919, when the present $16.50 rate was fixed, had been offset by increased cost of room and board, carfare, doctors' and dentists' services, and other essentials. They rested their case chiefly upon the testimony of cost-of-living investigations made for the Minimum Wage Board by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, through Mrs. Spencer Gordon, investigator, and on minimum health standards as described by Dr. Rachelle Yarros, special consultant for the U. S. Public Health Service.

Present Status of the Maternity and Infancy Welfare Act

Provisional acceptances of the Act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy have been received from the governors of thirty-two states pending the next regular session of their legislatures.

Anticipating the enactment of the Maternity and Infancy Bill, six legislatures accepted its provisions prior to its final passage. One of these acceptances was good only in case the pending Federal Act was passed without change and another was technically inadequate. Of the eleven state legislatures having regular sessions in 1922, six have accepted the Act, two legislatures are still in session and three, New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island did not accept the benefits. Hence to date a total of ten states have accepted through legislative action. Although the New York legislature rejected the Federal measure, it created as a result of the women's campaign for acceptance a Division of Maternity and Infancy in its State Board of Health, and increased its previous child hygiene appropriation of $30,000 to $160,000, so that the mothers and babies of New York have profited by the Sheppard-Towner Act.

The funds authorized by the Act did not become available until late in March. The Federal Board of Maternity and Infancy has approved the plans submitted by thirty-nine states.

Thirty-one states have already received their allotments of Federal funds and are at work.

The contemplated activities vary in each state according to local conditions and are largely dependent upon previous local developments in the field of child hygiene. Included in the plans are such general fundamental projects as accurate birth registration, supervision, registration, and training of midwives, improved milk supplies, surveys of the medical and nursing facilities for maternal and infant care.

In states having well organized child hygiene divisions, where the necessary pioneer stages have been passed, an increase in the numbers of county or community public health nurses whose duties are to be extended to include surveys of facilities for maternity care and prenatal instruction to mothers in classes or in the home is contemplated. State and district supervisory prenatal nurses are in several states, an innovation which will insure high educational standards and approved nursing technique.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Bld Washington, D. C., July 8, 1922.

National Catholic Educational Association Adopts Resolutions Urging Instruction in Citizenship

Resolutions unanimously adopted at the nineteenth annual convention of the National Catholic Educational Association, held recently in Philadelphia, included, according to the *North American*, the following paragraphs:

"Pupils should be taught to appreciate the incomparable blessing they enjoy as citizens of our republic, and should be urged to prepare themselves to exercise in a worthy manner all the duties of American citizenship.

"Colleges and universities owe it to the nation to do all in their power to imbue our Catholic youth with a wholesome respect for law and all rightful authority."

Canadian Presbyterians Favor Straight Prohibition

During its recent meeting, held this year in Winnipeg, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, according to press dispatches, passed strong resolutions on the subject of prohibition, calling upon the church people of Canada to fight against anything less than total prohibition, and protesting against government control of the liquor traffic as a failure, since a government in the liquor business was practically obliged to bring in all kinds of liquor and to push their sale.

California Druggists to Aid Dry Fight

At the sixteenth annual convention of the California Pharmaceutical Association held recently in Avalon, resolutions designed to aid the government in the enforcement of prohibition were adopted. These, according to the Visalia (Cal.) *Delta*, include a plea that steps be taken to stop the opening up of the so-called "Talcum Powder" drug stores which have been springing up in the larger cities, stocked with a few drug articles, but in reality depending upon the liquor traffic for their chief revenue. To remedy this situation, the following resolution was passed:

"That it be suggested to the state prohibition director and prohibition commissioner at Washington that new drug stores being opened henceforth and apparently surviving only through illegitimate liquor traffic, be limited to five gallons of alcohol per month, the quantity not to be increased until the owner of such store can show a volume of legitimate business which will warrant such increase."

Another resolution hitting at these institutions reads:

"That no new drug stores being opened after date be given a permit to dispense spirituous liquors, whisky, gin, brandy or wine during the first twelve months of their business."

A resolution urging the government to supervise and regulate the sale and distribution of narcotics to licensed physicians and pharmacists was also passed.

Private Citizen Must Help to Enforce the Law

Governor Cox of Massachusetts has a definite idea about the duty of the people in regard to enforcement of the prohibition law. He says, as recently quoted by the Chicago *Herald Examiner:*

"Decent citizens must aid in giving evidence against bootleggers, who are selling abominable stuff that drives men crazy, if it does not kill them. It has been fashionable in some quarters to talk about 'favored bootleggers,' but the danger threatened carries the situation beyond any stage for joking."

President Harding Says Eighteenth Amendment Must Be Sustained

With no uncertain note did President Harding sound the call to a steadfast loyalty to the Constitution as amended by the will of the people, when on July Fourth he addressed a great throng of "friends and neighbors" in his home town of Marion, Ohio. In connection with emphasis upon strict law enforcement, he spoke of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Majorities, restrained to the protection of minorities, ever must rule," he declared. "The Constitution and the laws sponsored by the majority must be enforced. It does not matter who opposes. If an opposing minority has a just objection, the rising tide of public opinion will change the law. There is no abiding liberty under any other plan.

"I mean to sound no note of pessimism. This republic is secure. Menaces do arise, but public opinion will efface them. Meanwhile Government must repress them. The Eighteenth Amendment denies to a minority a fancied sense of personal liberty, but the amendment is the will of America and must be sustained by the Government and public opinion, else contempt for the law will undermine our very foundations."

Pennsylvania County Improved By Prohibition

That he might ascertain the result of prohibition in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, John H. Landis, of Millersville, sent a thousand questionnaires to citizens in every borough and township in the county. Tabulating the replies received, according to the Philadelphia *North American*, he found that 33 reported as much drinking as there was two years ago, and 704 said there was not; only 19 believed there was as much drunkenness, and 718 reported less; 106 thought that the moral condition of their communities had not improved, while 569 said it was higher; and 191 felt that political conditions were no better, while 423 believed that these, too, had improved.

Prohibition In U. S. Is Termed Miracle

"Prohibition in America is the miracle of the twentieth century, according to Dr. Gifford Gordon of Melbourne, Australia," says the San Francisco *Examiner*.

"Dr. Gordon was sent to this country ten months ago by the Anti-Liquor League of Australia, to investigate the effect of prohibition and to gather facts to help the Australian campaign for prohibition. He said:

"'I have traveled 16,000 miles in this country and have interviewed judges, police chiefs, bank managers, hospital and jail attaches relative to the prohibition situation. I was greatly impressed with the unanimity of opinion regarding its effectiveness.'"

Prohibition Enforcement Gaining Everywhere

There is a force of Field Supervisors operating from the Washington office of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner, whose duty it is to periodically check directors' offices to see that the work is handled expeditiously and according to regulations; that files, papers and all executive matters are current. This force is rapidly being developed along highly specialized lines and it is hoped will soon become one of the main agencies in effecting a thorough business-like conduct of the directors' offices. In an informal report giving a general summary of the activities of the year which has elapsed since his entering upon his official duties, Commissioner Roy A. Haynes states his belief that it will in time compare favorably with other like agencies in the Government and large commercial organizations.

"Directors have been urged to exert their best efforts in obtaining the support and co-operation of the courts, district attorneys, members of the judiciary and Department of Justice," says the Commissioner.

"The press was also recognized as an important factor in informing the public and arousing the people to the importance of law enforcement, and in this connection directors were requested to obtain the co-operation of the press.

"Directors were to recommend men for agents upon their merits rather than for any other consideration, and urge that agents should always conduct themselves in such a way as to command the respect of all good, law-abiding citizens.

"Taken as a whole, reports from directors show a wonderful improvement all over the United States. The courts are tightening up, it is much easier to secure convictions from juries; judges are meting out in many instances jail and penitentiary sentences of long terms.

"Directors are receiving better co-operation from county, municipal and state officers and court officials, prosecuting attorneys and officials generally.

"Most newspapers, metropolitan and rural, are anxious to print actual news and many are giving valuable aid in upholding our forces in enforcement of the law."

A Dry New Zealand?

Prohibition is sure to come in the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand in a comparatively short time, in the opinion of Bishop Charles Edward Locke, resident bishop of the Philippines for the Methodist Episcopal church. He is now in the United States on a visit, but before journeying to this country spent a month touring Australia and New Zealand.

"Prohibition is fast becoming the question of the hour in New Zealand," said the Bishop.

"The dry forces there are confident of putting it into effect next December. The public is immensely interested. The people are particularly interested in the economic background of the period leading up to our Eighteenth Amendment and since.

"A great deal of propaganda concerning the absolute failure of prohibition in this country has been circulated in New Zealand, as is true in Australia, the Philippines and elsewhere in the Pacific islands where the white man rules. To all appearances this propaganda has come from the wet forces in this country. In New Zealand it has been overdone and the people are beginning to suspect that there is another side to the situation in the United States."

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION IN PERSPECTIVE

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, World's and National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Sunday School Work

The largest and most notable Sunday School convention ever held, recently convened in Kansas City, Missouri. There were seven thousand, two hundred registered delegates from every state and province within the International field. These delegates, with the visiting Sunday School workers, gave audiences which were estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand people, taxing the capacity of their famous convention hall.

The convention was notable in that it marked a new epoch in the history of organized International Sunday School work, by the merging of the two great Sunday School organizations of the country, namely, the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations and the International Sunday School Association, under the new name, "International Sunday School Council of Religious Education."

Significant were the words of Dr. Fletcher Homan, chairman of the local committee of one hundred, as he voiced the welcome of Kansas City: "We welcome you because you are foremost among the promoters of the purity of nations, the preservers of the peace of nations, and the purifiers of the policies of Governments. The building of a holy citizenship, the abolition of unjust war, the destruction of ungodly institutions, are goals that testify to the divineness of your ideals and justify your utmost endeavor. Would national prohibition for the United States and partial prohibition successes in other lands have ever come to pass without your aid?..... Gladly do we receive a mighty host of the builders of the world's best civilization."

Thirty addresses were included in the main convention program, with symposiums introducing many more speakers. All speakers presented were selected from the ablest in the religious educational world and the realm of Sunday School specialists and each had a forceful message calculated to awaken the Home, the Church and the Sunday School to the challenge of the new day when there shall be adequate religious education for every boy and girl.

Prohibition Frequently the Topic for Discussion

Many of the speakers referred directly or indirectly to national prohibition and its value to the youth and to the material welfare of the country. The need of maintaining the Volstead Enforcement Law was emphasized by Wayne B. Wheeler, legal director of the Anti-Saloon League, in a telling address. Hon. William J. Bryan and others referred to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union with words of praise and commendation. Mr. Bryan spoke to the largest audience of the convention, holding it for one and one-half hours by a masterful plea for the Bible and Christianity. He gave his address to countless thousands through the radiophone just previous to its presentation at the Sunday School convention.

The evening programs consisted of music, pageantry and visualization features, all of which are b yond words to describe. The great chorus of five hundred voices and the Rainbow Chorus of five hundred children gave unexcelled music. The pageant of one evening was "Christ, the Light of the World" and the second evening of pageantry was patriotic—all given with wonderful, spectacular and faultless presentation, reflecting great credit upon local leaders.

The educational work of the Sunday School was given a great impetus through the many exhibits to be seen in the concourse and lobby of the hall. The booth of the Sunday School department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was happily located near one of the entrances to the auditorium. The exhibit had been carefully prepared with the view of showing the varied Sunday School temperance literature and helps published by the National W. C. T. U. and, incidentally, to call attention to the lines of Sunday School temperance work promoted by the department. The literature was exhibited on mounted placards, classified according to divisions and departments. Printed placards occupied conspicuous places: "The Sunday School and Bible Temperance;" "The Sunday School and Anti-Tobacco Work;" "Temperance Sunday is Total Abstinence Decision Day;" "Pledge Signing in the Sunday School;" "The Sunday School and Christian Citizenship;" "World's Temperance Sunday;" "Recognition of Young Voters;" "Anti-Cigaret Sunday;" "The Sunday School and Law Enforcement;" "The Sunday School and Social Service."

Questions concerning these lines of work were answered by the national superintendent who was present (as much as possible) in the booth during the interim between meetings.

Exhibit of the Sunday School Department of the W. C. T. U. Found Most Helpful

A quotation from Marion Lawrence was printed on a large poster and given conspicuous place. It called for Sunday School temperance work to be systematically done in the Sunday School. The aim of the department appeared on another large placard. The motto of the department was also displayed, while a banner told of the achievements of the department. Scriptural temperance mottoes added another significant touch to the exhibit. A part of the Missouri section of the great Sunday School petition, signed by the youth of the country, and presented to Congress, asking for national prohibition, and a large picture of the department headquarters showing the great petition in process of being mounted to send to Washington, were of interest. The American flag was in evidence, and underneath it was the inscription: "A flag for every Sunday School." A large Christian Flag made of the department covenant pledges, signed by Junior pupils as Decision cards, formed an attractive and significant part of the exhibit, as each pupil signing became a member of the church. The globe, encircled by white ribbon, and mounted by the flags of all nations, called attention to the words printed on a placard underneath, "Prohibition for the World," and on another, "The Sunday School must help secure world-wide prohibition." An array of significant posters, including the one, "Total abstinence must still be taught in the Home, the Church, and the School, that prohibition may endure and be enforced," occupied conspicuous places, The pledge chains and flags gave finishing touches to the booth. Great interest was manifested in the prize posters on exhibit, made by Sunday School pupils.

A registration desk provided opportunity for, perhaps, a thousand delegates to register with the department and each one received a package of assorted leaflets, including the department bulletin and a souvenir containing the greetings of the World's and National superintendent, with the aim of the department on the inside of the folder.

"Best Organization on Earth"

As people passed our booth these and other comments were heard: "Wonderful exhibit;" "Just see the temperance supplies;" "Oh, we must register here;" "Best organization on earth."

The hostess of the booth was Mrs G. F. Davis, superintendent of the Sunday School department for Kansas City Federation; her assistant was Mrs. Carrie J. Kaysing. The success of the exhibit is due to the ability and constant attendance of these two women, while representatives from each union gave assistance. Our gratitude is extended to the W. C. T. U. Federation for standing back of the whole enterprise, and particularly to Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor president.

Unexpected recognition was given the World's and National superintendent She was honored by appointment on the Resolutions Committee, and was called to the platform to be presented to the convention. Only a very few were thus honored. As Marion Lawrence introduced her, he remarked: "We owe a debt of gratitude to this woman." Just a few words of greeting from the World's and National W. C. T. U. were given, receiving notable applause.

Resolutions Call for Law Enforcement and Education for Temperance and Christian Citizenship

The goal for the department to reach is embodied in the resolutions which were adopted enthusiastically and unanimously at the convention:

"Inasmuch as the Eighteenth Amendment, adopted by a larger proportionate majority than any other part of our American Constitution, is in the interests of the nation's health, and is based on sound moral, social and economic reasons, we appeal to all good citizens to aid in the enforcement of all laws made to carry it into effect.

"We recommend to lesson writers and denominational publishers that the subjects of Bible temperance and training for Christian citizenship be included in all curricula prepared for week-day religious educational work.

"We favor the continuance in the Uniform Lesson Series of the Quarterly Temperance Lessons, with suitable adaptations in all graded courses, and the maintenance of temperance teaching as one of the points in the international standard of Sunday school efficiency."

Noting them carefully, it will be seen that the convention recommended that provision be made for all temperance teaching heretofore given in uniform and graded lesson series; that temperance teaching be a point in the International Standard of Efficiency for all Sunday Schools and that Bible temperance and

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REMINISCENCES FROM THE DAILY ROUTINE OF A W. C. T. U. AMERICANIZATION FIELD WORKER

A. Amy Spalding

No challenge comes to the women of America today so strongly as that of citizenship. A significant feature is added by the presence of the immigrant woman in our midst.

Yes, I know, we think of the immigrant woman as ignorant and queer because she cannot speak our language and does not follow our customs and methods. We think her uncultured because she is devoted to so large a family that she does not take her place in society circles.

I wonder if it ever has occurred to us that we may appear ignorant to such a woman. She may have lived in several countries, and traveled through several others, before arriving in America. She may speak several languages, though not the English. She may be like the young French war-bride in Superior, Wisconsin. When this little woman saw the American people putting on their plates so many articles of food at the same time, she said in disgust, "Why, the American people eat like hogs." She had been accustomed to eating in many courses and only one thing at a time. Many children? Yes, but that immigrant mother certainly has the patience and cheerful disposition equaled only by our own great-grandmothers. She may cook pastries and produce needlework of which we might be proud.

One of the Wisconsin women invited her Russian neighbor, with a group of her friends, to tea one afternoon. The table was set beforehand and in an effort to make her Russian friend feel more at home, she explained that in the two-handled cups she was going to serve "soup" (choosing that word because she thought bouillon would be too hard a term to understand). A little later her Russian guest confided, "In my country when we have cups with two handles we call it bouillon."

So long as we are too busy to get acquainted with our foreign-born neighbor, she will seem to us queer and ignorant. But for the woman who wants to broaden herself and has a heart of sympathy and a will to serve, there are many happy surprises in store.

One of the most interesting features of American life is the foreign community, while an appalling reflection upon us as American people is our ignorance of that same community. Fancy your field worker coming to a small city, and in her hasty effort to get in touch with the situation, calling upon some Assyrian people, whom no one seems to know anything about other than that the father and husband of one family conducts a cafe, though everyone is agreed that they need Americanizing. At the first home where she calls she is met at the door by an immaculately neat little woman, strikingly pretty, who greets her in a soft, gentle tone of voice, and with a dignity and courtesy pleasant to behold, invites her to come in. She learns, upon a few minutes' conversation, that this woman is a graduate of a large university in Asia, spoke English before coming to America, has lived in the city for three years, sings and plays quite well, and makes beautiful filet lace. The field worker finds, by inquiring of a number of leading women in many organizations, that not one has ever called on this woman, or knows a thing about her—what a loss to the community! Who needs the Americanizing?

This same field worker is told that a group of Russian-German people are very clannish. With the president of the union she immediately calls upon their pastor, a splendid young man, a graduate of Northwestern University, whose wife is also very pleasant and cordial. They tell their callers a romantic story of a peasant people who were taken from Germany to Russia at the pleasure of Queen Catherine, and again came back to Germany later but were strangers in their own country. They had come to America about 1905. Here they were called "blockheads" and "foreigners" and ignored on every hand. They now have their own homes and gardens and have learned to get along without the society of the American people. Upon walking through this section of the city the next morning, after quite a deep snowfall, the field worker noted every sidewalk swept clean, while in the part of the city where the American (so-called) people lived, she had to wade along as best she could.

What are the happy surprises in your community? Is it the living embodiment of poetry and art in the form of a little Polish girl, an only child, such as the writer recently met, or an Assyrian lady of royal birth, with striking intellect and charming conversational ability, or is it the peasant type, which is furnishing the thrift, the toil, and sweat, and endurance, and stoicism upon which civilizations are founded. It may be a Carnegie, or a Jacob Riis, or a Mary Antin.

Let us not be provincial. We cannot be citizens of a state any longer. We must rise to the status of world citizenship, to which our immigrant neighbor challenges us. We must leave race prejudices in the background, remembering only that God has called us to serve humanity and has said, "The stranger that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as one that is born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself."

Americanization Class at W. C. T. U. Center, Seattle, Wash.

A Dress Form Demonstration

Clara Ansorge Fuller

Deftly the hostess wields broom and dust-cloth, and by noon the Center is a model of cleanliness and cheer. The supervisor drops in from her morning's teaching in the homes, bringing with her a box of new slides for the stereomotorgraph. Directly after lunch, a knock at the door announces the arrival of a cheerful little French woman, who makes the trip on the interurban twice a week, bringing with her her young son, who always entertains himself on the floor of the dining-room with a large box of toys kept for the purpose. A French war-bride and two Italian women appear shortly. The hostess teaches this class, while the supervisor re-fills the picture machine and welcomes late comers.

This is the day for the dress form demonstration. In quick succession arrive the two young women from the Home Economics department of the University, who are to demonstrate; the woman for whom the form is to be made; women from the hill who have seen the notice in the weekly paper published in the district; and three other foreign women who have come many miles, in response to written invitations.

The young ladies dress the model in a knitted undervest in place of her blouse, and are soon busy pasting strips of gummed paper up and down, and round and round. As the work progresses, the talk goes merrily on in the audience. The activities of the Center are explained, and inquiries made for names of women who might like to take lessons either at the Center, or at their homes. The address of a Spanish woman with six girls, the oldest ten years old, is secured; manifestly, she must have home lessons.

The model bears herself well as the time slips by, and under the skilful fingers, the form grows until, in less than two hours, it is complete and ready to be cut down the front and back.

The audience breathes a sigh of relief in sympathy with the model who has stood so long and quietly. At a small expense, she now has a form that she can use when doing her own dressmaking.

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"SOCICIANS" ASSEMBLE TO STUDY SOCIAL SERVICE

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, JUNE 22-29.

Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director Department Child Welfare

Beginning with the evening session of the Conference of Social Work, on June 22, until the closing evening meeting, June 29, more than 4,000 delegates rushed frantically from one meeting to another in an effort to keep up with at least a part of the program of this forty-ninth annual gathering. On the first morning of the conference, delegates, young, middle-aged and old, could be seen scanning the daily bulletin and questioning, "Shall I go to the Mathewson St. M. E. Church to hear 'Recreational Work in Institutions' or to the First Congregational Church to hear 'Industrial Hygiene', or to the Providence Opera House for the 'Significance of the Rise in Relief-Giving During the Past Five Years', or to the Grace Episcopal Church for 'Social Standards for Industry', or to Sayles Hall for 'Existing Social Courses of the Community'?"—all these different programs having the two-hour period from nine o'clock a. m. to 10:55 a. m., and an equal number of gatherings for consideration of varied topics being held during the following period from eleven until one.

With the ten sectional meetings held every morning from nine o'clock until one, and the afternoons given over to meetings of individual organizations affiliated with the national conferences, with breakfasts, luncheons and dinners devoted to special committee meetings, with an evening general session followed by a publicity gathering from ten until eleven, the life of the delegate during this national conference was somewhat strenuous.

DIVISIONS

The National Conference of Social Work included ten special divisions covering: 1, Children; 2, Delinquents and Correction; 3, Health; 4, The Family; 5, Industrial and Economic Problems; 6, Neighborhood and Community Life; 7, Mental Hygiene; 8, Organization of Social Forces; 9, Public Officials and Administration; 10, The Immigrant.

KINDRED GROUPS

Kindred groups holding special meetings during this conference included:

American Association for Community Organization; American Association for Organizing Family Social Work; American Association of Hospital Social Workers; American Association of Social Workers; American Red Cross; Child Welfare League of America; Intercity Conference on Illegitimacy; National Association of Policewomen; National Association of Travellers' Aid Societies; National Association of Visiting Teachers and Home and School Visitors; National Child Labor Committee; National Children's Home and Welfare Association; National Conference of Jewish Social Service; National Probation Association; Social Service Department of Protestant Episcopal Church.

"WHO WAS WHO" IN THIS CONFERENCE

Prominent in this conference were many government and state officials, editors of magazines and papers, presidents and secretaries of boards of charities, state boards of health, middle-aged men and women for many years active in both volunteer and public social agencies, young women and men just from college anxious for training in social work.

These social workers were variously titled as welfare workers, real optimists, modern altruists, practical idealists, and finally as socicians (pronounced like physician) this word being coined by Arthur Guild of Toledo, Ohio. Therefore, remember, "When in trouble consult a socician."

Canada sent a delegation numbering twenty-one; the two delegates registering as coming the longest distance were from France. The youngest member of the conference was Miss Nina Louise Putnam of Charlestown, West Virginia, eleven years of age. Nina is the daughter of L. H. Putnam, executive secretary of the West Virginia State Board of Children's Guardians and this is the third year she has saved her own money to come to the conference as a delegate.

Dr. Valeria Parker, Washington, D. C., national director of the department of Social Morality, and Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, her associate; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, national director of the department of Child Welfare, and Mrs. Olive C. Barnes, president of West Virginia W. C. T. U., were among the members of the W. C. T. U. present at this great gathering.

A resolution favoring the Eighteenth Amendment was unanimously adopted by the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work at its meeting in Providence, June 22.

PUBLICITY CONFERENCES

Each morning during the conference publicity enthusiasts gathered for a get-together breakfast, to take up matters of publicity; including newspaper and magazine publicity, exhibits, moving pictures, or any machinery by which big programs or ideas may be gotten before the public. Special luncheons and dinners were also made publicity get-together sessions. Every afternoon of the conference publicity problems of national and state organization, or publicity clinics, or some demonstration of feature publicity was taken up.

OPENING ADDRESS BY ROBERT W. KELSO, PRESIDENT

Robert W. Kelso, President of the National Conference of Social Work, spoke on the evening of June 22, sounding a call for recruits to the new philosophy of social and industrial welfare—the philosophy of the responsibility of the community to the individual as well as the responsibility of the individual to the community. The social workers were welcomed to Providence by Mayor Gainer, President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, and T. F. I. McDonnell, chairman of the local Conference Committee. All evening meetings were held on the beautiful campus of Brown University where now and again the sweet singing of birds mingled with the voices of the speakers.

WASTE OF CHILD LABOR A BLIGHT MORE DEPLORABLE THAN WAR, SAYS HERBERT HOOVER

The largest audience of the conference greeted Herbert Clark Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, social worker and administrator of the greatest relief organization which the world has ever known. Mr. Hoover said: "There are one or two points on which I would like to touch with some emphasis. One of them is this problem of child labor which now again forces itself into the fields of emergent action. Every well wisher of children must feel deeply the failure of the last effort in national prevention of child labor.

"A study of the situation as it stands will show that a majority of states have forward-looking and effective laws for child protection; that some others have enacted legislation that at least goes part way but there is a minority that are still in the middle ages in their attitude toward childhood.

"Child labor in these backward states is competitively unfair to industry in the states that have responded to the moral and social ideals of the American people. But far beyond this, the moral and economic results of debilitated and illiterate and untrained manhood and womanhood that must spring from these cesspools where child labor is encouraged and is legitimate, infect the entire nation.

"All of us would agree in the wish that the sense of local government and local responsibility in our country were such that each and every state would advance itself to the forefront of progress in this so vital a question. However, if it is impossible to secure this necessary safeguard to our children by local governments, I am one of those to consider the losses in our sense of local responsibility as less than the losses to the nation as a whole, and if all else fails, I wish to stand with you in securing a Federal amendment."

PUBLIC HEALTH

Public health is governmental responsibility. Perhaps no more valuable address was given at this conference than that delivered by Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, on the problems of health that confront the American people and the world. The question of public health is basically international.

Dr. Vincent also forcefully urged that public health workers devote their energies to finding some means of co-ordinating international work. He told his auditors it was impossible to solve their own health problems without taking into consideration the health of other peoples. He called attention to the sight which confronted him when he visited China where thousands of women and children were slaving in the cotton mills of Shanghai under indescribable conditions, and asked if there was not some connection between the health status of those people and that of the women and children who toil in Rhode Island mills.

THE CONFERENCE SERMON

"We must see each man not as a tree walking but as a child of God."

The conference sermon was given by Dr. Frank Nelson of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a plea for social service workers to look upon men as men, not as trees walking but as children of God, as individuals, and to look through the things that cloud the essential man from them that the real man may be seen with a spirit of reverence.

In the introduction to his address Dr. Nelson declared "that after all these centuries of the existence of life in the world any man who faces life as it is does not avoid facts by considering theories alone. The task of human service is the most exhausting of tasks. It demands spiritual energy, enthusiasm, imagination, and imposes on our own passions and wills the necessity of restraint.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

PROHIBITION A FAILURE IN OKLAHOMA?

Recently Governor Robertson of Oklahoma made statements derogatory to the prohibition laws as enforced in his own state, saying, "You can get corn whisky in every county in the state. You can't go to a picnic without some fellow having a load of it on his hip," and added other similar charges.

Mrs. Josephine M. Buhl, president of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., wrote to several representative and prominent citizens of the state, asking their opinion on the value of prohibition and its enforcement. Their answers are interesting and enlightening, and are not at all in harmony with the assertion of the chief executive. We quote from these letters:

Department of Labor Strong for Eighteenth Amendment

I do not feel that I am capable of finding language sufficiently strong to express my belief in the good things that prohibition has brought to our state.

Having had a number of years' personal experience as a drinking man, during which time I believe every conceivable kind and quality of whisky and alcoholic drinks were given a fair trial, and having discontinued the habit a little more than eleven years ago, I feel that I am in a position to know something about the effect of our prohibition laws. In my opinion those who criticise the prohibition laws and the effect they have had upon the citizenship of our state and nation, fail to take into consideration the important things they have accomplished. A large percentage of the people with whom this office comes in contact are generally referred to as laborers.

I have had occasion personally to notice the difference in conditions affecting this class of our citizenship, in Texas before prohibition and in Oklahoma since it became operative, and I know that fully ninety per cent of the working class of people under the present arrangement spend the money they earn for the things necessary for bettering the conditions of their homes and their families, whereas before prohibition became effective a large percentage of this class of people spent the larger share, and in many cases, all of their earnings in the saloon.

While it is true that there are discouraging problems in connection with the enforcement of prohibition laws, I have discussed this matter with a number of county attorneys in different sections of the state, and the almost universal opinion of these officials is that it is only a matter of a short time until the illicit liquor distillery will be curbed and put out of business. In fact, in some places the authorities have the problem well under control, and if the state and government should at this time become lax in the enforcement of these laws it would be nothing short of a calamity and equivalent to saying that the people are incapable of self-government. I do not believe that the people are incapable of self-government and we must not, for a moment, become discouraged, to the point of allowing the vicious and lawless element to control the destiny of our people and set up the standards for our citizenship.

CLAUDE E. CONNALLY,
Commissioner of Labor.

Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune (Richard Lloyd Jones, Editor), for the Dry Law

Behind all the noise made by the patrons of bootleggers, behind all the talk that "more drinking is going on than ever before," stand the cold, hard facts of the benefits the country as a whole has already experienced because of prohibition. Granted that in some would-be smart circles a great deal of drinking is still going on, and a great deal of illicit trade, it is still true that outside of these noisy circles less drinking is being done than ever before, and that that little is decreasing as private stocks fade away and as knowledge of poisoned booze spreads among the people.

The health of the people was better last year than ever before. The period of depression caused less pauperism and misery because more people had savings than ever before. Crime though prevalent is less so than in drinking countries.

Sapulpa Chief of Police Declares Homes are Law-Abiding

I feel that the statement of Governor Robertson is erroneous. As a peace officer I find that the homes of Oklahoma are considered among the very best in the United States and I do not believe that I could honestly say that one-half of one per cent of the homes of our community have liquor of any kind in the household. At present I feel that Oklahoma is progressing along the line of prohibition, and the officers of the state and Federal government are exerting every possible effort to keep this a good state and to uphold prohibition in every respect.

R. R. MOREY,
Chief of Police, City of Sapulpa.

Oklahoma Educator Extols Prohibition

One of the greatest results of the world war was the advancement of national prohibition. The greatest piece of constructive work since the foundation of our government is the Eighteenth Amendment. I think we have succeeded very well in the enforcement of the prohibition law when we think of the distance between the extremities of the open saloon and legal prohibition. There is no comparison between the danger of the conflict with a chained lion and one turned loose, and as the years pass by and the bonded warehouses become depleted of their stock and nature makes disposition of those who insist on drinking, we will have less trouble in enforcing this great law. I am heart and soul in this great work, and pledge you every atom of my ability in assisting in law enforcement.

G. W. AUSTIN,
President Oklahoma College of Women,
Chickasha, Okla.

President W. C. T. U. Scouts Governor's Statements

Governor Robertson says that you can't go to a "party or get-together of any kind without somebody having some corn on his hip." I don't know what strata of society claims the governor's presence, but I do know that I have been feasted and entertained in the mining sections of the northeast, the cotton fields of the south, the oil fields in the center, and the short-grass country of the northwest, and never have I been proffered anything from the "hip." Praise God, the day of absolute prohibition is near at hand, with only one thing between us and victory—the indifference and apathy of the Christian people towards the prohibition cause. It's going to take more than the feeble voice of Oklahoma's governor to raise John Barleycorn from his grave!

MRS. JOSEPHINE M. BUHL,
President state W. C. T. U.

Vast Majority of Citizens Favor Dry Law, Says Attorney General's Office

The phase of the prohibition question at this time being generally discussed is that of the success or failure of the Federal legislation called the Volstead Act. In that connection it is well to remember that Oklahoma was dry long before the enactment of that act, in fact we have a set of laws dealing with the use, possession of and traffic in intoxicating liquors unequaled for stringency by any other state in the Union, so that to Oklahoma as a state the success or failure of the Volstead legislation would have little effect upon its prohibition status.

The truth to my mind concerning the Volstead Act is simply this: The passage of the Federal Act seemingly, to some degree, shifted the enforcement responsibility from the shoulders of the local enforcement officers to the Federal department, whose facilities were sadly inadequate for so colossal a task. As a result, there occurred a seeming laxity in law enforcement, which some people mistakenly believed to be a failure of the principle of prohibition. As soon as the local and Federal officers began to get their proper adjustment, so as to cooperate with each other, a change took place, and while it is true, probably, concerning the liquor traffic, as it is true of any evil thing in the last throes of its existence, that for a short space it seemed to gain renewed life, and that more intoxicating liquor has been made in this state since the cutting off of the foreign supply, IT IS NOT TRUE THAT MORE LIQUOR HAS BEEN SOLD HERE NOR HAS MORE INTOXICATION BEEN APPARENT. OUR OFFICERS ARE SLOWLY BUT SURELY CLOSING IN ON THE HOME BREW MANUFACTURERS AND OUR COURT RECORDS CERTAINLY WILL SHOW A MAMMOTH DECREASE IN OFFENSES COMMITTED IN VIOLATION OF OUR INTOXICATING LIQUOR LAWS.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF OKLAHOMA RECOGNIZE AND ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE BLESSINGS OF PROHIBITION, AND EXEMPLIFY SOBRIETY IN THEIR PRIVATE LIFE. If this had not been true, we never could have enacted the prohibition measures which have become an important part of the laws of our state. If it were not true at present we could not keep upon our statute books those same measures.

K. VAN LUNEN,
Assistant Attorney General.

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Evanston, Illinois, July 13, 1922

Mrs. E. J. Simonds, the newly elected president of the W. C. T. U. of Cuba, and her husband, were callers at National Headquarters last week, and report growing interest in the anti-alcohol movement in their country.

Dr. Hercod Extols Prohibition

Among the distinguished visitors at National Headquarters recently was Dr. Robert Hercod, head of the International Bureau Against Alcoholism. Dr. Hercod is in the United States making a study of the effect of prohibition. He is most enthusiastic in his expressions of appreciation of the change wrought by the dry law, and says he is "overwhelmed with admiration for the manner in which the Americans have coped with the prohibition situation." As to the difference between liquor-drinking Europe and prohibition America, he declares there is no comparison, the conditions in this country are immeasurably better.

Dr. Hercod told of the false propaganda and misinformation about prohibition that has been spread abroad in Europe, but said that after personal investigation, even though it has not been efficiently enforced in some centers, on his return he must report that America is now a better country since the outlawing of the saloon. "I have been struck everywhere by the fact that the keenest observers have told me that prohibition has been a success from an economic point of view," said the doctor. "As a whole I believe the Americans are happier and healthier than they were when they drank in the open saloons."

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

(Through your local papers give wide-spread publicity to the resolutions thus secured.)

A Significant Silence

There could be no more complete refutation of the claims of certain labor leaders that organized labor as a whole is clamoring for the return of beer and wine than the silence on the subject that prevailed throughout the recent annual convention of the National Federation of Labor. The inference was plain—there was so large a dry element among the delegates present that the pro-beer leaders dared not permit the subject to be brought up for discussion and vote.

It is an insult to the members of the Federation to believe that in the face of the rapidly accumulating evidence of the benefits they have received from prohibition, they would vote to nullify the law. Had the will of the intelligent majority of the delegates to the convention ruled, we doubt not there would have been passed a resolution similar to that adopted by the National Women's Trade Union, which stood unequivocally for the Eighteenth Amendment through laws passed by Congress for that purpose.

How About That Prohibition Column In Your Papers?

We took as our slogan at the beginning of the year, "A Prohibition Column in Every Newspaper." In some communities we have realized this ambition. Even the pro-beer papers when furnished with up-to-date, live, authentic facts showing the benefits of prohibition have published them. How is it in your city? Are you co-operating with your newspapers in an effort to supply your fellow citizens with evidence that will convince them of the value of prohibition to the home, the school, society and the nation? THE UNION SIGNAL gives each week at least a page of facts which are indisputable proof that prohibition is worth while. We secure and assemble the evidence; it is your duty to see that it reaches the people through your local press.

Betray That Sacred Memory? Never!

Who shall estimate the far-reaching influence of the work of the pioneers, through whose faithfulness, sacrifice and prayers there was built up a public sentiment against the drink evil that later was crystallized into prohibition legislation? On the minds of countless young people this steadfastness to a great principle made an indelible impression which strengthened them to resist temptation. Elizabeth Cheney, writing in *The Christian Advocate*, tells an incident very much in point, which occurred on shipboard:

"At dinner on the last night of the voyage, the waiters came in bringing champagne for everyone. It was the captain's 'treat'. Before I realized what was happening, the long-stemmed delicate glass on my right was brimming with golden wine and crystal bubbles. 'You must drink this with us!' said my little signora. 'But I do not want it,' I replied. 'O, but you know it will be a discourtesy not to take it, just this one glass, from our captain, you know.' Now I had not the least desire for the wine, nor any intention of drinking it. There was simply a momentary temptation not to appear rude and ill-bred. I sat looking at the glass as all began to drink to the captain's health, and *I saw clearly mirrored in the amber a little group of women on their knees. It was reflected from the picture gallery of memory, just a typical group of such small afternoon gatherings as went on for years once a week all over the United States. Only a few women, often only two or three, to outward seeming a forlorn hope, but holding on to the promises of God, and pleading for deliverance from the national curse of strong drink. It was like the breath of newly-born Christianity against the granite walls of pagan Rome. I could not betray that memory for a bit of shipboard etiquette.*"

The present days offer many temptations to betray this sacred memory, not indeed by indulgence in the forbidden drink but by failing to live up to the high standards of perseverance, zeal and unceasing work and prayer for the enforcement of the law which these pioneers labored to secure.

It is our privilege, as it is our obligation, to hold high the torch lighted by these sainted leaders until it shall illumine the whole world.

Wine As A Beverage Not Necessary In France

One of our subscribers desires us to answer the question, asked by a friend whether, because of the lack of pure water, there is absolute necessity for drinking wine while traveling through France.

Speaking from our own recent personal experience, we hasten to reassure our correspondent. The fairy tale of wine being necessary because of lack of water in southern Europe is without foundation. Not only is good, pure water to be secured at the hotels by the simple asking, but in many instances it will be provided to the American tourists without any suggestion on their part, so accustomed are the continental hotel people to the desire of Americans for the H^2O beverage. On the trains, bottled mineral waters can be purchased, and even in southern Italy the total abstainer has no difficulty in quenching his thirst with Nature's refreshing beverage.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

Cleaning Up the Movies

Some people are interested in deep subjects, others in just the opposite, but it might be difficult to find another topic of such universal interest as moving pictures. And since Mr. Will H. Hays left his duties in the President's cabinet to become director of the cinema industry, the eyes of all America have been upon him, with the hope that he would be able to make the pictures safe for the youth of the land.

It was, therefore, with a great deal of pleasure as well as interest, that the delegates and visitors to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, recently assembled at Chautauqua, New York, listened to an address by Mr. Hays, in which he told of his intention to have motion pictures made clean at their source. "There is one place and one place only where the evils can be eliminated and the good and great advantage of motion pictures retained," the press quotes Mr. Hays as saying, "and that is at the point where and when the pictures are made. It can be done then and there. The correction can be made; real evil can and must be kept out. The highest standard of art and morals can be achieved, and it is primarily the duty of the producers to do it."

That these words were not merely for publicity may be seen by the letter the new director sent out early in May to the presidents of the most prominent motion picture corporations. Quoting the Articles of Association which state that the object of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America is "to foster the common interest of those engaged in the motion picture industry in the United States, BY ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE MORAL AND ARTISTIC STANDARDS IN MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION, by developing the educative as well as the entertainment value and the general usefulness of the motion picture, by diffusing accurate and reliable information with reference to the industry, by reforming abuses relative to the industry, by securing freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions, and by other lawful and proper means," Mr. Hays reminds the producers that they can "make the greatest immediate progress in 'ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE MORAL AND ARTISTIC STANDARD OF MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION,' if those charged with the responsibilities in connection with the production now in progress make certain that they do strive for this very thing."

"These pictures now being made will come out soon," continued Mr. Hays, "and they will be the proof either of our honesty of purpose or of our failure; they will be the proof either of our ability to correct our evils ourselves, or of our inability to run our own business. There is nothing in which we can possibly be engaged which is of as much importance to the success of our efforts as to make certain that these very pictures, the first pictures made after the organization of the Association, shall clearly show successful effort toward 'ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE MORAL AND ARTISTIC STANDARD.' I cannot too strongly urge you to make certain that everything possible shall be done toward that end."

The intention of these corporations to co-operate is shown in the posting of Mr. Hays' letter in a conspicuous place in Universal City, together with one from the president of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, Carl Laemmle, notifying the employes that he intends to carry out the entire spirit of Mr. Hays' remarks. Mr. Laemmle says, in part:

"Since, as Mr. Hays says, the whole industry will be judged BY THE PICTURES NOW BEING MADE AND HEREAFTER TO BE MADE, the Universal does not propose to make any picture, OR ANY SCENE IN ANY PICTURE, which can in any way bring condemnation upon the Universal or upon the picture business.

"Our record has been good in the past, but we now intend to make it ONE HUNDRED PER CENT GOOD, and I herewith serve friendly notice upon each and every Universal employe, from the highest to the lowest, that I shall not be satisfied with anything less than one hundred per cent of co-operation along this line.

"Read Mr. Hays' letter carefully and remember that every word of it means business; and the Universal intends to stand back of it to the limit."

Another step in the endeavor to "make good" is the establishment in Hollywood by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation of a school for its players. Under Mr. Zukor's plan, all the players and other members of the staff will attend the classes in the school, and reports are to be made weekly to the officers of the company, not only on attainment in the scholarship of the screen, but in deportment in and out of the studios. Members of the company are advised concerning the guarding of their health through such means as proper exercise, sufficient sleep, fresh air and proper diet; told to avoid alcoholic stimulants and late hours, as well as to watch out for general deportment; and instructed to read good books and the newpapers with the idea of keeping abreast of developments in politics, literature, economics, and art.

With the various companies uniting in pushing similar programs, we may confidently look forward to an era when the motion picture industry will be not only a medium of amusement, but of the highest educational and moral value as well.

Why?

"The small wet minority persists in regarding itself as an abused and tricked and therefore rebellious majority. Why is it?" asks Chester Rowell in the *San Francisco Bulletin*. He proceeds to answer his own question:

"Doubtless because this minority is largely concentrated in a few places, where it is a local majority, and these few places are the most provincial in America. They do not even know that they are different from the rest of the country, nor realize that there is a rest of the country to differ from. Also, they are the source whence come all the cartoons, all the jokes and all the vaudeville performers. So they spread the atmosphere of Broadway and Market street through all the stock joke channels. These jokes are meaningless in most of the country, but they go."

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Sacrificial Life is Born, Not of Caprice, but of Abiding Principle

The lack of principle makes any life a thing of tags and ends, of shreds and patches; it is consistent principle which makes life a vesture without seam. That is true of the entire circle of human relationships. No sovereign principle, no steady stream of service. And so it is in the more inward realms of offering and service in the kingdom of our Lord. If there be no abiding principle life will be characterized by moral spasms, by feverish eruption, by arbitrariness and caprice; there will be no uniform glow, no consistent sacrifice. The abiding principle may be devotion to a sentiment, or devotion to an ideal, or devotion to a moral crusade, or devotion to a great and commanding personality. Everybody knows, for it is the sublime commonplace of Christian teaching, that in the realm of the Kingdom the abiding principle is love and devotion to the Lord Jesus Christ. It is in loyalty to Him, in affection for Him, that we find the source of Christian liberality and sacrifice. "We love, because He first loved us." This is the assured and certain order. It is devotion to the Christ that opens out the central depths and channels of the life, and springs of vitality are loosed in strong and ceaseless service.

—Rev. J. H. Jowett.

O God, the giver of all good, bountiful and free in all Thy benefactions, we thank Thee for the sunshine and the rain, for springtime and for autumn, for day and night. We thank Thee for the earth, which is Thy storehouse, for intellect, for moral natures. We thank Thee for grace, and for eternal life. Grant that our lives may show forth Thy praise! In Christ's name. Amen.—*Record of Christian Work.*

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REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

July 21—Loyal Temperance Legion Day (Birthday of Anna A. Gordon).

A Dress Form Demonstration

(Continued from Page Five)

After the others have left, the party of foreign women who have come the longest distance, stop for more friendly conversation, and are served tea and cake.

"My husband will get papers, his second papers, as soon as he can, but there is no teacher near us. What can we do?"

"I will get you books from the travelling library," volunteers the supervisor, "and write a letter of introduction to the chairman of the Y. M. C. A. Naturalization Committee. He will be glad to help and advise your husband."

"How does your husband like our dry law?" is asked.

"Sure we like. So much more money for me," says one.

"Oh, yes, dry law all right. My husband used to take some beer, not now. I wish dry law twenty year ago."

"Yes, dry law good. I no want my boy to drink."

Darkness is falling, and goodbyes are spoken. The supervisor leaves and the hostess lights the rooms and stirs the fires, for she must get her dinner and have all in readiness at seven o'clock, for the evening class.

Tribute to Our Americanization Workers

Adrianna Hungerford, President Colorado W. C. T. U.

The following article appeared in the paper published by the pupils of Cheltenham School, Denver, Colorado, and was written by two girls whose mothers are being taught by volunteer W. C. T. U. teachers:

"The purpose of Americanization is to make good American citizens of the foreign-born by teaching the English language, American customs and American ideals; by giving them a broader and easier view of life. This idea is not only helpful to these foreigners, but also to the American nation as a whole, because in their gratitude to the United States they will become law-abiding and loyal citizens. Many of these foreigners cannot attend night school because of pressing home duties; therefore, there are volunteers who are willing to go into their homes, teaching them the necessary things they are lacking. There is a department in every foreign district in Denver under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. Cheltenham is a fine example of this, with Mrs. Maguire as a volunteer. Italians, Mexicans, Jews, etc., all show their gratitude by becoming industrious and law-respecting citizens. To our intimate knowledge we are positive that the organization will never have cause to regret its generosity.

"Eva Rosen,
"Anna Snyder."

An Americanization Venture

Barbara H. Wylie, State Corresponding Secretary, North Dakota

When Miss Amy Spalding of the Americanization Department was coming to North Dakota, we wondered where she could do the most good. Last year she had attended all the district conventions, presenting the theory of the work in a very impressive way.

Selecting two counties where the foreign problem is large, and gaining the ready consent of the county superintendents of schools, Mrs. Christine Scott Haibeck and Miss Harriett E. Perry, to take Miss Spalding with them in their automobiles, a week was spent in each county. Thirteen districts were visited and the school directors interviewed, many of these themselves foreigners. Night schools were advocated and the idea was heartily welcomed, some of the directors offering to attend.

Miss Minnie Neilson, state superintendent of public instruction, had an interview with Miss Spalding and is very enthusiastic over this kind of work. She agrees with us that the only way to reach all our foreigners is through the public schools and she suggests that we co-operate with the department of Education in keeping a woman at work in the foreign territory all the year. Already we are planning as to how this may be done.

Miss Spalding drove several hundred miles, spoke at a meeting of school directors for Kidder county and also at commencement exercises at Tuttle. On each Sunday she gave helpful addresses. Her work was most satisfactory and we are thankful to Mother National for this valuable loan.

State Conventions

Minnesota, St. Paul, August 29-Sept. 1.
North Dakota, Fargo, Sept. 21-25.
Wisconsin, Rice Lake, September 28-October 1.
Pennsylvania, September 29-October 3.
New York, Gloversville, October 5-9.
Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.
South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.

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Membership Leaflets. Attractive! Informing!! Winning!!!

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The Association Against the Prohibitio Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page

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Why You Should Join the Half-Millio Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, p 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

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Be a Million-aire.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, cents.

Declaration of Principles.

Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.

Recruiting for Membership.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cent

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Membership Appeal card, with vignet and autograph signature of Anna Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 1 45 cents.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHIN HOUSE

Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Ohio's Y. P. B. Convention Has as Speakers, Presidents of the World, the National, the State, the County and Local W. C. T. U's

Hessie W. Leybourn

The tenth annual convention of the Ohio Young People's Branch, held in Toledo, Ohio, June 26-29, had the distinction of having for its guests the president of the World's and National organizations, as well as those of the state, the county and several local unions. It was full of pep and interest from beginning to end.

The meetings were presided over by the efficient president, Raymond N. Howard. A banquet and birthday party in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Branch, was held the first evening. Miss Grace Lehentaler and Miss Ruth Hadley gave reminiscences and D. Hayden Parry read a very interesting letter from Miss Ruth Jarman, who was unable to be present. Three-minute speeches were made by a number of young people, and one of the pleasant features was the cutting of the "birthday cake" by Mrs. Fannie Drummond, national Y. P. B. field secretary and general secretary of the Ohio Y. P. B.

Among the honored guests present were: Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U. and acting president of the World's W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national general Y. P. B. secretary; Miss Rebecca N. Rhoads, national superintendent Social Welfare; Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president Ohio W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Frances E. Fuller, treasurer Ohio W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Vincent, wife of the pastor of the convention church.

Bernard F. Brough, mayor of Toledo, and Miss Rhoads were among the speakers on Tuesday.

At the close of the business session the young people went in busses to Walbridge Park, on the Maumee River, where they visited the "zoo." Later a picnic supper was served by the W. C. T. U. committee.

The evening session was held at the church, and inspiring addresses were given by Miss Anna A Gordon and Mrs. Maude B. Perkins.

"Prohibition is going all around the world," Miss Gordon declared, "and it will be judged largely by its effects in the United States. We must prevent the election of wet Congressmen and wet members of the state legislatures. Those who are trying to get back wines and beer are controlled by appetite and avarice. We must defeat them in their unpatriotic efforts." Miss Gordon urged the young people to go in large numbers to meetings of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, to occupy front seats, and to be prepared with facts to refute the misstatements that are made.

Mrs. Perkins pleaded with the young people to work harder than ever to keep prohibition and to help spread it throughout the world, characterizing it as the legacy of this generation. "Work for the election of officials who will stand for enforcement of law," she advised. "The world looks to the young people as never before for the final solution of the alcohol problem."

Mrs. Richard, Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Viola D. Romans, vice-president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., were the speakers on Wednesday evening. Each had a message of cheer and encouragement for the enterprising young men and women of the Ohio Y. P. B., and emphasized what other speakers had said regarding law enforcement and the election of dry candidates this fall.

Delegates were present from Indiana and Michigan, as well as from Ohio, and several came from the new Y. P. B. organized in Toledo the day before the convention opened.

A high tribute was paid to the Y. P. B. by Rev. McLeod Smith, secretary of the Toledo Council of Churches, who told the young people they represent 100 per cent Americans.

Mrs. Fuller gave a recipe for a colorful life: "Keep in the *pink* of condition, lead a pure life; do things up *brown*; treat people *white*; be well *read*; go out under God's *blue*, and on His *green*."

Mrs. Lulu Gleason, president of Lucas county W. C. T. U., received the prize for organizing more Y. P. B.'s than any other county president in the state.

The catalogs and samples of literature sent from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, editor and promoter of literature, were much appreciated, as were the greetings which accompanied them. The catalogs were eagerly accepted by the young people, and we trust "Mother National" will receive some nice large orders in the near future. Greetings and best wishes of the convention, together with a message of thanks and appreciation, were sent to National Headquarters.

The convention closed with a diamond medal contest, in which Walter McKinley, of Toledo, was the winner. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. Romans. Diplomas were given graduates in the study course.

Miss Marguerite Brown, recording secretary of the Ohio Y. P. B., showed marked ability for taking notes, and her reports were a fine feature of the convention. The excellent reports of work done during the year, given by superintendents and officers, shows their capability for *doing things*.

Our Rally Cry

5,000 New Members, 500 New Branches, and 500,000 Signatures to the Polyglot Petition.

Why Not Try This?

Margaret B. Platt

Everybody loves a good time. Why not make the social hour a good time with a threefold purpose, viz, to help someone else have a good time, to give some one else an arrest of thought along best lines, and to have a good time ourselves?

Why not announce that at the next Y. P. B. meeting the social hour will be devoted to preparing American Maid Scrap Books for distribution in hospitals (especially hospitals for disabled soldiers and sailors), in Veterans' homes, Children's Homes, to the Home Centers or "Tarry-a-Whiles" for soldiers and sailors, and to shut-ins everywhere. These scrap-books are 5x6 inches in size and contain 14 pages; pasteboard cover prettily decorated with the U. S. colors and picture of an "American Maid." Prevailing color, battleship gray. They are to be filled with appropriate kodak views, prose, verse, wit and wisdom.

Let each one come equipped with a good assortment of selections, a paste-bottle and brush and a firm resolve to make each book prepared something to be remembered by those who read it and a credit to the Y. P. B. whose gift it is. A suitable inscription could be written and pasted on the front inside cover and a suitable leaflet or two, setting forth the principles and purpose of the Y. P. B., placed loose in each book. A pledge card or slip might be included. More than one social hour could be well employed in making these pleasure givers. As each will be different from all others, they can be passed from one to another in hospitals or camps and their sphere of influence thus widened.

These American Maid Scrap Books can be obtained, at 15 cents each, or $1.50 per dozen, of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

Y. P. B. News Notes

The Italian Y. P. B. of the North End, Boston, Mass., has organized a flying squadron to aid in arousing public sentiment for prohibition.

The Jubilee Y. P. B. of Baltimore, Maryland, is privileged to have Mrs. D. T. Bourdeau, the revered and loved mother of the National W. C. T. U., superintendent of Health, one of its members. It celebrated Mothers' Day in helping "Mother" Bourdeau fittingly to observe her birthday.

Greetings to the "birthday lady" in the form of an original poem were read by a member of the Branch, and a year's subscription to *The National Geographic Magazine* presented to her. The Flower Mission superintendent gave her a beautiful bouquet of blossoms.

"Socicians" Assemble to Study Social Service

(Continued from Page Six)

"Thus, as we meet our tasks and difficulties, our spirits crave a source of reinspiration and refreshment. That source is God, the vision of God, the remembrance of God."

HARMONIZATION POLICY IN SOLVING RACE PROBLEMS

The closing session of the conference was addressed by Prof. Julius Drachsler, assistant professor of sociology and economics in Smith College, on the subject of Racial Diversities and Social Problems. The race problem, Prof. Drachsler said, demands instant attention and will not permit drifting in the face of the growing difficulties at home and abroad. He discouraged philosophies of race domination and race antagonism as deterrents, rather than aids, in reaching a solution of the problem.

ENDORSE PROHIBITION ACT

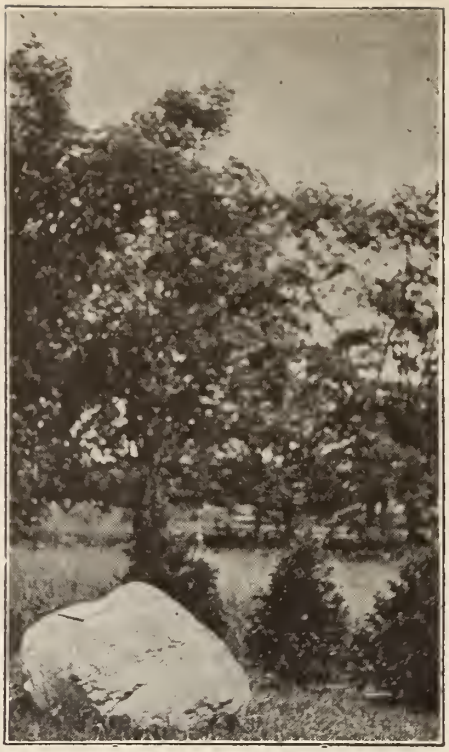
A resolution favoring the Eighteenth Amendment was unanimously adopted by the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work (one of the allied groups) at its meeting in Sayles Hall, June 22.

THE NEWLY-ELECTED OFFICERS

The newly-elected officers of the conference are: President, Homer Folks; first vice-president, Allen T. Burns; second vice-president, Julia C. Lathrop; third vice-president, William Healey.

Mrs. Middleton Makes Tour of Summer Schools

Mrs. Elizabeth O. Middleton, national director of Scientific Temperance Instruction, has been making a tour of summer schools, and has received a most cordial reception. She spent two days at the Normal School at Bloomington, Illinois, speaking on two successive occasions to 2400 teachers at chapel, and holding conferences. At the DeKalb (Ill.) Normal School she appeared before a company of 700 or 800 teachers. At both places she found great interest in scientific temperance, and eagerness to learn of new methods of instruction. Literature on the subject was distributed. Mrs. Middleton is on her way to North Dakota where she is to give a series of talks in the schools, and from there she goes, on invitation, to the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, Canada.



Trees Planted at Llewsac Lodge in Memory of Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens

Lella M. Sewall, National Superintendent Flower Mission and Relief Work

It was a glorious day at Bedford, Massachusetts, one of those warm, sunshiny days that frequently come in the New England springtime. The fresh green grass, the blue sky, the warm, clear atmosphere, all combined to make a beautiful background for the interesting exercises to be held in the open air at Llewsac Lodge. A group of white ribboners, with others, gathered there for a sublime purpose—that of planting two trees in memory of our much loved leaders in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—our two great presidents, Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens. The program was simple, given in God's free air—singing, a prayer and a few brief addresses.

The inscription on the plate, placed on a boulder between the two trees, reads: "These two trees were planted by the National W. C. T. U. Department of Flower Mission and Relief Work, May 2, 1922, in memory of Frances E. Willard and Lillian M. N. Stevens, Presidents of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union from 1879 to 1898 and 1898 to 1914, respectively."

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. LAURA A. WINSTON, of Greensboro, North Carolina. As a teacher missionary to Mexico, vice-president World's Sunday School convention held in Jerusalem in 1906, a gifted and versatile writer, editor and W. C. T. U. worker, Mrs. Winston was a woman respected, admired and loved throughout the state. She was the first secretary of the state organization, and represented North Carolina at the World's W. C. T. U. convention in Edinburgh in 1900. Having given herself in early life wholeheartedly to unselfish service for others, her influence was wide-spread, and the seventy-two years of her life were radiant with deeds well done.

A large attendance marked the forty-second annual convention of the Orleans county (Vermont) W. C. T. U., held recently in the Congregational Church at Derby Line. A splendid atmosphere of cordiality and enthusiasm characterized the occasion; each number on the program was inspiring and educational.

The meeting was addressed by several prominent workers, and the musical selections were of a high order and excellently rendered.

The chairman was Mrs. M. L. Pearson county president, and also ex-state president; Mrs. Elsie Pease Barney, the present state president, occupied a seat of honor.

Mrs. Barney spoke of the campaign now on to win a million members the urgent need of redoubled effort to offset the wet propaganda, and the activities of the societies especially organized against the Eighteenth Amendment. We must educate ourselves to detect in our public press wet statements and be able to refute these intelligently.

There are eight unions in Orleans county, with a membership of 263. From all points the convention was a success and very worth while.

ENLIST CHILDREN IN SUMMER CAMPAIGNS AS NATIONAL PROHIBITION GUARDS

Here Are Supplies and Helps for All

(All leaflets 2 cents, except as otherwise noted.)

National Prohibition Guards Enrollment Sheet. Price, per copy, 3 cents; per dozen, 15 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

L. T. L. Organizer's Outfit. Price, 50 cents.

L. T. L. Year Book. Price, per copy, 2 cents.

New Marching Songs, No. 1. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, per copy, 10 cents; per 50, $4.50.

Jubilee Songs, Ninth Edition. Compiled by Anna A. Gordon. Price, per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, 75 cents; per 100, $5.00.

PLEDGE CARDS:

L. T. L. Pledge, in colors; folder. Price, per 100, 85 cents.

L. T. L. Wall Pledge. 28x19 inches. (Space for 240 names.) Price, 50 cents.

LEAFLETS FOR DISTRIBUTION BY NATIONAL PROHIBITION GUARDS:

Primary Lesson on Beer.
Law Enforcement Decalog.
Lincoln's Appeal for Law.
Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

LEAFLETS FOR L. T. L. WORKERS:

Suggested Business Program.
Duties of President.
Duties of Corresponding Secretary.
Duties of Recording Secretary.
Price, per 50, 10 cents; per 100, 15 cents.

LEAFLETS FOR STUDY AND DISTRIBUTION:

The L. T. L. a Training School for Citizenship.
Five Little Glimpses of Frances E. Willard.
The L. T. L. Our Greatest Asset.

RESPONSIVE READINGS AND EXERCISES:

The House That Johnny Lives In. (No I.)
The House That Johnny Lives In. (No II.)
A Little Girl Who Became Famous.
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 4 cents.
Five Little Glimpses of Anna A. Gordon.
A King's Son.
Some Do's for State L. T. L. Secretaries.
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L. T. L. Order of Service and Program Card.
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

Eventually, Why Not Now?

When you saw this advertisement, you said, "Oh, I had forgotten to write for those stickers advertising the Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Philadelphia." Though you are such a busy woman, don't let another day go by without doing so. If "eventually, why not now"? So sit right down and write that check for three dollars if you want a thousand or, if you would like to have a hundred first, make it fifty cents, and mail to

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Leaflets For Immediate Use

Every Member Should Have a Copy of Each

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Federal Legislation Program 1921-1922.

Questionnaire on Federal Prohibition Code.

Price, per copy, 3 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.00.

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Twenty Years of Prohibition Legislation by the U. S. Congress.

Price, per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

A Vision of American Sovereignty.

Prohibition Progress as Portrayed by Some Decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

Official Washington—Powers and Duties of the President.

Official Washington—The Prohibition Unit of the Treasury Department.

What Can We Do to Bring Enforcement of the Prohibition Law?

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Politics and Public Charity.
Politics and Public Health.
The Citizen's Relation to the Community.
Obligations of Victory.
China Awakened.
Does the Bible in Our Public Schools Conflict with the United States Constitution?
Drug Drinks.
Safe Remedies in Illness.
Some Nostrums—What's in Them?
Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

Americanization From the Foreigner's Viewpoint

Under the heading, "From Alien to Citizen," an editorial in *Koti* (Duluth, Minnesota), gives some very suggestive ideas on the duties of Americans toward the foreign-born in their midst:

"Constructive participation in the life of America is of the utmost importance. In the advancement from alien to citizen each individual should be made to feel that he can enter effectively into America's well-being and upbuilding," says the editor. "Ditch digging and road building are as necessary as law making or draft writing.

"Thoughtful Americans would try more earnestly to live up to their ideals of good citizenship and would come in closer contact with the foreigner, were they to realize that the alert would-be American is imitating them: that he is as clay in their hands to mould into their image, and to bear the marks of their characteristics.

"The strained relations between the foreigner and the native born, due to the foreigner having been neglected and isolated, and left strictly alone to work out his own salvation, must be lessened for the good of all concerned. This cannot be brought about by the elimination of the foreign press, or a suppression of the languages, or by the enactment of compulsory citizenship laws, for these measures would be autocratic. Preconceived prejudices must be laid aside and the foreigner treated like a human being. Too often he is exploited by unscrupulous grafters, and it hurts to be classed as greenhorns, dagoes, sheenies, and hunks."

Steuben Society Against Race Hatred

The John von Kalb Unit of the Steuben Society of Paterson, N. J., at a recent meeting, adopted resolutions aimed against race hatred and demanding that insulting sobriquets in the press, in speeches, and in the theatre be avoided. The resolution read as follows:

"Whereas the United States is at peace with all nations, and

"Whereas it should be the duty, desire and aim of all loyal citizens to strive for real equality among all citizens regardless of descent, color or religion, be it

"Resolved that we, the members of the John von Kalb Unit of the Steuben Society, assembled in regular session, do protest against the use of any expression which is intended or has the purpose to ridicule or belittle anyone because of his birth, descent, color or religion, in public speeches, or in the press, in the moving pictures or on the stage. In this connection we protest against the use of such terms of abuse as 'Chink', 'Chippey', 'Coon', 'Dago', 'Dutchman', 'Frogeater', 'Guinea', 'Greaser', 'Harp', 'Heinie', 'Kike', 'Limey', 'Mik', 'Nigger', 'Sparrow', 'Sheeney', 'Wop', and similar expressions which tend to arouse dissatisfaction and ill will towards the United States in the individuals and classes who are thereby made ridiculous." *New York Staats Zeitung* (German) New York City.

What an Immigrant Needs Most

The Jugoslav paper, *Hrvatski Glasnik* of Chicago, gives to its immigrant readers a catechism of the four main requisites for the immigrant. We quote the first question and answer:

"Which is the *first* main requisite for the immigrant?

"Health.

"Without health your life is ruined. Better for you never to have been born than to find yourself in a far off foreign country without health. Therefore, your first requisite is to preserve your health. Keep away from poisonous drinks—so you may not get into distress. What you save on drinks, spend—even half of that will be enough—on cleanliness. Cleanliness of your dwelling, body, bed. Cleanliness preserves your health, your greatest requisite. Every cent spent for the preservation of health is worth to you—a dollar, one hundred dollars! Of what avail is your country to you, politics, party, religion, systems—if you have no health?"

The other three requisites of the immigrant named are: A fraternal society, education, and thrift. The editor concludes:

"When you have taken care of satisfying these four requisites then you can say: I am a man, I am a citizen. Only then you can make yourself a *good* citizen. Only then can you become a worthy part of the nation with which you have linked your fate, a worthy and conscious member of your party. But if you do not care to build up your life upon these foundations, you are of no value to yourself or the nation."

For Your Conventions

Rallies, Public Meetings, Local Union Meetings Etc.

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Thirty-two pages full of singable, thrilling, patriotic prohibition music. "Work for Enforcement Where You Are", "Win a Million Members", "White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner", new "Crusade Glory Song", etc. Ninth edition (revised). Price, per 100, $5.00; per 50, $3.00; per dozen, 75 cents. Order now—"time is fleeting". Please enclose remittance with order.

FOR THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION

New Marching Songs, No. 1. Price, per 50 copies, $4.50. Per copy, 10 cents.

Music for All Occasions

Educational and Inspiring

New Campaign Song—"It Is There to Stay" (The Eighteenth Amendment). Price, per copy, 15 cents; should be used at summer meetings and rallies.

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Over the Whole Wide World.
A Knot of White Ribbon. (Solo.)
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Victory. (Soprano Solo.)

Price, per copy, 15 cents; two copies to one address, 25 cents.

PATRIOTIC:

The Land Where Old Glory Waves.
Hats Off to the Flag.
The U. S. A. for Me.

Price, each, 25 cents; two copies to one address, 40 cents.

OTHER SHEET MUSIC:

We Did It, of Course We Did. (A Victory Song.)

Price, per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

Home's Love Light. (Solo.)

Price, per copy, 30 cents; two copies 50 cents.

Just a Little Bow of Ribbon White. (Quartet.)

Price, per copy, 12 cents.

John Barleycorn, Goodbye.

Price, per copy, 13 cents.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

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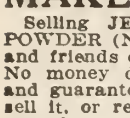

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There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

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Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

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W. EDWARDS & SON, London, England — E. FOUGERA & CO., 90-92 Beekman St. N. Y.

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepdaughter come for a visit, and she learns that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again. Bertram Harford, who has been transferred to Seraneb, wounded, is taken to Dr. Scott's hospital. While convalescing he talks to the doctor, and finds they have much in common. A summons from Angela interrupts them. The doctor finds Angela ill and depressed, and at her request asks Fortescue to help his wife to resist her craving for liquor. Instead, he dismisses the doctor, and sends Angela to Mussoorie, to Mrs. Carlyle, where she is easily led to take, first an alcoholized "medicine," and then the liquors offered by friends. Returning to Seraneb, she continues to drink, and wanders to Harford's bungalow one evening, after being turned out of the club, thus becoming a subject for gossip which her husband hears. He upbraids her, and she pours out her soul to Dr. Scott, who takes her to her hospital for treatment. Meanwhile, the friendship between Harford and Kathleen grows stronger. She accepts an invitation for a motor-car ride with him and while resting in the garden of a Mohammedan tomb, he tells her of his love.)

CHAPTER XXIV.

She could not answer. Then he knelt down by her side, and taking her hands, said, "Don't speak until I tell you something you ought to know; if when you have heard, you will take me, I am yours utterly and forever!"

She left her hands in his, and whispered, "Need you say it now?"

"Yes, I must; it is about my parentage; you must not be in the dark." His voice faltered. "It may decide you against me."

She smiled. "It cannot be very terrible; I have faith in you."

"Don't talk like that, dear heart, or I cannot tell you the story." He drew a long breath. "It is so hard! I am the son of inebriate parents!"

She started and released her hands.

"Don't shrink from me!" he cried.

"No! no! I did not shrink; go on;" she sat trembling.

"My father and my mother both died before middle age from intemperance. I vowed at my mother's death-bed that I would never touch alcohol, and never marry any one but an abstainer; and since I have known you, your goodness and purity have made me realize that a man with a taint in his blood is not fit for you. I love you with my whole heart, soul and strength; you fulfil all my desires—but—I ought not to have spoken—oh God, it is too much—to expect you to marry a man with my inheritance!"

"Mr. Harford, I had not the least idea of this, but wait—I love you!"

He clasped her in his arms; her look, her touch, the exquisite nearness, overcame him.

"And you will marry me?"

"Ah! that does not follow! You must let me think it over. No, don't look at me like that!"

He had let her go, and raised himself with a deep sob, almost like a grieving child.

She could not grasp yet any line of action. Her medical knowledge rose up to warn her against an alliance with one who inherited the drink curse. The stern code of heredity clamored to her of the nemesis of broken laws, while her woman's heart longed for the satisfaction of her love. In vain she tried to think steadily. Her love cried "Take him;" her reason, "Wait!"

"I honor you for trusting me with your secret," she said, holding out her hand. "You might have easily hidden it from me. You are so stalwart and healthy, no one could have even guessed."

He clasped her outstretched hand, and a bright light broke over his face.

"But," she said, interrupting his exclamation, "you must give me time to think it over. You do not fear any outbreak in yourself of this heredity?"

She hated herself the next moment for the inflection of voice which made her words seem a question. With swift intuition, he divined the subtle doubt in her speech. He felt, however, that it was not unreasonable. He met her look fully and frankly, but gravely.

"I have little cause for fear on that score, but I would not hand on to others an inheritance like mine!"

"I am sure you have," she replied warmly, "but it is not certain that you would."

He started up with gladness in his eyes. With the encouraging words, the spectre of his apprehension faded somewhat. "Will you, with your medical knowledge, make fresh inquiries as to the latest verdict of science? Kathleen, my love! my love! there may be hope!"

She put out her hand protestingly. "No! no! please not yet. I must have time—you will respect my wishes."

"Forgive me," he said, submissively.

"I have nothing to forgive. Let us go now."

They rose and went. In silence they dashed through the stillness of the Indian afterglow. Neither ever forgot the motor-ride! The sky seemed to be a conflagration at the edge of the world, and purple and gold and crimson flames above. What a fantastic ride it seemed! No other mode of travel gives one the sense of the unreality of objects! Avenues of trees opened out and were gone again! Single trees, like ghosts in the twilight raced past; no sound but the whirl of the machine in which they were darting through the night, broke the stillness. They had a sense of parting with everything, and being alone together in shifting space! Their hearts beat in unison, their eyes rested on each other. Each was to the other the sole thought of each mind!

Too soon it was over. As the car drew up at the door of the hospital, Harford drew out his watch and showed it to Kathleen. "I have kept my promise, two hours only! but what an infinity of bliss and pain!" He leaned towards her.

DO NOT FORGET TO USE OUR NEW PATRIOTIC PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN STICKERS

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"Don't keep me long in doubt. I cannot bear it!"

A deep look of love and trust from Kathleen's eyes sent him away happy, in spite of the cloud of uncertainty which enveloped him.

Angela was Kathleen's first thought. She devoted herself for the next hour to describing the ride, and to looking after her comforts for the night, all the while with beating heart, longing to be alone.

At last, the dinner over, and Angela and the rest of her patients settled for the night, she sat down to think.

Yes, she loved him; never before had she seen a face or touched a hand so dear as his; her heart revelled in his declaration of love; a wild joy filled her at the memory of the look in his eyes. But dare she risk marriage with him? Dare she, enlightened as she was by years of medical study, help to hand on to another human being a stained heredity? Her mind was in a turmoil. She pictured despairingly the black future without him. But father and mother both drunkards!

"What is my duty? Oh, God, help me to decide!" She fell on her knees. The answer came—*Duty*. Yes, *duty*, not her own satisfaction. Now to find out what her duty was!

She spent half the night in study of her medical books on the subject. Her face darkened, and her heart sank as she read, "Not one of the transmitted wrongs, physical or mental, is more certainly passed on to those yet unborn, than the wrongs which are inflicted by alcohol." This was the verdict of a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Great Britain.

She went to bed, sad and discouraged. A few hours' sleep and she was up again. A bright thought darted into her mind as she awoke, "He is *not an inebriate*, he has never touched alcohol; he is a life-long abstainer, his brain and nervous system have not been deteriorated!"

Hope, the befriending, stepped in to work for the happiness of these lovers! "I will write to Professor Crothers of Hartford, Connecticut; he has published a book on 'Marriage and Inebriety.' I will lay my case before him and abide by his advice." And that day the letter was mailed.

About noon the next day Kathleen heard, to her surprise, Harold's voice from her veranda asking if she were able to see him.

The hot blood mounted to her face, quickened with the surprise—the joy of seeing him. He came into the half-darkened room with eager haste.

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"Dr. Scott—'Kathleen,' may I say?"

She smiled and nodded and held out her hand.

He clasped and kissed it; looking into her eyes, he saw that which made him laugh with delight, and draw her close.

"This will never do!" said Kathleen, extricating herself from his close embrace. "Remember our problem. You must really wait until that is solved."

"Have you any light on it?"

"A ray came to me this morning."

"A ray of hope?"

"Yes."

"Ah! my dearest! don't deceive or mislead me; it would be the death of me!"

"Can you wait two months?"

"Two months! what an eternity!"

"Yes, I am writing to consult Dr. Crothers, a great authority on inebriety in America. I can get no answer for at least eight weeks."

A big sigh broke from Harford; then suddenly his face grew grave, and he drew a letter out of his pocket. "Look here! I really came to tell you some serious tidings, but forgot it, for the moment, in the joy of your sweet presence. I had this from Colonel Green. He was summoned two days ago, by special messenger, to go out to Fortescue in camp at Mogalia. He has been exceedingly ill. Colonel Green writes that it is a serious case, complications have arisen. He proposes to take Fortescue to the Ramsay hospital at Naini Tal, and thinks Mrs. Fortescue and the child should go at once to be with him."

"This is indeed grave news! Poor Angela! Do you think she should go? It is a great risk, though she is much better."

"I think *she* must decide for herself. Green asks me to conduct her to Bareilly, and there meet him and the sick man!"

Angela heard the news of her husband's illness with much distress. They did not tell her there was danger, for Kathleen judged it wiser to keep that from her.

"Oh, poor Frank!" Her heart turned to her husband in his trouble. "I must go and nurse him!"

And so it was decided. At the evening train, Harford with his charge, which included Angela, the baby, and Ayah and Divan Singh, who had come to ask if he might be allowed to go with the Mem Sahiba, were seen off by Kathleen. He left them at Bareilly, after the train which brought the invalid and Colonel Green arrived.

He carried word to Kathleen, the next evening, that the sick man was in a very weak state, and that Col. Green had shaken his head and mumbled something about "strong drink and liver," but in the hurry he had been unable to get at any clear conception of the malady.

"I feel intensely anxious about Angela. She has been with me a month, and there is a great improvement in her condition, but any outbreak or sudden shock would prove very serious," said Kathleen.

"Divan Singh will look after her. I gave him a packet of addressed postcards and he has promised to send word to you if anything goes wrong."

"How thoughtful of you!"

"And don't overwork yourself, my dearest, this hot weather! How I wish I had the right to take you to the hills. Ah! God grant I may have that joy before very long!"

"It would be happiness to be in your care." Kathleen dismissed him with these words. She had little leisure; hot though it was, patients could not wait even for their Miss Doctor Sahiba to entertain her lover.

(To be Continued)

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The International Sunday School Convention in Perspective

(Continued from Page Four)

training for Christian citizenship be a part of all curricula provided for daily Bible schools. The latter is the opening of a new door of opportunity to the Sunday School department which we must enter, and thus keep temperance teaching within the realm of all religious educational work promoted by the International Sunday School Council of Religious Education.

In the platform adopted is the following paragraph: "As the end of lessons is better life, and the moral life of our oncoming generation is beset with perils, old and new, we count it an educational necessity that provision heretofore made for temperance instruction in our Sunday schools, be continued, and that in our graded courses for Sunday and weekday instruction equally effective emphasis be maintained, with such training as may awaken our childhood and youth to the dangers of the cigaret habit and the beauty of a clean and ordered life."

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From An Honorary Member

I wish to thank you for the great work that you and your organizations and publications are doing. I count it no small privilege that I can be one of the honorary members of the Fort Worth W. C. T. U. As such I am receiving regularly THE UNION SIGNAL. I find it both interesting and profitable reading. But best of all I am placing it on our reading room table where the young people of the church will have access to it.

Miss Fanny Armstrong is a very dear personal friend of mine and I see her quite often. She is ever thinking of the advancement of the cause of temperance and the W. C. T. U. If your movement had done nothing else than to give to the world a few choice spirits like "Aunt Fannie" it would be well worth the effort that you put into it.

Again thanking you, and wishing you God's blessing in your great work for humanity, I am

Yours very truly,
H. B. BROUSE,
Assistant Pastor.

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Quiz: Our Common Welfare

1. According to Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, what sort of cooperation is being given in enforcing the prohibition law?
2. Give a word picture of the W. C. T. U. booth at the International Sunday School Convention in Kansas City, Missouri.
3. What place is prohibition to have in the program of the Sunday school for the coming year?
4. Discuss the immigrant as a community asset.
5. Name some titles bestowed upon social workers at their annual meeting, and show their appropriateness.
6. Why should child labor be a blight more deplorable than war?
7. "The question of public health is basically international." Can you prove the truth of this statement?
8. In a four-minute talk give reasons for the belief that prohibition is a success in Oklahoma, its governor to the contrary notwithstanding.
9. What are some of the methods being used to cleanse the motion picture industry?
10. Quote a recipe for leading a "colorful" life.

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Specialists on Relation of Insanity to Alcohol

Dr. W. A. Evans, writing in *The Chicago Tribune*, tells us:

"The great authority on insanity, Bleuler, says alcoholism is on the increase in Switzerland since the government relaxed the wartime restrictions and began allowing the brewing of a stronger beer.

"He asserts that specialists in insanity should take the lead in the fight against alcohol, declaring that those who favor the use of alcoholic beverages in moderation must be prepared for a return of all the misery which goes with alcoholism.

"Dr. Peter Bassoe, in commenting on Bleuler's article in the *Practical Medicine Series*, says:

" 'It is only fair to state that, contrary to what one might expect, the psychiatrists of the German speaking countries, led by Forel of Switzerland and Kraepelin of Germany, have been the most active supporters of the campaign against alcoholism.'

"Kraepelin, Forel and Bleuler are great names among the German speaking people. If their advice is listened to, there should be lower death rates from some of the diseases which are commonly called degenerative."

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11. Dukes County, Mass.
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13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
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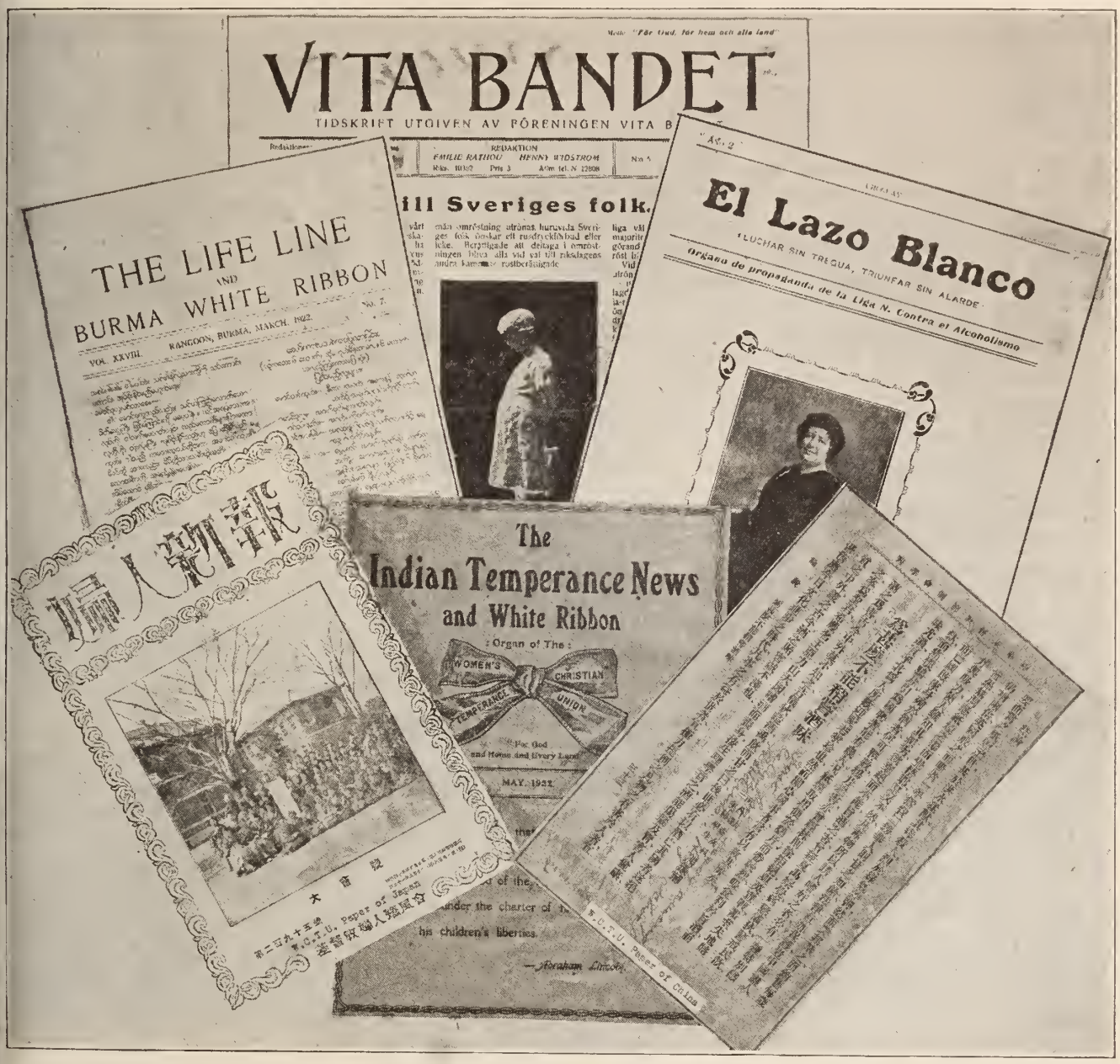

WINDING THE RIBBON AROUND THE NATIONS BY MEANS OF THE PRINTED WORD

Facsimiles of pages from six of the many national official organs of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union: Burma; Sweden; Uruguay, South America; Japan; India; China.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

HEARING ON QUESTION OF SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON AMERICAN SHIPS ON HIGH SEAS—BRIEFS FILED BY NATIONAL W. C. T. U. AND ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE—NATIONAL PRESIDENT A VISITOR AT LEGISLATIVE HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

The prohibition happening of the week in Washington was a hearing before the Attorney-General at the Department of Justice on the question of the sale of intoxicating liquors on American ships on the high seas and the possession of liquor on foreign ships within the three-mile limit. The hearing was held and concluded on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General and in charge of prohibition cases, sat with Attorney-General Daugherty at the hearing, as did an assistant, Colonel Guy D. Goff.

The hearing was conducted in a dignified manner, with attorneys presenting conflicting views, as they would in a court room. The public was not admitted, but representatives of several organizations that had briefs prepared by legal advisers, and who had several days previously given notice, were permitted to be present and file such briefs. On behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, our national president, Miss Gordon, filed a brief signed by Catharine Waugh McCulloch, legal counsel for the national organization.

Mr. Ira Campbell, counsel for the American Steamship Owners' Association, opened the legal battle. Mr. Campbell contended that the Eighteenth Amendment was not self-executing, and the only enforceable legislation was provided by the Volstead Act, which failed to define the boundaries wherein it should apply, and as a consequence definition of the "territorial jurisdiction of the United States," as provided in the Eighteenth Amendment, must be obtained from other legal sources. The Revised Statutes, he argued, defined "the limits within which acts of Congress are operative" as organized territories. The high seas, he said, could not be construed under this statute as "organized territories of the United States."

Wayne B. Wheeler, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, followed Mr. Campbell and most ably argued that:

THE TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR FOR BEVERAGE PURPOSES ABOARD VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE HIGH SEAS IS UNLAWFUL UNDER THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE ACT OF CONGRESS KNOWN AS THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT ENACTED FOR ITS ENFORCEMENT.

THE POSSESSION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR FOR BEVERAGE PURPOSES IS PROHIBITED ON ALL VESSELS WITHIN THE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

The right of a nation to exercise jurisdiction over vessels flying its flag on the high seas is well recognized in international law.

Mr. Wheeler urged that offenses under the Eighteenth Amendment are different from other offenses defined by Federal statutes because the offenses on the ships on the seas are created and defined by the Constitution itself.

He distinguished the cases referred to by the shipping interests on the theory that the Constitution did not define these offenses but simply authorized Congress to do so, and it was a question of the wording of the statute in each of these cases.

Congress did not grant to vessels of the United States Shipping Board any immunity from the penal laws of the United States.

That Congress intended to prohibit the sale of liquor on such vessels is conclusively shown by the fact that it has consistently refused to enact legislation authorizing it, though insistently besought to do so.

Mr. Wheeler also contended that the possession of beverage intoxicants on foreign ships as well as American ships within the three-mile limit is prohibited. The "transportation and possession of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes" is specifically prohibited by the National Prohibition Act. There is no exception in the law. The Supreme Court has recently held that: "The Eighteenth Amendment meant a great revolution in the policy of this country. * * It did not confine itself in any meticulous way to the use of intoxicants in this country. That the transportation of beverage intoxicants through the country, which was granted formerly by statutes and by treaty provisions, no longer obtained since the Eighteenth Amendment had been adopted." As the court well said: "The Amendment meant to stop the whole business." It is not only good law but good policy for this government to construe and enforce this law so as to treat all vessels alike within the three-mile limit.

Judge John Britt, introduced by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, made an argument for the United States Prohibition Unit.

Excerpts From Brief Filed by National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Excerpts from the memorandum filed by our legal counsel, Mrs. McCulloch, are here given:

"On behalf of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union this memorandum is filed in the hope that it may prove helpful in the correct solution of the question of the application of the Eighteenth Amendment and National Prohibition Act to vessels of the United States on the high seas and to all vessels within the three-mile limit of the United States.

"The question of whether the Constitution follows the flag has been much discussed and debated. In several decisions of the United States Supreme Court the issue has been incidentally involved. The present controversy raises the question squarely. The people of the United States have, by an amendment to their Constitution, added to that historic document a new principle after several decades of experimentation in an effort to reach a correct solution of the problems of government flowing from the evils attendant upon the licensed sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes. The Eighteenth Amendment so far as it pertains to this case is in the following language:

' * * * the manufacture, *sale*, or *transportation of* intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from *the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof* for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited."

"Analyzing the language employed two things are observed: First, it lays prohibition upon the manufacture, sale transportation, importation or exportation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes; second, it declares the extent o its operation. The fact that the Amendment did not simply lay a prohibition an stop with that but that it went furthe and in comprehensive terms defined th scope within which the prohibition wa to apply is indicative of an intentio upon the part of the people of the Unite States that there should be nothing lef to surmise or implication as to the ex tent of its operation.

"The Supreme Court in its decision i the case of Rhode Island vs. Palmer, 25 U. S. 350, 64 L. Ed. 946, in which it up held the validity of the Amendment an the constitutionality of the National Pro hibition Act enacted for its enforcement said:

> 'The first section of the Amendment—the one embodying the prohibition—is operative throughout the entire territorial limits of the United States, binds all legislative bodies, courts, public officers, and individuals within those limits, and of its own forces invalidates every legislative act—whether by Congress, by a state legislature, or by a territorial assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits.'

"It will be observed that the cou uses the words 'is operative throughou the *entire* territorial limits of the Unite States.' These are not words of lim tation. If the court had intended to us restrictive language in connection wit the interpretations of this language i the Amendment it would have used th phrase 'actual territorial limits.' Th phrase 'actual territorial limits' is on which is well understood in internation law when the purpose is to refer to th actual confines of a country and the thre mile limit over which jurisdiction commonly exercised as a matter sovereign right under international la

National President Spends Week Legislative Headquarters

Our national president, Miss Gordo is always joyously welcomed at the Le islative Headquarters in Washingto Her visit during the past week has mad possible conferences with Congression and government officials relative to pr hibition and our work in general, an these "powers that be" have as a resu been impressed anew with the inspirin influence and strength of the Woman Christian Temperance Union.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Buil ing, Washington, D. C., July 15, 1922.

Illinois Catholics Adopt Resolutions Against Liquor on Ships

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union, of Illinois, at its fifty-third convention held recently in Chicago, adopted unanimous resolutions condemning the sale of liquor on board American ships.

The resolutions, a copy of which, according to the *Chicago Tribune*, was forwarded to President Harding, follow:

"The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois is unalterably opposed to the sale of intoxicating liquor on American ships, whether anchored in American ports or sailing on the high seas thousands of miles from American land.

"We believe the American flag, now the glorious emblem of sobriety and righteousness throughout the civilized world, should not be polluted nor degraded because certain interests see an imaginary mercenary advantage in suggesting to the United States shipping board the fallacious argument that it is necessary to sell intoxicating liquors on American ships in order to compete successfully with ships flying foreign flags.

"We deny that the great majority of American business men and American travelers would fail to patronize American ships flying their own beloved Stars and Stripes simply because they carried on board no intoxicating liquors in compliance with the laws of their native land."

Montreal Methodists Against Government Control of Intoxicating Beverages

In its annual conference, the other week, the Methodist ministers of Montreal by strong resolutions expressed their unqualified disapproval of the Quebec government's liquor policy, urging that all churches unite in an eductional campaign, and requesting the Quebec Legislature at its next session to amend the present law to refuse all permits to sell alcoholic beverages unless the application is accompanied by signatures of a majority of the electors residing in the polling district in which the sales are to take place.

Because of Prohibition

"Brewers are now doing less than one-fourth the business they did before prohibition," said Thomas Keeley, president of the Keeley Brewing company, at a meeting of members of the recently disbanded Chicago Brewers' Protective Association, held in Chicago, as quoted by the *Chicago Evening Post*. "Prohibition is responsible, of course, for this sad state of affairs," he continued. "Business is very bad, and at present there doesn't seem to be much chance of its improving."

Methodist Bishops Issue Statement on Prohibition and Law Enforcement

At the regular meeting of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, held this year in Indianapolis, Indiana, a statement was adopted which contains the following reference to the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment:

"Obedience to law is not an elective to be rendered or refused on the basis of individual or group choice. This we believe. But it is inconsistent to inveigh against the spirit of lawlessness in other fields if in our attitude towards the prohibitory enactment we encourage contempt of law. Those who make public opinion must be held accountable for the total result when inconsiderate criticism of laws induces insult to laws. The press of this country must be made to see its responsibility inescapable if its persistent caricature of so called temperance laws leads the immature to believe that the law itself belongs really and only in the comic supplement.

"Where present legislation seems inadequate let it be perfected. Where the law is ineffectual, find the cause and as quickly as may be, remedy it. Let us insist upon it that those who are sworn to uphold the Constitution deal with occasion not as propagandists of personal judgment but as defenders of the law.

"Let us choose for office those only who have by word or act established their right to recognition as the friends of prohibitory reform."

Ex-Secretary Daniels Attacks Liquor Sale on U. S. Ships

Mr. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, known as the "man who made the navy dry," is said to have characterized the sale of liquors on United States vessels as "scandalous" in a Chautauqua address at Walhawla, N. D. "Any man who had studied law for fifteen minutes would know that the present laws could not be interpreted to permit the sale of liquors on ships and prohibit the sale on land," he declared. He expressed his belief that nothing short of a special act of Congress could make the sale of liquor on United States ships permissible.

A Cabinet Member Sadly Out of Tune With the Country

(Senator Arthur Capper, in *Capper's Weekly*).

If this country's capability of expressing its feelings had not been so severely overtaxed in recent years, I think the extraordinary speech recently of a member of the cabinet to the graduating class of an Ohio university, would have put its power of expressing astonishment to the test.

It was a singular time and place and occasion for a high official of the government to attack popular government generally, and the direct primary and the prohibition law, in particular.

In his most remarkable and ill-advised speech to these students, Secretary Weeks, it seems to me, outbolsheviked the Bolsheviks in declaring popular government a failure.

Such a public address by a public official in times like these cannot but be taken seriously, and however mistaken and extreme the views expressed, they must have the effect somewhat of shaking the faith of many people in our institutions.

If a member of the President's cabinet holds the views Secretary Weeks says he holds, whether as a private citizen or public official, he should resign immediately as an official of this government, for he has shown himself to be so wholly out of sympathy with what he has sworn as an official to maintain and uphold, that he is in no frame of mind to uphold it, and neither in spirit nor in fact is he upholding and fulfilling the obligations of his official oath.

Mr. Weeks is an anachronism. He should resign and let some broader-visioned, more courageous man in touch with the times, take his place.

U. S. Senators Lenroot and Frelinghuysen Plead for Law Observance

"Disregard for the law is the greatest problem that America now faces, constituting a menace which, if unchecked, spells anarchy and ruin," United States Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, declared in an address made at the Ocean Grove (New Jersey) Independence Day celebration.

Senator Lenroot urged observance of the Volstead law and deplored the tendency of the people to split into groups.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey presided at the celebration and also made a patriotic address.

Warning against un-American doctrines and propaganda was given by Senator Frelinghuysen.

"These dangerous doctrines," he declared, "proclaimed in high places, show disregard for law and a weakening of the national spirit which made us a great nation."

Senator Frelinghuysen also declared for law enforcement, and added:

"There is a tendency among certain prominent officials to preach disregard for the law, under the camouflage of 'modification,' which means nothing less than nullification of the Constitution."

Elks Pledged to Support Dry Laws

Declaring that it is the duty of every Elk to stand for law and order, Grand Exalted Ruler William Wallace Mountain, in a stirring address at the opening session of the annual grand lodge reunion, held recently in Atlantic City, pledged the great benevolent organization to obedience to the Volstead and all other laws, and called on Elkdom for the best it can produce to aid civic betterment and help the nation fit its boys for American citizenship.

Prohibition Instrumental In Bringing Prosperity

Mr. Walter Grundy, president of the Fourth State Bank of Hutchinson, Kansas, on returning from a recent trip to New York City, reported business in the east to be flourishing, with a big building boom on, and everywhere evidences of a financial well-being such as has not been experienced since the war.

"Money is easy, as a result of the big money reserves," said Mr. Grundy, as quoted by the Hutchinson *News*. "Prohibition is being given much credit for this condition. The millions of dollars that formerly went for booze are now going into legitimate channels, and this is having a great deal to do with restoration of prosperity."

Congresswoman Robertson Opens Campaign for Re-election

Standing on the site where the first missionary school in the old Indian country was established and where her mother, a teacher in that school, met her father, Miss Alice Robertson, Oklahoma Congresswoman, on July Fourth opened her campaign for the Republican renomination to succeed herself.

Miss Robertson said her only platform was that she was "a Christian, an American and a Republican." She opened her address with a scriptural passage which she read from a large Bible.

A WOMAN CITIZEN'S RELATION TO THE LAW

Mrs. Edward Franklin White, Chairman Legislation, Federation Women's Clubs

(From Address Delivered before Biennial Convention National Federation Women's Clubs, Chautauqua, New York)

Because the enforcement of all laws is hampered by the weak-kneed, spineless enforcement of the prohibition laws, I want to speak particularly of the enforcement of the Eighteenth or Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution and the Federal and state acts enacted for its enforcement, or for the enforcement of state prohibitory laws. Not because these are the only laws which are being violated, for that is not true. It may be that these prohibition laws are among the so-called "Blue Laws." Any law looks blue to the man who wants to violate it; and all that any criminal asks is to be *let alone*.

I believe that prohibition as a political issue is a thing of the past, just as slavery is a thing of the past. But I also believe that public sentiment should be stabilized, and leadership strengthened.

Positive, Aggressive Work is Necessary

At a moment when the forces against prohibition are doing everything in their power to create public sentiment in favor of the restoration of beer and wine in order to weaken the effectiveness of prohibition, the temperance forces ought to be doing positive, aggressive work in teaching the public the danger in such relaxation. It will be observed that the anti-prohibition forces do not undertake to face squarely the issue whether beer, for instance, is a harmless drink. They are now playing on various prejudices and uncertainties, claiming failure of prohibition, the difficulty of enforcement, the infringement of personal liberty, etc. The temperance forces ought to bring out the real issue emphatically, and by a campaign of education show the actual danger in allowing the laws to be weakened by admitting the sale of beer and wine. When one understands the fundamental facts he will not be swept away by superficial arguments.

Our country has, through that powerful thing we call majority rule, adopted the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. We in this country believe in majority rule. We have discarded kings because we believe in majority rule. No amendment can be adopted without a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, and ratification by three-fourths of all the states. That means a good substantial majority. When the Eighteenth Amendment was thus adopted and incorporated into the Constitution, it became a part of that great document which guarantees our civil and political rights and privileges and which secures for us liberty and freedom, personal and religious. It becomes, then, our duty to support it. We owe much of our power and influence to the Nineteenth Amendment—let us give our unqualified support to the Eighteenth Amendment. American will power is the alchemy that has turned apparent impossibilities into startling achievements.

Eighteenth Amendment a Legitimate Outgrowth of Education

We sometimes hear it said that the Eighteenth Amendment was slipped over while the world wasn't looking and while the soldier boys were away. We know better than that. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been working and praying for its adoption for more than forty years. The Prohibition party had that for its chief objective for years. The Anti-Saloon League for many years has been doing a very practical work in attaining that end. The majority of the states were dry by their own acts before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. The dry states elected a dry Congress which registered a two-thirds vote for the amendment, and when it was referred back to the states for ratification, more than three-fourths of the states ratified it—in fact, at this time, all but two of the states have ratified. That's how it was "slipped over." It has now become a part of our ancient and honored Constitution, by legitimate growth.

Again, I quote from Chief Justice Taft that "One who, in the matter of national prohibition, holds his personal opinion and his claim of personal liberty to be of higher sanction than this overwhelming constitutional expression of the people, is a disciple of practical bolshevism."

There are five elements in the enforcement of the prohibition law—the prosecuting attorneys, judges, juries, prohibition enforcement officers, and public opinion.

Public opinion keeps all the other elements on the job. But public opinion must not stand mute, it must not be anonymous—it must be fearless. It must support every officer—it must stand shoulder to shoulder with all the agencies of law enforcement.

Each element or branch of law enforcement has its part to play—but they are all interdependent. The prosecuting attorney is the chief local officer, because with him rests the initiative of bringing offenders before the court. But before he prosecutes, some one must file an affidavit charging the offender with a violation of the law, and this affidavit may be filed as well by a private citizen as by a peace officer.

Anyone who has the information may file the affidavit. Sometimes a prosecuting attorney may be anxious and willing to prosecute but is blocked by an indifferent judge. Sometimes, it is the other way around. There is where public opinion may step in and be the deciding factor. If it demands prosecutions and enforcement, these will follow,

They are emotional and sentimental sympathetic or severe, according as the attorney for the defense or the prosecution makes the strongest appeal. But they, too, respond to public pressure—really reflect public opinion quite as much as the others mentioned. If two or more good women would sit in court every time a liquor violation case is tried we should soon see a great difference in the number of convictions.

The enforcement officers embrace all peace officers, in addition to the Federal prohibition enforcement officers—from the attorney general of the state down to every policeman of a city, constable of a township, and marshal of a village.

Things the Ordinary Citizen May Do

Let me enumerate some of the possibilities, and even the duties, of the ordinary citizen who hasn't the remotest connection with any official position. First, he may help to stifle the wave of loose talk going over the country. He may discourage the joker, silence the talker, back down the braggart, and challenge the wise bird, who intimates that he knows so much, to take his evidence to the prosecuting attorney. He may secure evidence and present it to the proper officer. He may employ counsel under the prohibition act, to assist in the prosecution of cases. He may institute proceedings, under the authority of the same law, to remove inefficient and in different officers.

He may institute proceedings to close clubs, and to abate a place where liquor is sold as a nuisance. This is a splendid opportunity for civic or law enforcing associations.

With this in mind, don't say "Why don't *they* enforce the law."

A reason urged for the repeal of the constitutional prohibition of the use of intoxicants is that the law is violated and its enforcement expensive. No one has urged the repeal of other criminal laws for this reason. It has not been the case with the older crimes and is not urged with reference to the newer crimes. A new crime is the theft of automobiles. The laws against this crime are most stringent, yet the law is constantly violated and is enforced with great difficulty

(Continued on Page Ten)

Questions They Should Be Asked

The Spokane (Washington) *Chronicle* quotes one of the officials of the "Sanity League" as saying that while all the money needed for the promotion of the work of this organization could be gotten from the wine men and the brewers, it preferred to get it from the people themselves. Apropos of which remark the editor asks some very pertinent questions which all who desire the return of light wines and beer should propound to themselves:

"Who's to get the chief benefit of this scheme to cripple the Volstead law and 'bring back light wines and two and three-quarters per cent beer'? Who will pile up bank balances, buy limousines and build new palaces if congress can be bamboozled or bluffed into setting the Constitution aside on the transparent plea that light wine and beer do not make men drunk?

"Not the men who are to spend their money for the beer and wine. Not the fellows whose brains are to be muddled and wills weakened by drink. Not the wife nor the children of the fool who is to stagger home filled with the 'harmless' stuff sold to him 'under government supervision? Not the girl or boy who is to find honesty, conscience, self-respect, decency, growing weaker, as the old appetite for alcohol tightens its hold, as it tightened its hold on hundreds of thousands of fine young men and women in the old saloon days.

"Who will reap the harvest of dollars if 'light wines and beer' are to be peddled again in this nation? The brewers; the wine manufacturers; the wholesalers; the drink sellers; the kings of the dives and dens of the underworld, who hate the Volstead law with all their gangrened hearts and would gladly throw heavy purses into a fund that gave promise of bringing in a new era of vice and shame and debauchery and crime."

PROHIBITION HAS MADE GOOD!

Woods Hutchinson, M. D., in *Hearst's Magazine* for July

One statement can now be made with bsolute sureness, and that is that all ver the country there has occurred a ost unmistakable and striking decline n the general death rate from all causes, ntil it has now reached its most tri- mphant low-water mark in all recorded istory.

Just as a single illustration to serve as type of all the rest, the death rate for he entire United States has fallen in he last three years from 14.2 to 12.3 per housand, or a saving of over 200,000 lives er year. Certain of our great cities, ew York, for instance, have actually, in ome of their monthly rates, fallen below welve and gone down well towards leven per thousand.

It is true that this downward trend of he death rate was under way before rohibition, and, therefore, we cannot laim that the improvement in public ealth, which has accompanied the years f drought, has been solely or even hiefly caused by the lessened use of alcohol. Yet it is also true that this downward trend of the death rate has been distinctly accelerated since the adoption of prohibition.

So that as far as any lowering of the vigor and vitality of the nation from deprivation of our customary daily glass of wine and beer is concerned, we can bluntly and positively say that the three years have not yielded one shred of evidence in its support.

For example, the disease which has shown the greatest falling off in its mortality, is tuberculosis—a disease, the chief and almost only weapon against which is abundance of good food, good housing and sleep in the open air. Saving the money which had been worse than wasted on alcohol and applying it to the four or five times as much health and nutritive value which it would purchase in the form of good food, better housing and clothing and sleeping porches, to say nothing of country and seaside vacations, and basket suppers in the parks, has already cut down the death rate from this dread malady nearly twenty per cent and saved the nation tens of thousands of lives.

Almost unanimous reports from public school teachers, school and district nurses, welfare workers among the poor, intelligent police chiefs and heads of charitable organizations, show that never, in all their experience, has there been so striking an improvement in the feeding, the clothing, the general comfort and welfare of school children as within the last two years.

Children are making better progress in their studies, not only because they are better clothed and fed, but because they come to school less tired and exhausted by the various kind of wage-earning jobs and errands, which they are no longer obliged to undertake now that fathers turn over four-fifths of their wages to the mothers instead of drinking up half or even two-thirds of them in the saloons.

POPULARITY OF PROHIBITION GROWING IN NEBRASKA

Bank President Finds Benefits of Prohibition Law Immeasurable

R. M. Hampton, President The First National Bank, Alliance, Neb.

Referring to the questionnaire sent ut by the National W. C. T. U., investiating the conditions resulting from the doption of the prohibition law, and nswering the question, directed more articularly to the viewpoint of banking nstitutions as they see the results of the ry law, I would say that before its adopion our local community for a time arred saloons from the city, and during hat period we had a number of people pen accounts with our bank, and at the ame time keep reasonable commercial ccounts, whose families, prior to this ourse, had to be supported by charitable rganizations because of the money that as spent through the saloons. Since the ational law went into effect the benefits ave been still greater, and it would be ard for us to state the number of people vho have since that time saved their arnings, and have not only in certain nstances kept bank accounts, but have etter provided for their families, the noney going for necessary articles, thus enefiting the mercantile lines of our ity. It would be impossible for us to xpress in language the good that we ave found coming from the adoption of he prohibitory law.

City Jail Empty Most of Time

N. A. Kemmish, City Manager, Alliance, Neb.

The Nineteenth Amendment to our onstitution gave women the right to ote. The Eighteenth Amendment will ever be repealed by the women's vote. f it is ever repealed, it will be because he women fail in their privilege and duty o vote.

Our city jail is now empty most of the ime. For the year ending May, 1917, our olice records show 451 arrests emanating from liquor causes. Our records how 70 arrests for all other causes dur- ng this period, making a total of 521 rrests for the year ending May 1, 1917. During that time only those men were rrested who were making such disturbnces that the police were obliged to ake them into custody. During the past year, however, the police have constantly and diligently been on the search for bootleggers and drunks and law violators, and have arrested them wherever found, whether they were disturbing anyone or not. Our police records show for the year ending May 1, 1922, 33 arrests emanating from liquor causes and 34 from other causes, making a total of 67 arrests during this period. These figures were taken from our police records and need no comment.

Our city, county and other officers are working together as one unit. Our city and county courts are working in perfect harmony in seeing that the laws of our city and state are being enforced. So far as the law enforcing body in Box Butte County is concerned, they are all working in perfect harmony. However, the weak link in our chain is in our district court when it comes to enforcing the prohibition law in this end of the state. It is high time, if we are to have equal law enforcement over the entire state, that we see to it that the men in charge of our courts are in sympathy with the enforcement of our statutory laws. Especially is this true in the higher courts of appeal. The higher the court, the more importance this holds.

Certain Crimes Show Marked Decrease

Lee Basye, County Attorney, Box Butte County, Neb.

I have been county attorney of Box Butte County, Nebraska, for about seven and one-half years. During the first part of my administration we were operating under the licensed saloon and during the last part we have been under the prohibitory act, and from my experience I find that the community has been more progressive and law abiding than when liquor was to be had.

It is true that there has been a large number of cases brought for the prosecution of violators of the prohibitory law but on the other hand there has been less burglary, larceny and other crimes committed.

There is also a remarkable improvement in the matter of the poor since the licensed saloon has been abolished and several parties who formerly spent all of their money there, now refuse to drink this moonshine liquor that can be found in certain communities, and are supporting their families.

I consider prohibition to be one of the most progressive steps this country has ever taken and will in time, I believe, be considered as important as the abolishment of slavery.

Vast Improvement in Citizenship

T. C. Munger, U. S. District Judge, Lincoln, Neb.

The liquor traffic is a useless waste of money and time, and causes crime and poverty. Prohibition brings a vast improvement in industry and good citizenship. There is not now one-hundredth part as much drunkenness. The general class of people, young or old, accept prohibition willingly. It is mere bravado or wilfulness in those who do not, and time will soon make all willing to be abstainers.

No Case in Three Years of Neglected and Dependent Children

Ira E. Tash, County Judge, Butte County, Nebraska

Our county jail is now empty. Practically the only inmates during the last year have been sent there for violations of the prohibition law.

We have had no cases of dependent and neglected children in Juvenile court traceable to excessive use of intoxicating liquor on the part of parents, for more than three years.

Prohibition's Popularity Growing in Nebraska, Says Judge in Manufacturer's Record

William T. Thompson, Ex-Attorney General of Nebraska

My experience or observation convinces me that prohibition has been of great benefit to labor, and instead of throwing much of the wages into the sewer it has placed them on the backs of children and wives for their happiness and comfort.

We carried Nebraska in 1916 for Constitutional Prohibition by about 30,000. My judgment is that if voted on today it would carry by 120,000 or more.

MRS. LIVINGSTON'S TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA

RECEIVES OVATIONS FROM OFFICIALS, EDUCATORS AND TEMPERANCE WORKERS

Glowing accouuts of the success of the meetings addressed by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, represeutative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in South Africa, are being received from our comrades there. Officials, educators and temperance workers are extravagant in praise of her eloquent and convincing messages.

Miss Emilie J. Solomon, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Africa, writes of her cordial reception by the public at the various points visited.

From Cape Town, she went to Mossel Bay and from there to Oudtshoorn. At both places she spoke to audiences that filled the largest hall available. She also addressed the students at the training college and met the ladies of the town informally at tea.

We quote from a report from Port Elizabeth, the next point visited: "Mrs. Livingston twice filled to overflowing the town hall; she preached twice on Sunday, was the guest at a W. C. T. U. and W. E. L. reception, with five hundred present, where she delivered a stirring address on woman suffrage. In the evening of the same day, she spoke to a large meeting of colored people, and the following day to a company of young people.

At Uitenhage, at a large public meeting, she gave a talk to three hundred students from the training college and high schools. The principal thus expressed his appreciation: "This is something that we can expect to have only once in a lifetime."

At Grahamstown, she had a message for the students of the training college, was entertained at a tea, and spoke on suffrage in the town hall. Three services were arranged on Sunday. She gave a short address at Rhodes' University College, spoke at a young people's service, and to a large native and colored congregation. Other incidents of her stay were a public luncheon, with Sir George Correy in the chair, and a crowded public meeting in the evening.

While in Lovedale, she addressed a company of five hundred native students and spoke at the Fort Hare Interstate Native College.

Writing of the meetings at Kingwilliamstown, a W. C. T. U. worker says: "The town hall was filled last night at Mrs. Livingston's meeting. She was listened to with the rapt attention she deserves, and everyone seemed willing to be informed."

The visit to East London was reported as very successful socially. A morning tea, in the quadrangle of the town hall was a fashionable social function, the mayor and mayoress, and the deputy mayor being present. Mrs. Livingston s charmed her hearers that a large audience came to hear her in the evening "For over an hour," reads the report "Mrs. Livingston held the vast audienc spellbound, and for another half-hou answered questions."

Crowded churches at Durban greeted the W. C. T. U. representative from the United States. A reception presided over by the president of the National Council of Women, talks to students at the Girls College and the Boys' Technical School a meeting with a representative body o women and a mass meeting at the town hall, were among the interesting features of her stay.

The response to Mrs. Livingston's message is most enthusiastic. Everywhere is heard appreciation of her logical presentation of the prohibition situation in the United States. As one corresponden expresses it: "Mrs. Livingston told them the *truth*, and pricked the bubble of the *evils* from prohibition very effectually."

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION AND SANS-ALCOHOL RESTAURANTS PROMOTED BY WHITE RIBBONERS OF GERMANY

Gustel v. Blucher, President W. C. T. U. of Germany

The Deutsche Bund Abstinenter Frauen esteems it its principal task to win women of all social classes for total abstinence. To this end, leaflets and pamphlets are distributed at meetings, lectures, and classes, as well as sent out in large quantities by post.

Our union last year undertook as its special work the winning of clergymen's wives. A discourse delivered by the president to a circle of clergymen and their wives was printed in a widely circulated clerical paper, and later sent out in pamphlet form to many thousands of clerical officers and clergymen, or personally given out by our members.

Of late we have been devoting particular attention to young, expectant mothers, or those nursing a baby or having infants to bring up. The first impulse was given through the International Congress at Lausanne in 1921. We call this movement "Saat der Hoffnung" (Seed of Hope). A first-class artist presented us with a beautiful picture for a poster, showing a young mother with her baby, and bearing the inscription: "Mothers, never give alcohol to your children!" This poster is to be brought out in large and small sizes, and with a leaflet giving explanation by renowned physicians and men and women of science of the dangerous effects of intoxicating liquors, is to be spread and given out by physicians, in their waiting rooms, in the public consultation hours for young mothers, which are being opened everywhere, infant homes, women's hospitals, etc.

We took care to win the sympathies of the women members of Parliament in order to secure their votes for *legislative purposes*. It was not difficult, because from the beginning our union has been in close connection with the *Bund Deutscher Frauen Envereine*. Naturally the greater part of these members have come from the women's movement. With the support of various women's unions, we made petitions, for instance, for the introduction of local option, an earlier hour of police, to save our food from being fermented, etc.

We used every possible lever to *hinder new licenses* and promote through our fifty branches, the establishment of refreshment rooms without alcohol. In 1913 we built and opened a first-class one, our "Konigin Luise Haus" in Leipzig, which is valued as a pattern for the whole of Germany, and visited by numerous people from home and abroad, particularly at the time of the Leipzig Fair.

It is self-understood that we devote great attention to our youth, and endeavor to introduce *temperance instruction* in every kind of school. At present, this is possible only through traveling teachers, but we hope that soon it will be introduced by law in all German schools and seminaries.

Sweden to Vote on Prohibition August 27

On August 27 the Swedish people will vote on the question, "Do you want prohibition of the making, selling and possessing of intoxicating liquors?" If the vote taken at that time is favorable to prohibition, a dry law will then be prepared by the legal committee of the Swedish Parliament and acted upon by that body, but it will not be considered unless at least 60 per cent of all votes cast are in favor of it. It is believed that the votes of the women will swing the balance in favor of prohibition.

No-License Areas of Scotland Show Good Results

The report of the Temperance Committee about to be placed before the general assembly of the Church of Scotland is heartening for the workers in areas where "No License" nearly won its way in 1920. From some of the areas which voted dry at that time, testimony has been received regarding the absenc from the streets of intoxicated persons the greatly decreased number of polic court cases, reduction in the number o constables required, increase in the vol ume of business done by merchants, an better attendance at church.

India Interested in Prohibitior Demonstration of United States

"India is interested in the Unite States—oh, so interested!" says Mis Mary Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. or ganizer and delegate to the World's W. C T. U. convention. "The people rea eagerly everything that comes over th Associated Press wires from this country They are looking to the United States fo leadership. Hundreds of high cast Hindus have told me they are proud o the stand this country has taken on pro hibition. It would be a terrible calamit if the people of the United States shoul relax in their efforts to make the cour try bone dry or if they should take backward step by permitting the manu facture of beer and wine.

"You should know that the people o India as a whole are well-informed, continues Miss Campbell. "They tak their daily papers in which are printe the Associated Press dispatches from a parts of the world. If any big piece o news should break in the United State today the people of India would rea about it and discuss it eagerly tomorrow They will read about the deaths in th miners' war in Illinois and be shocked b it. They will wonder how such thing can happen—in America, their ideal of country as nearly perfect as any countr can possibly be. If Congress should vot to weaken the effects of the constitu tional prohibitory amendment, how dis appointed the white-ribboners and other in India would be."

ROLL CALL OF NATIONS AT WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

When the roll of the nations of the world is called at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention to be held November 11-16 in Philadelphia, response will be heard from a great host of countries.

The story of the progress of the anti-alcohol movement in South America will be told by Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, and Miss Muriel Ayres, who recently returned from Argentina. Mrs. Berta De Maria de Santiago, leader of the young people's work in Uruguay, will be one of the delegates. Conditions in Chile, Peru, Brazil, as well as in Argentina and Uruguay, will be set forth by Miss Anna Adams Gordon, who will also report the situation in Mexico and the Bahama Islands.

Mrs. E. J. Simonds, the newly elected president of the Cuba W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, who did such remarkable organizing work in the island, will delight all with a tale of the revival of interest among the Cubans.

Many representatives are expected from India, among them Mary Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, whose book, "The Power House of Pathankot" has been widely read and translated into native dialects. Dr. Mary Cutler, president of the W. C. T. U. of Korea, will give the latest news from the little country where she has worked for many years. A former president of Burma, Mrs. F. K. Singiser, will present a graphic picture of the needs of that interesting land. Miss Uta Hayashi, noted educator of Japan, and possibly also Madam Kubishiro, national corresponding secretary, will bear messages from the Sunrise Kingdom. From Australia will come Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, national corresponding secretary. Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, who campaigned in New Zealand in its last drive for national prohibition will tell of her experiences. Mrs. Lydia Johnson, who is speaking in Sweden in the present campaign, will report what she has seen and heard during these past few months. Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, fresh from her tour of South Africa, will relate a wonderful story of the awakening in that great territory. Miss Maria Stenroth, the noted author of Finland, and Baroness de Laveleye of Belgium will bring word from their respective countries. A large representation from England and Scotland will undoubtedly come with Miss Agnes E. Slack, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., and a big delegation from Canada is expected to accompany Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston, honorary World's secretary.

Almost every mail brings news of comrades from foreign lands who are hoping to attend the big Philadelphia meeting.

"Miss Uta Hayashi Will Be Angry"

Leila Bull

A few years ago when the Osaka (Japan) city government established public restaurants to combat profiteering, the question of allowing alcoholic beverages to be served in them was debated, and decided negatively by Mayor Ikegami, who said: "If we allow *sake*, Miss Uta Hayashi will be angry." This incident shows the influence wielded by the president of the Osaka W. C. T. U. Twenty-three years ago Miss Hayashi organized this branch with thirty-three members. Today there are 1,200 names on its roll. Its membership is composed largely of the most active of the women of the Christian churches of the city, but in it are also many non-Christian women in sympathy with the temperance and purity aims of the society. Miss Hayashi says that for the latter the W. C. T. U. is a ladder by which they can climb up into the Christian church. Already many have so climbed, led by the strong evangelistic influence, the wonderful faith, and the practical and successful activities of the society. Among the departments of work purity is of equal importance with temperance in Japan. Three times have the members of the Osaka union, under Miss Hayashi's leadership, fought against the rebuilding of prostitute quarters, which had been destroyed by fire, with complete success except in the last instance, when the enemy secretly obtained permission from the home minister to build in another place outside the city limits. In the attempt to get this decision reversed, public opinion in Osaka and all over the country was aroused. The principal great daily newspapers took up the fight on the side of purity, opening their columns for statements of facts.

Sixteen years ago Miss Hayashi visited America, and on her return established, in connection with a headquarters for the Osaka branch of the W. C. T. U., a Woman's Home, to help the women who were coming from all parts of the country to find employment, or for study, in this great commercial city. With wonderful faith in the power of prayer for success in a work which glorified God, this courageous little leader, with absolutely no resources of her own, borrowed from a member the necessary funds for the purchase of a house and lot, making herself personally responsible for the return of the amount in a certain term of years. More than 10,000 girls have been protected and placed in suitable positions through this establishment. Some are pupils in special schools, others are telephone operators or business girls, but a great majority are house servants. The interests of all are carefully watched over, and twice a year they are invited to a reunion, when prizes are awarded to every one who has succeeded in keeping her place successfully for a year or more. The work proved so popular that it was possible to secure funds to repay the debt by solicitation and also to erect a new and larger building, where there are accommodations for thirty boarders, practically all of whom attend the daily prayers at 6:30 every morning, and the weekly Bible classes.

Uta Hayashi, one of the delegates to World's Convention

Two years ago Miss Hayashi received a decoration from the Emperor for her services to society through the Woman's Home and the Widely Loving Society.

It was thirty years ago that Miss Hayashi gave up a lucrative and delightful position as teacher in St. Margaret's School for Girls, at the nation's capital, and went into the country to help with the development of an institution for the rescue and education of unfortunate children. Circumstances forced the institution to remove to the suburbs of Osaka two years later, with the little family of children, and no resources except strong faith in the promises of God, and capacity for hard work. A Christian friend rented them a farm. The story of the struggles of this industrial orphanage is too long to tell here, but this work of faith has grown, under God's guidance, through the consecrated endeavors of Miss Hayashi and Mr. and Mrs. Jitsunosuke Kobashi, until now the plant is a little village clustered around the chapel and school house, containing cottages for homes for the 130 children, divided into families, with work rooms for the different occupations, not only of farming, but of carpentering, rope and envelope making, and the raising of silk worms.

In Self Defense the Church Must Fight the Liquor Traffic

"The Church must fight the drink curse in self-defense," says J. Waskom Pickett of the Methodist Church, writing in the *Indian Witness*. "Drink is an enemy of the Church. Everything the Church seeks to accomplish drink tends to prevent. Everything the Church seeks to eliminate from the hearts of men drink fosters. Everything that blights manhood and womanhood finds an ally in drink. Drink raids the very inner precincts of the Church itself and carries its members off to haunts of sin and death. To leave drink alone, in the hope that drink will leave it alone, would be a suicidal policy.

"In India, the Church must fight the drink curse, to save herself from the libel of being drink's friend and defender. The true attitude of Christianity toward intoxicating liquors is misundertsood by multitudes in India. So many nominal Christians have indulged in drink, that non-Christians in vast numbers have thought the Christian religion was not opposed to such indulgence. Patriotic Indians have been known to oppose Christianity, because they have thought its progress would mean increased use of intoxicants. A prominent Hindu politician says that he would have become a Christian in young manhood, but for the drunkenness he found among Christians. He was afraid to bring up a family among Christians, lest his sons learn to drink or his daughters marry drunkards. A young Mohammedan said that the greatest surprise that came to him from reading the Bible was to learn of its opposition to drink; since his observations had led him to believe that all Christians drink."

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Evanston, Illinois, July 20, 1922

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

(Through your local papers give wide-spread publicity to the resolutions thus secured.)

Atrocious Falsehoods About Prohibition Published in Australian Papers

The city officials of Portland, Oregon, are righteously indignant over an article which has recently appeared in *The Sun*, a newspaper of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, in which it was declared that pupils in a Portland public school were dismissed for riotous drinking.

The story reads:

"The boys and girls at the Prince Alfred public school near Portland, Oregon, had a half holiday not long ago. The reason was that in the morning session five of the scholars, between twelve and sixteen years old, appeared carrying bottles of moonshine. The bottles were passed around the school and the children soon became so riotous that the teacher had to dismiss them for the day. One of the boys boasted that he was independent of bootleggers, as he had his own still."

The article went on to say that the story had been brought by a mining expert of Queenstown on his return from the United States, who further declared, "Everybody drinks in America from the President and the judges and the doctors to the young boys at school."

It is unnecessary to say to intelligent American readers that the tale has not a particle of foundation in fact. "The story is absurd on its face," says Mayor Baker of Portland. "There never has been and never will be a school in Portland with the prefix 'Prince' before it. The article is a libel on the city and on every resident. It is untrue in every reference to this city." The other city officials expressed themselves in like terms. The county and city school boards declare that no school bearing a name even remotely like that of "Prince Alfred" exists in the vicinity.

The mayor of Portland gives as a possible explanation of this libelous article, that some time ago when a commissioner from Australia was in this country studying prohibition, he received some very strong letters from the city in support of the dry laws. These letters were circulated throughout Australia and the story may have been published to counteract their effect.

The incident is another illustration that atrocious falsehoods are being circulated by the press of foreign lands, giving to their people an entirely erroneous idea of the effects of prohibition in our country.

If any of our readers have correspondents in Australia, it might be well to clip this statement and send to them, that they may be in a position to refute the falsehoods when they come to their attention.

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to THE UNION SIGNAL, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, please either send a draft or Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add five cents to pay cost of exchange on checks or drafts on local banks. Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

That Reassuring "Eventually"

"Eventually, prohibition is going to be enforced." So said a drinking man recently to the editor of the Oakland (California) *Enquirer*. The reason given for his opinion is worth noting: The various organizations for prohibition and law enforcement "are very active in hunting out violators of the law; when they find violators they insist that the Federal authorities raid; they are constantly stinging the enforcement officers into activity; *they never let up;* if they think an official is derelict or careless in the performance of his duties, they report him to Washington. Busybodies, if you please, but busybodies who get results."

Such a comment coming from one who is of the drinking class, has much weight. "They never let up." In this simple statement lies the secret of the success which has come to the temperance forces of this country. It reminds us again of the old, old story which we all know so well—of the victory that accompanied the hosts of Israel so long as Moses' hands were upheld. Just as the foes gained, when through weariness he allowed his hands to fall, so now, even though we seem assured of victory, our hands must not fail in their task.

A certain missionary often tells of a prayer she prayed, when, sick and alone in a country district of the foreign field, she was tempted to give up and go back to her homeland, and, she adds, "It is, perhaps, the one prayer which, variously worded, comes oftenest from the lips of the missionary worker: 'Lord, give me grit and grace, and I'll stick'."

Is it not a prayer greatly needed by the temperance workers during these coming weeks and months? The weather is warm and it is easy to relax; people call us "cranks"; many excuses arise in our minds for not doing our utmost to secure victory at the polls. But in any or all cases, the same prayer is fitting—"'Lord, give me grit and grace and I'll *stick*'" at this work, no matter what my particular difficulty. I'll stick until the Eighteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Code are so firmly established that they can never be displaced; stick until the people of all countries have learned of the harm done by alcohol and are willing to put it away forever; stick until life itself is done, and I receive the message, "Well done—thou hast been faithful."

Lutherans Not Against Prohibition

Newspapers unfriendly to prohibition have given publicity to the views of certain German Lutheran pastors as indicating that the great body of clergymen and laymen of that denomination are opposed to the dry law. As a matter of fact this attitude is held only by ministers of the German section of this Church. In an open letter published in the *Chicago Tribune*, Rev. F. L. Schreckenberg, pastor of the Trinity English Lutheran Church at Appleton, Wisconsin, calls attention to the fact that the German pastors whose interviews were antagonistic to prohibition represent only a small proportion of the Lutherans of America, 150,000 in number, whereas the United Lutheran Church in America, representing 1,500,000 baptized members, has made its position plain by a resolution adopted at the second biennial convention held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1920, which said:

"Whereas, The legislatures of the several states and the Congress of the United States have adopted the constitutional amendment prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage;

"Resolved, (1) That we hereby express our great gratification in the elimination of what was formerly known as the American saloon, with the liquor traffic which established and supported it, believing it to have been hurtful to the economic and moral welfare of the people of our land.

"(2) That we are opposed to any and all measures looking to the return of the saloon, and that we earnestly admonish our people, as Christian and patriotic citizens, to stand firmly for obedience to and enforcement of the prohibition laws of our country."

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

NOTES ON ENTERTAINMENT

WORLD'S AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

We are being asked by delegates the location of hotels in the vicinity of the Academy. The Bellevue-Stratford is one-half block north on Broad street; the Stenton one-half block south and on the opposite side of Broad street; Hotel Walton is just across Broad from the Academy; the Lorraine, seven blocks north; the Majestic nine, both on Broad street with a trolley car on 13th and 15th streets; Hotel Colonnade two and one-half blocks; St. James one and one-half blocks. The Longacre is less than one block away; the Aldine, six; the Belgravia, five; while the Normandie is twenty-three blocks from the Academy, the latter a direct, quick ride on one line of cars. The Y. W. C. A. Central, 18th and Arch St., is seven blocks distant and the League's Branch but one and one-half. The Y. W. C. A.'s do not entertain many transients.

Because of a feeling among the delegates that our hotel rates are high, we are arranging for lodging and breakfast in private homes at $1.00 per day, but since the Academy is in the center of the business section, these homes are necessarily some distance away, generally from one-half to three-quarters of an hour's ride, and sometimes on two lines of cars, so that delegates asking for this kind of entertainment will please be prepared for the distance. The question has been asked if visitors may put up at the Bellevue-Stratford. Yes, as long as the accommodations hold out, and we will also count on the three hundred we hope will select that hotel. This committee is well organized and desires to make all reservations at the hotels and homes, using for confirmation of assignments return postal cards, which will be the guarantee to both parties. We will consider it no trouble at all to place satisfactorily all delegates and visitors for either or both conventions. Our one desire is to serve and please you well.

(Mrs.) Elizabeth R. Ferguson, Chairman Entertainment Committee,
1937 North 32nd St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Giving Them the Truth

Margaret B. Platt

Crucial days are before us. It is the judgment of many that we have never before in the history of the war for prohibition faced a more critical time. From now until the ballots are cast in November, "our folks" must be "vigilant, active and brave." We *must win* and we must win by so great majorities as to convince those who seek to destroy the Eighteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Code that their efforts are useless. American voters have decided against the traffic in intoxicating liquors in any form and *their decision must stand.*

Large numbers of people do not understand the reasons why alcoholic liquors are outlawed. Many of these are foreign-born and come to us from lands where there was little or no anti-alcohol education or sentiment, and they cannot comprehend why we have prohibition here. They are resentful and sullen, and become the easy and willing victims of those who violate the law and pander to the alcohol appetite for the sake of gain. Millions of people who can never attend our public schools must nevertheless receive the temperance instruction that will show them "Why America Voted Dry" and convince them that for their own personal good and the future welfare of their families they must renounce alcohol in all forms and render willing obedience to the laws of their adopted country. Hence, it behooves our temperance forces to carry on during the coming months an intensive educational campaign. Our local workers should, with most kindly spirit and gracious manner, reach the homes of their neighbors who are uninformed, and with all patience and tactfulness help them to a true understanding of the situation, showing by means of the most helpful material obtainable why alcoholic liquors are harmful to the individual and why their use among the people is injurious to the nation and detrimental to the true progress of civilization. *The women in the homes must be reached with the truth.*

Much, too, may be accomplished by leaving in the homes, not only of foreign born people, but many Americans as well, wisely selected literature stating *why* wine and beer are harmful, *why* they are not healthful or wholesome beverages, and, therefore, must not be used. Such literature should also be distributed at all summer assemblies and gatherings of varied character. Organization reunions, fairs, conventions, out-door meetings, rallies, etc., offer opportunity for such work. Literature also setting forth the sanctity of the Constitution, the majesty of the law, the citizen's share in creating laws and his duty of obedience to lawfully constituted authority, should be widely and persistently used. Such literature should be placed in the hands of pastors, Sunday school officers and teachers, other organization leaders, and each requested to make use, in public addresses and private conversation, of the material thus obtained. Men's and women's clubs should be reached with an appeal to place *the facts* before their members and the facts should be placed in their hands.

The seriousness of the situation justifies herculean efforts to bring home the truth to the minds of the people. Once permeate the nation thoroughly with the *truth about alcohol* and the efforts of the A. A. P. A. and kindred societies will come to naught. "The truth shall make us free" from the tyranny of strong drink. *Use it.*

State Conventions

Minnesota, St. Paul, August 29-Sept. 1.
North Dakota, Fargo, Sept. 21-25.
Wisconsin, Rice Lake, September 28-October 1.
Pennsylvania, September 29-October 3.
New York, Gloversville, October 5-9.
Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.
Colorado, Pueblo, October 17-19.
South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.—Matt. 6:33.

Chilean President a Bible Student

More or less public mention has been made concerning the religious interest of the president of Chile who has started a promising reformation in that republic. In a recent conversation with a leading American churchman he said, "I may tell you that the only book I have in my bed chamber is the Bible. I read it every day and try to make it my guide. Don't understand that I am a Protestant, for I am not. Neither am I a Catholic. But I believe that I am a true Christian and for this reason believe that I will succeed in my reform program. I believe that your country is great, not because you are great business people, and organize great business enterprises, but you are able to succeed in these things because you are a Bible reading people. I want Chile to follow your example in this matter that we also may be truly great."

We cannot continue as a Republic, we cannot rise to any true level of greatness unless the greatness is based upon and conditioned by a high and brave type of spiritual life. —*Theodore Roosevelt.*

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

Kansas—August 1
Missouri—August 1
Oklahoma—August 1
Virginia—August 1
West Virginia—August 1
Tennessee—August 3
Kentucky—August 5
Alabama—August 8
Arkansas—August 8
Ohio—August 8
Wyoming—August 8
Mississippi—August 15
Idaho—August 22
Texas—August 26
California—August 29
Montana—August 29
South Carolina—August 29

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1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

July 31—White Ribbon Missionary Day (Birthday of Mary Allen West)
August 3—Fresh Air Mission Day (Birthday of Lady Henry Somerset)

Medal Contests

Adelia E. Carman, World's and National Superintendent

Splendid and many are the opportunities to hold contests during the school vacation period. Every union should have at least one. The contest can be made a success in village, city, or country school house.

A state president said in THE UNION SIGNAL that some unions declare it is almost impossible in the summer to secure an audience for a temperance speaker aud suggested that the message be taken to audiences already gathered at fairs and other assemblies. This is a good idea. Hold a contest at every public gathering possible, having a good program with an invited speaker.

Superintendents should help contestants in choosing selections; law enforcement should be included and also Americanizatiou. No reference should be made to the saloon; this subject should be dropped definitely. The New Century reciters are silent in the matter but many of the old books contain selections that were very necessary when we were working to secure national prohibition. Discard these and choose selections on total abstinence, those denouncing wine and beer, and the descriptive readings and stories.

The new Peace book contains some fine selections and the new Spanish reciter will be appreciated by contest workers living in communities where there are Latin speaking peoples.

I am still appealing for recitations, as I cannot publish reciters without them. There are many good writers and lecturers who could with very little trouble send in a selection that would be greatly appreciated. I offer ten dollars for the one three judges decide best if I have twenty responses. Try to win this prize. Do not write more than one thousand words and on one of the four departments emphasized this year, or a story cut down to the required length will be acceptable. I have a splendid anti-cigaret program that I will send for two cents to cover postage.

I call again for the old reciters Nos. 21, 22 and 23, to complete my file. I would also like No. 7, No. 15, and the three Demorest books, and will remit as soon as received.

Several months ago I sent a letter to all presidents of foreign countries in which the W. C. T. U. is organized, asking that they inform me if they have adopted the Medal Contest department and whether they have a superintendent. I received replies from several but there are others I desire to hear from. Contests are being held but under the auspices of church missions, or committees from different temperance organizations. May I have a reply soon from those who have not yet responded?

Contests were being held in Haiti, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and Cuba, but Spanish reciters were exhausted and work ceased. Now there is a new Spanish reciter and I am hoping the contests will be resumed.

I am very desirous of having a complete report. Will you help me to get it? Report blanks have been sent to each state superintendent, and I would like to have them filled out and returned to me by October 15.

5414 Broadway, Chicago.

A Woman Citizen's Relation to the Law

(Continued from Page Four)

and at great expense. In the face of these laws, the theft of automobiles amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars, yet there is no organized propaganda in newspapers, moving picture and other theaters, by paid orators, for the repeal of these laws, the limitation of the thefts to a stated percentage, or to have the government sanction the thefts and become a partner in the business.

The "Thou Shalt Not" is the same in both forms of crime, with the exception that the unlawful use of liquors is prohibited in the Constitution of the United States and some of the states. In other words, they are part of the basic and fundamental laws which are supreme over all forms of statutory law, and wherein a statute fails to conform to such constitution it is void.

By right of heritage, by right of our absolute title to prohibition, we may now say to every officer of the state, are you for the Constitution, or against it? To every candidate for office, are you for the Constitution, or against it? To every unofficial private citizen, are you for the Constitution, or against it? To every law-breaking citizen outside the jails, are you for the Constitution, or against it? And we may, in each and every case, expect an affirmative answer.

During the great world war, all Christian America thrilled in response to a high idealism. We learned to think patriotism, to breathe patriotism, to talk patriotism.

We cleansed our private speech and our public press. We made much of following the flag. We were proud of our country, notwithstanding the profiteers, slackers, draft dodgers and other blatherskites who made a blot on our idealism. Our breasts swelled with patriotism; our throats filled with the thrill of love for flag and country; our eyes filled with tears for the devotion shown by our young men; our hearts filled with thankfulness that we were able to help; our hands filled with practical personal assistance..... It is time for us to show the same love, loyalty and allegiance to our Constitution and laws that we have to our flag, and to take steps to make that allegiance practical and visible.

By changing one word, substituting the word "Constitution" for the word "Union" and without in any way destroying the sense, I can give to you a direct appeal from the immortal Abraham Lincoln whose great heart was full of the burden of trying to restore to health this Union which had just undergone a major operation:

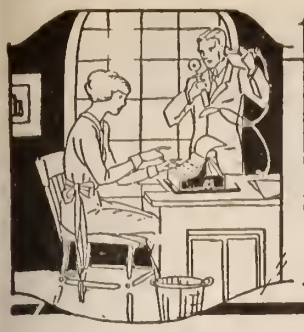
"I appeal to you again to constantly bear in mind that not with politicians, not with presidents, not with office seekers, but with you, is the question, 'Shall the Constitution and shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generations?'"

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. J. D. KENNARD, of Lawrence, Kansas. For many years Mrs. Kennard has been associated with all welfare activities and has been a power for good in the community, finding time, with her many home duties, to serve in church, Sunday school, and among the young people. Under her leadership the W. C. T. U. became the banner union of the state in membership, and has been an outstanding force for civic and social betterment. She was an inspiration to the young folks, a friend to all with whom she was associated.

MRS. NELLIE E. HIGGINS, of Aurora, Illinois, seventy-nine years young, a charter member of the Aurora W. C. T. U., corresponding secretary for several years, and at the time Frances E. Willard spoke at Aurora. Mrs. Higgins never lost an opportunity of promoting the work of the W. C. T. U. through church and Sunday school. She was greatly beloved and will be missed by a large circle of friends.

MRS. ORRA A. KAYS, Eureka, Kansas, a pioneer worker in the W. C. T. U. in the days of its unpopularity. Mrs. Kays was actively identified with the organization from her young womanhood; was president of the first district of Missouri, and at other times held the office of county and local president; she organized the Hyattsville (Md.) union. In one town she was refused permission to hold meetings of the Loyal Temperance Legion in the churches, so organized a Temperance Sunday School, which met every Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Kays is the mother of Mrs. Lucretia Kays Hanson, president of the Mill Valley (Calif.) W. C. T. U., and of Mrs. Flora Kays Hanson, president of the Marcy W. C. T. U. of Evanston, Illinois.



OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Students of Many Countries in Anti-Alcohol Campaigns

A sober world in a decade? Not at all improbable. Many indications point that way. None is more emphatic than the fact that large numbers of students in foreign countries are organized for the study and discussion of the alcohol question. The following is taken from a survey made by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association:

Austria has three national student organizations working actively. At Vienna was recently held a large meeting for complete national prohibition.

In Belgium, the general student movement, "Mouvement Estudiantin pour La Culture Morale," includes study and discussion of alcoholism in its program. The University of Brussels has a course of lectures on the alcohol problem.

Bulgaria reports 41 local societies with 2,750 members in its Students' Temperance Union, organized in the universities and high schools.

Chinese students going home from the United States have carried the germs of anti-alcohol activity from the Chinese Students' Prohibition League in the United States.

In Czecho-Slovakia, the student movement was started by professors who are now high in government affairs. The student organization, whose ideal is "for a higher nation," is active in high schools and universities. It already reports more than 600 members.

Denmark organized a student abstinence league in 1903 which has continued active ever since. It has 500 members, with local clubs in the university, colleges of technology, and teacher training schools.

Esthonia writes of a new movement which has just sprung up in the University of Dorpat and is spreading to other student centers.

In Finland there are two student groups; one among the Finnish speaking students has 4,000 members, and the other, among the Swedish speaking students, is smaller.

In France, the organized movement has not reached the universities, but is organized in the lower schools by the Federation Interlycenne with some members in the universities. This movement is active and is growing. Individual professors in the universities are agitating the problem. Thus, at the University of Lyons, the speech at the formal opening of the year was on "Prohibition in America." There is some activity among the grade schools.

In Great Britain, the National Temperance League, College Section, is engaged in practical anti-alcohol work. Also the Y. M. C. A. is encouraging study and discussion of the whole question as one of its social service activities. Several of the universities are holding public debates. In Scotland and Ireland, local groups for study and discussion have been formed in several colleges.

Gorman universities have abstinence societies, sometimes with hundreds of members; they hold big lectures for the students and create sentiment against beer-drinking customs. The Catholic students have two national organizations, one reporting 10,000 members. As in Austria, the movement is a part of the new movement for national idealism.

There are three national groups in Holland, all active and growing. Every university, gymnasium, and teachers' college has an organized group.

Norway has a student organization which makes prominent drink-free social customs, a new and better type of athletics, lecture courses, and personal abstinence.

Sweden has one organization for all classes of students. It has 4,500 members and 125 local clubs. Its publications, courses of study, lecture courses, and examination requirements, as well as its social activities, are of high character. It has done much toward the national prohibition referendum which is to occur in August.

Switzerland has three organized activities among the men and one among the girls. Much of this centers around local groups like our fraternities, but stressing the one theme of anti-alcoholism. The German-speaking and French-speaking students have separate organizations.

In India, the students are leaders in boycotting drinking places and in creating sentiment for prohibition. There is no national student organization but several schools report local organizations.

In Australia and New Zealand, students of the colleges, universities, and higher private schools are sharing in the preparation for the prohibition referendum which takes place in several states in 1922 and 1923.

Three Kinds of Workers

There are three kinds of Christian workers—canal barges, sailing ships, and Atlantic liners.

The canal barges need to be dragged to the work. Often they do wonderfully well, but on the whole one volunteer is better than three pressed men.

The sailing ships make fine going so long as wind and tide are with them, but when things get hard, when "the winds are contrary," when the work is discouraging, they turn tail and sail away.

But give me the Atlantic liner type of worker, the man who can fight his way through wind and tempest, because within there burns the hot throb of the mighty furnace of the love of Christ.—*Dr. W. M. Mackay.*

Our Rally Cry

5,000 New Members, 500 New Branches, and 500,000 Signatures to the Polyglot Petition.

Young People of China Sacrificing Time and Talent for Anti-Alcohol Movement, Writes Frances Wang

"At present we have about 6,000 members of the W. C. T. U. in China, and about 90 per cent are students," writes Frances Willard Wang. "They need constant attention and help. So this year we have been publishing a quarterly paper; the first issue was out only a few weeks ago. Occasionally I send circular letters to them. This is helping a great deal in keeping up their interest. It is all good but I feel some definite work ought to be done by the student members so as to make their interest grow.

"About four weeks ago, I arranged a student members' rally," continues Miss Wang. "About three hundred boys and girls from college to primary were present. The rally was held in an open tent. Speeches were made and songs were sung, and each school was responsible for one stunt. The whole thing was very lively and unique and everyone enjoyed it to the utmost. We had pictures taken and also eats. Before the meeting adjourned, delegates from each school were elected. Following the rally a delegation meeting was held on the lovely lawn and I presided. Can you guess what was the result? A City Students' Alliance was organized. It probably would better be called in English by the name, Interschool Temperance Association of Shanghai of the W. C. T. U. of China. We will hold another meeting to ratify the constitution and then elect officers. The young people of China are sacrificing their time and worldly pleasure in trying their best in every way to rebuild this great country of ours."

Children and Youth of Australia in "Clean the City" Campaign

The inauguration recently in Sydney, Australia, of a "Clean the City" campaign, was marked by a great Temperance and Mother's Day rally, 2,000 children marching in two processions, each headed by a squad of Y. M. C. A. boys with brooms and banners. The brooms suggested a clean sweep, and the banners bore the words: "Clean the City Campaign. Start right now—sweep away the liquor traffic from the path of your children." One most encouraging and significant fact was the wide interest shown by the various organizations. Assistance was rendered by the Boy Scouts, Naval Brigade, Y. M. C. A., Society of Christian Endeavor, W. C. T. U., Rechabites, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Salvation Army, Orphanage Boys, City Mission, Sunday schools of all denominations, and others.

Good Citizenship Prime Need

Note these titles, order ample quantities, and use now!

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted.)

Responsive Reading—Christian Citizenship.

Citizenship Questionnaire.

Christian Citizenship.

Good Citizenship the Object of Our Public School Training.

Patriotism in Our Public Schools.

The Sunday School and Law Enforcement.

Law Enforcement Song (with music).

Christ the Patriot.

The Citizen's Duty.

Politics and Public Education.

Political Problems of the City.

How Order is Maintained.

Politics and Civic Improvement.

The Why of Taxes.

The Machinery of Election.

How Candidates are Nominated.

The Case of Jacob.

Americanization—Its Meaning.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Politics and Public Health.

Politics and Public Charities.

The Citizen's Relation to the Community.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

The American's Creed and Salute to the Flag.

The Duty of a Christian Citizen.

Lincoln's Appeal for Law.

The Immigrant's Contribution.

Americanization and the Drink Problem.

Law Enforcement Decalog.

How Most Effectually to Promote Law Enforcement.

Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Studies in Government. (Pamphlet) Price, per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

Manual of Law Enforcement. (Pamphlet) Price, per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Constitution of the United States. Complete to date; 16 pp. Price, 5 cents.

Responsive Readings and Blackboard Exercises

(Leaflets 2 cents each, unless otherwise noted)

For Loyal Temperance Legions, Sunday Schools, National Prohibition Guards, Americanization Classes, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, etc.

Bible Wines.

The Golden Rule and Temperance.

Signing the Pledge.

Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Bible Temperance.

A Great Reformer (Frances E. Willard).

Bible Total Abstinence.

The Total Abstainer on Safe Ground (Blackboard).

Prohibition in the United States (Blackboard).

Three Enemies (Blackboard).

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Patriotic Motion Song

"Loyal Temperance Soldiers." For L. T. L.'s, National Prohibition Guards, Sunday schools, and children everywhere. For immediate use during the summer campaigns.

Price, per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Among Our Workers

The day following the close of the International Sunday School convention in Kansas City, a delightful reception was given Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the Sunday School department, by the W. C. T. U. Federation of that city, Mrs. Fannie L. Taylor, president. The guests assembled in the home of Mrs. Mahoney and were given opportunity to hear Mrs. Irvine speak on "Sunday School Temperance Work." A "moving picture" and tableaux formed a pleasing part of the program. Mrs. Taylor called out the officers of the federation, the superintendents of departments, and presidents of local unions in a happy fashion, and then the guests formed the background of the tableaux. The Chautauqua salute was given the national superintendent and she, in turn, asked that the salute might be given for each of the national general officers, naming them.

Then, at Mrs. Irvine's request, a silent salute with handkerchiefs was given to the sainted comrades from Missouri. The names of Clara C. Hoffman and Eliza B. Ingalls were mentioned reverently, followed by a brief prayer.

Mrs. Irvine gave brief addresses in three departments and before the assembly of the Christian Sunday school, the largest in the city, and also addressed the general assembly of the Methodist Sunday school.

At a luncheon given for the women preachers in attendance at the convention, some twelve or fifteen, Mrs. Irvine was one of the speakers.

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor has just completed a month's service in Pennsylvania. Her itinerary was well arranged, so that she began her travels in Matamoras, Pike county, continued through the northeastern, northern and central parts of the state, and on down through the western counties, finally concluding her pilgrimage at Hazelwood, Allegheny county, in all visiting twenty counties and delivering twenty-four addresses. In two of the places where she spoke, Mrs. Armor was one of a band of three forming the "Whirlwind Brigade," Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the state W. C. T. U., and Dr. R. H. Martin, the "bootlegger catcher" of Beaver county, being the others, in one case. In the other, Mrs. R. B. Robinson, president of Allegheny county, was one of her co-workers. Successful meetings were reported in each place.

Mrs. Armor, with her usual vigor and force, was at her best wherever she was, and "her best is the best best that there is." As often as she has been in Pennsylvania, the women are always eager to have her again, and many requests for her aid have to be refused. The Pennsylvania women recognize the fact that she is a wonderful woman, and she is well beloved by them. In her tour of New Zealand, which she is soon to make in the interest of prohibition, she will have their prayers for strength for her great task, and for a safe return to continue the work for law enforcement in the United States.

A BARGAIN!

Nearly every business has its dull seasons and offers bargains to maintain trade during the slump in patronage. The WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION is alert to modern business methods and therefore offers bargain rates on WORLD'S CONVENTION STICKERS ordered before the last of August, when old prices will prevail again. Like all other business people we will store them without charge and deliver when desired.

Beginning with this notice, on all orders received until August 31, the rate per thousand will be two dollars. We will send you five hundred for one dollar and twenty-five cents or one-hundred-and twenty-five stickers for fifty cents.

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Elephants Rout Rum Caravan in African Bush

A story of how the prohibition cause in Africa was aided by a herd of wild elephants is told by the Reverend Thomas B. Brinton, missionary to Musumba, Congo Belge, for the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, reporting to Methodist headquarters in Chicago. According to Mr. Brinton, a caravan of about fifty native carriers laden with liquor, some of it destined for the Belgian officials at Kabongo and Musumba, was proceeding northward through the jungles above Bukama, where ends the Cape-to-Cairo railroad. The men were sighted from afar across the veldt by a herd of elephants on a rampage. Trumpeting madly, the beasts charged down on the long line of black burden-bearers, who dropped the cases of perfectly good Scotch, Rye, Burgundy and Port, and scurried to some nearby undergrowth, into which they disappeared like so many rabbits. The elephants reached the path and found nothing upon which to vent their rage at this desecration of their native solitudes but the innocent cases of sparkling booze. They trampled them to fragments. Not a single bottle neck remained unbroken, according to Reverend Brinton, who takes a savage joy in telling the story.

In the jungle the missionaries are regarded as strange white men when they decline a gourd of home brew or "civilized hootch" offered by a hospitable chief. The prohibition issue is being forced into the jungle, according to Mr. Brinton, for no alcoholic beverages either of native, or white, local, or foreign manufacture are allowed in the new mission villages being settled by native Christians about the stations.

W. C. T. U. Personalia

On Thursday evening, July sixth, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Pritchard celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Montclair, New Jersey. A great many friends and relatives were present. Among the W. C. T. U. guests were Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Miss Florence Boole, Mrs. Lyversa De Silva, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Hall, Mrs. Phoebe Wilbur Griffin and Dr. and Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin and daughter, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard have been loyal workers in the Covenanter Church and for many years Mr. Pritchard has been editor of the *Christian Nation*. Both have been advocates of prohibition. Mrs. Harriet Pritchard is World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Purity in Literature and Art; was national superintendent for many years until it was merged, and is still New York state superintendent of that department. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard have two sons and three daughters living and thirteen grandchildren, all of whom were present. Mrs. Anna P. George, one of the daughters, was publicity director for the National W. C. T. U. for one year and all of the "children" are workers for prohibition. Many kind words of appreciation were spoken by representatives of the Covenanter Church and by Mrs. Boole, representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Judge Charles A. Pollock of Fargo, North Dakota, who spent six months last year abroad studying conditions relative to prohibition and speaking in many of the leading cities of Europe, was the speaker on W. C. T. U. Day, Sunday afternoon, July 2, at the Valley City Chautauqua Assembly. Fully 2,500 people listened eagerly to the Judge as he spoke eloquently and impressively on "World Prohibition and Law Enforcement," showing clearly that as America goes, so goes the world. Mrs. Fred M. Wanner, vice-president of the state W. C. T. U., introduced the speaker with well chosen words, and rare music added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

An interesting Christian Citizenship institute was held quite recently in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Salt Lake City, under the direction of Mrs. Stewart McLeese, assisted by Mrs. W. F. Carroll, local superintendent for the Willard W. C. T. U. Mrs. W. F. Core spoke earnestly on "The Citizen's Duty," Mrs. J. Stein read a paper on "Why a Christian Citizenship," and Mrs. W. A. Wight discussed the Constitution of the United States. Rev. Frank Bross, in a telling address, set before the audience the methods by which candidates are nominated. "The Eighteenth Amendment can never be repealed," he said. "The next Congress will be stronger in dry members than this one." A leaflet on obeying the law was read by Mrs. C. R. Sanders. Mrs. A. Hamilton spoke on government for the alien and Mrs. O. W. Porter on Americanization. A very spirited time was had while Prof. M. E. Jones gave a drill on parliamentary law. Altogether, the program was most inspiring and helpful.

Principle, Party or Person?

"The very desperation of the drinking classes—their willingness to defy death itself in order to satisfy the abnormal craving for 'booze'—is one of the most conclusive evidences of the very real dangers that attend the habitual use of intoxicating liquors," the *Kokomo* (Ind.) *Dispatch* reminds its readers.

"The cursed appetite is insatiable. It grows stronger the more it is fed. It is a cruel and absolutely selfish tyrant. There is no compromising with it. It must rule or ruin; or, rather, it must rule and ruin or be whipped 'to a frazzle.'

"But now that the full horrors of the drink habit have been exposed to the world in all their enormity through the horrible disclosures resulting from the constant lessening of the supply, the good citizens and sane and normal minds of this country will make a heroic and determined fight for the maintenance of prohibition in our constitution, and for the strengthening rather than the weakening of all the laws that will give full and complete effect to its enforcement.

"And all candidates for seats in either house of congress, whatever their party affiliation, or whatever their personal preferences on this issue, may as well understand first as last, that the temperance forces of their constituencies will support only those candidates who can be depended on to fight for the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment, and all the Federal laws that will promote or insure its enforcement.

"They will from now on reverse the old outworn practice: They will no longer sacrifice the principle for the party or the man; but if necessary to secure good results, they will not hesitate to sacrifice the party or the man, in order to save and promote the right principles of government. They will not compromise, for they know that compromise means failure."

Prohibition Has Made Good

(*Chicago Evening Post*, June 22).

Last Monday Judge Gemmill sat on the bench of the old Harrison Street police court. It was his first appearance there since prohibition went into effect. Naturally he was interested to note whether the effect of prohibition was observable in this catch-all for offenders.

The first thing that impressed him was that he sat alone. In former days two judges had been necessary to dispose of Monday's business—the accumulation from Saturday and Sunday. But, by noon, Judge Gemmill, single-handed, had cleaned up the docket and was lunching with friends at a loop club.

The second thing that impressed him was that, instead of from 350 to 400 cases, there were less than 200; and the third thing, that, instead of from 150 to 200 cases directly traceable to intoxication, there were but twenty-two.

Among the companions of the judge at lunch was a business man, the head of a Chicago industry said to be the third largest of its kind in the world. He said, "I am convinced from what I have seen that prohibition is the best thing that has ever happened to the United States. It is as effective as any law on the statute books. We will never repeal it."

THE DETROIT ATHLETIC CLUB HAS ORDERED THE SUSPENSION OF ANY MEMBERS WHO BRING LIQUOR INTO THE CLUBHOUSE, and, according to press reports, has posted a notice that it was not the wish of the house committee to deprive members of their rights and privileges, but that in reality "it was the Constitution of the United States that took away the privilege." The San Bernardino (Cal.) *Telegram* is of the opinion that no better statement of the duty which rests upon every American so long as the Eighteenth Amendment exists could be made.

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The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepfather come for a visit, and she learns that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again. Bertram Harford, who has been transferred to Seraneb, wounded, is taken to Dr. Scott's hospital. While convalescing he talks to the doctor, and finds they have much in common. Because of her ill health Fortescue sends Angela to Mussoorie, to Mrs. Carlyle, where she is easily led to take, first an alcoholized "medicine," and then the liquors offered by friends. Returning to Seraneb, she continues to drink, and wanders to Harford's bungalow one evening, after being turned out of the club, thus becoming a subject for gossip which her husband hears. He upbraids her, and she pours out her soul to Dr. Scott, who takes her to her hospital for treatment. Meanwhile, the friendship between Harford and Kathleen grows stronger. She accepts an invitation for a motor-car ride with him and while resting in the garden of a Mohammedan tomb, he tells her of his love and of his sad heritage. She writes to American scientists for advice. Fortescue is taken dangerously ill and Angela goes to him at Naini Tal.)

CHAPTER XXV

Seraneb was at its emptiest and dustiest; every one was away who could get off. Harford and Kathleen remained, and perhaps were the two busiest people in the station.

A large portion of Fortescue's work was given to Harford who rarely had time to himself. Yet occasionally he took Kathleen out in his motor-car, where, alone with each other and the sunset, they lived in a little heaven of rapturous communion. They visited many strange shrines, hidden away from the sight of the usual globe-trotter. One day they stood together by the Sacred River. The blue waters and the yellow sand were lovely except for a little group of huts made of matted straw, and a curious sunken tank, which they discovered was a shrine. A hideous idol lay on its back, with arms and legs outstretched in a menacing attitude. It was painted scarlet, as symbolical of the blood sacrifice, and had fierce, staring, tinfoil eyes. An old priest, seeing them approach, came out of a grass hut. The holy man was naked, except for a small saffron-colored cloth, a string of carved beads round his neck, and the sacred cord over his left shoulder. He was very infirm, and hobbled painfully up to the shrine, and sprinkled some holy water over the god's sacred person, as if to keep it from the defilement of the Sahib's presence.

Harford nodded to him, and began to talk. The old Brahmin babbled on at a great length, and Kathleen made out that he was talking about the Koombh Mela!

"It is a great feast," she explained to Harford. "I saw it three years ago, at Allahabad, where the Jumna meets the Ganges, and it is said three millions went during the weeks of the fair; they go to bathe, and believe every sin is gotten rid of in the sacred waters!"

"It is an easy kind of religion—to wash and be clean," said Harford, as they strolled back to the car. On their way home these words, "Wash and be clean," recurred many times in their conversation. Kathleen spoke to her lover of her Saviour, as she had not done before. He responded warmly.

"I wish I had your simple faith, my dearest. I long to have the tangled skein of religion unravelled."

"It is just this, you must leave the tangle to God. 'If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine.'"

"I am striving to do this, Kathleen," he said, humbly.

"I know you are, and I fancy you are nearer to God than I am. Have you found out that I love my own way? I am getting to be an autocrat!"

"You shall rule me, darling; I have no fear."

"How silly we are, building castles in the air."

"Not in the air, in my heart! There is a palace which holds my queen there."

And thus they whiled away the hot evenings, with intercourse at once serious and playful.

The mail brought letters from America, as usual, for Angela; these Kathleen forwarded with a letter asking for information of the invalid. A postcard only came in answer: "Frank is very ill; doctors tell me he cannot recover for many weeks."

Harford said he had heard in the station that Fortescue had abscess of the liver, and added that he never thought of him as a robust man; too fond of the pleasures of the table, he never seemed to drink to excess, but habitually took what would undermine any constitution and destroy the resisting power to disease.

"The nemesis is upon him," exclaimed Kathleen, when a postcard reached her a few days later, saying, "Mem Sahiba is in the hospital with the Sahib, he dying."

Another three days passed, no news; on the fourth day Harford brought a newspaper with the account of the lamented death of the Deputy Commissioner of Seraneb of abscess of the liver and dysentery at Naini Tal.

Kathleen wrote at once to Angela, but received no answer; then wrote to Divan Singh—still no news.

"What can we do? How shall we find out where Angela is?"

"Write to the Ramsay Hospital," and Kathleen did so. The answer came after a week's waiting, "Mrs. Fortescue has gone to the Savoy Hotel."

Letters remained unanswered, weeks passed. Kathleen became distraught. "I feel responsible for her," she said to Harford.

"I can get off for Sunday; shall I run up and find out about her?"

"Can you? Oh, do! It will set my heart at rest."

He arrived, and lost no time in appearing at the hotel. He sent in his card and a waiter conducted him to the door of Mrs. Fortescue's suite of rooms.

The Ayah came—"Mem Sahiba behosh hai" (is delirious).

"Can I see her? Who is her doctor?"

"Civil Surgeon; he say no one to see her," explained the Ayah.

"Where is Divan Singh?"

"He very ill, in bazaar hospital."

"I will see him," and he rode off at once. He found the faithful servant with an injured foot, occasioned by a fall down the khud (precipice), in trying to prevent an accident to his mistress. He had intercepted her as she stumbled and lost her footing at the edge of a precipice thereby breaking his ankle. The pain was terrible, and the doctors prohibited

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his removal. He bewailed his fate in being separated from his Mem Sahiba.

"She is very ill drinking every day, always behosh," (delirious), he said.

"When did she begin to take drink again?"

"When Sahib died, she very faint, hospital doctor give her brandy. Huzoor! send for Dr. Scott Sahiba!"

"I will." Harford saw no other course and telegraphed for Kathleen.

It took two days to arrange for her absence; she had to wire for a friend, a medical missionary from Jumpara, to take the oversight of the hospital.

When Kathleen arrived in Naini Tal, she found Angela in a pitiable state. The loss of volitional power, accompanied by sleeplessness and low delirium, showed her brain to be heavily charged with blood, consequent on alcoholic excess. The Civil Surgeon seemed glad to see Kathleen; he informed her that everyone in the hotel thought Mrs. Fortescue was ill from fever; and he had not enlightened them, only prohibited her being seen by any one. He hinted at the Ayah's love of drink; he should have replaced her, but she seemed fond of the baby, and under the circumstances, he saw no way out of the difficulty.

"Do you have many such patients?" asked Kathleen.

"It is not infrequent that ladies are ill from drink in hotels," he said, "but this is a bad case, for Mrs. Fortescue has a very weak heart!"

Kathleen decided to cable at once for Mrs. Mortimer, and asked Harford on his arrival in Seraneb the next day to do this for her.

It was a week before Angela was able to be moved. The rains were beginning, and Kathleen judged it better to take her down to Seraneb, than to leave her in Naini Tal. It was a week of fierce strife with the enemy. Kathleen often came from that bedside white as death, scalding tears pouring from her eyes, lips tightly compressed with the pain of the struggle. What delirium it was!

Poor Angela seemed to be whirling in a vortex of dreams, where demons crouched ready to spring upon her; where tangles of serpents encompassed her, and a fiery pit flamed to receive her. With piercing shrieks she would complain, "millions of knives are cutting me." She was hopelessly dominated by alcohol, as a hypnotic patient is ruled by the operator. As the poison was gradually eliminated from her system, the delirium ceased: then came a period when melancholy without hope, without consolation, possessed her; black despair enveloped her as a cloud. She begged to be allowed to die.

"I am a beast, not fit to live, dear Kathleen. Why should I not kill myself and have done with it all?"

With tender, soothing words, Kathleen encouraged the poor, tempest-tossed soul. Her brave spirit, which set aside her own pain to minister comfort, had the joy of seeing the blood-shot eyes and drooping lids grow clear and soft, the fragile, willowy figure able to sit up, and the feeble voice calling for her baby boy.

Kathleen knew that Angela could not live long; her heart was irremediably damaged. With care, she might last a few months, and Kathleen prayed that her mother might come in time to comfort her at the last.

By easy stages they journeyed back to Seraneb, and Angela and her boy became once more inmates of the Mission hospital. Mr. Fortescue's affairs were not settled, but his trustees paid amply for the widow and child. The unfaithful Ayah was replaced by a European nurse, of middle age, a Christian woman with excellent references.

The child had outgrown his early delicacy, and was a fine looking, clear-eyed fellow, with his mother's rose-leaf complexion, but though he grew in outward beauty, his mind remained undeveloped, and Kathleen who had little time to give to him, felt when she did see him, that there was something abnormal about him. Angela, quite a novice with children, thought him more than equal to any baby. It was the new nurse who first put Kathleen's unspoken thought into words.

"Is the boy all right in his mind, Dr. Scott?"

"Why do you ask, nurse?"

"He takes so little notice of objects, and I doubt much if he recognizes his mother. Then what a vacant stare he has! Most children of fifteen months are very lively, this boy seldom laughs."

"I must watch him and study his development, but do not breathe a word to anyone, nurse!"

Poor Angela must be kept from even a suspicion of there being anything wrong with her boy. Her soul still dwelt in shadow, and many were her moans for her wasted, unhappy life.

"It has been an utter failure! I have not even had a good man's love!" she would say, and again, "Oh, how loathsome I feel. When shall I be clean in my own sight?"

Kathleen would talk to her with exquisite tenderness of the power of Christ to cleanse and heal, and Angela would lift her hands to heaven, and cry and weep. "If there be any power outside myself high or low, good or bad, may it help me."

And now another struggle came upon her. Heaven or hell! Spiritual life or death! But—prayer prevailed for her, and she came out of that dark valley exhausted (for her heart attacks became more frequent and she suffered much), but able to say,—"Pain is a great angel! He has brought me to Christ!"

She grew weaker and weaker, but her mind, free from the hypnotism of alcohol, became clear and bright. She took a deep interest in the love between Kathleen and Harford. Her own feeling towards him was dead, drowned in the black waters of alcoholic excess.

She liked to see her "props," as she called them, together, and declared they made a "handsome couple." She was told of the reason for delay in their engagement, and looked forward to the important letter with anxiety only second to theirs.

(To be Continued)

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THE UNION SIGNAL
Evanston, Illinois

"If Wishes Were Horses"

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

Can you remember when that little couplet was repeated to you? It may be you are reciting it to some one today: "If wishes were horses, beggars could ride". You may make it more emphatic by announcing, "If some folks had a backbone where the 'wishbone' is, much would be accomplished."

Might it not be time well spent to inquire about our own "wishbones"?

Wishbone says, "I wish people would see what an enormous amount of good has resulted from the Eighteenth Amendment, and obey it."

Backbone says, "I must and will help inform people of the great benefits already obtained from the Eighteenth Amendment so they will want to obey it. I will spread broadcast the facts by taking and supplying others with THE UNION SIGNAL."

Wishbone: "I wish our children could be interested in better, higher things."

Backbone: "I will organize an L. T. L. and start with the little tots to interest children in the best in life. THE YOUNG CRUSADER will help me."

Wishbone: "I wish something might be done to show young men and women the effect of all intemperance and to educate them in a single standard of purity."

Backbone: "The young men and women must be helped to keep from, and to break up bad habits. I will form a Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. and, with the assistance of the scientific temperance articles in THE UNION SIGNAL, teach them."

Wishbone: "I wish people would realize the seriousness of the prohibition situation at this time and make it their work to get the right men elected to high positions."

Backbone: "I know this is a critical time for prohibition. I will do my part in arousing the people and presenting the truth about it. I will find out and inform others as to who are *worthy* to occupy positions for the betterment of the country."

Wishbone: "I wish the good citizens of these United States would consider the constant outgoing of false reports to other nations regarding the results of prohibition, and realize how closely and hopefully all are looking to us to make and keep perfect what has been won."

Backbone: "The nations must be authentically informed as to prohibition's results. Heartsick women, good men and sorely tempted men are all watching and praying for the success of prohibition. I will not fail them. I will furnish them true reports by sending them THE UNION SIGNAL. I'll remember what our action means to the world and do my best to hold what has been attained."

Have you a *wishbone* or a *backbone?* We hope to hear from you.

A Wonderful Offer

A COMPLETE RADIO OUTFIT will be awarded to the person sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions—over 200—to THE YOUNG CRUSADER, between June 15, 1922, and September 15, 1922, at the regular price of 35 cents each. No other premium allowed.

Mark subscriptions plainly "Radio Award".

UNIONS AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Now Is the Time

TO DECORATE EVERY MEMBER

The "I WON ONE" Button should be worn by every winner

One woman gained 58 new members. How many have YOU?

"Wear them with pride," dear women, and over-match the "A. A. P. A." Price, per 100, $1.50; per 50, $1.00; per 25, 60 cents; per dozen, 35 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

Quiz: Our World-Wide Work

1. What stand have Illinois Catholics taken in regard to liquor on board ships? What is the opinion of Ex-Secretary Daniels on this subject?

2. Quote the Methodist bishops on prohibition and law enforcement.

3. Prove that the Eighteenth Amendment was not "slipped over."

4. How may the ordinary citizen help to enforce the law?

5. What is the consensus of opinion of prominent Nebraskans as to the popularity of prohibition?

6. Show the growth of prohibition sentiment in Scotland—India—Japan.

7. Name prominent white ribboners from different countries who will attend the World's W. C. T. U. Convention.

8. *How* shall we give people the truth about prohibition?

9. Tell of the campaigns for prohibition being waged by the students and young people throughout the world.

10. Have *you* a "backbone" or only a "wishbone?"

"With the liquor traffic out of existence, the working man and his family are enjoying to a full extent what the American home stands for. It has bettered the conditions of our employes and we hope never to see the liquor business in service again." Thus speaks H. B. Smith, secretary and treasurer of the McInnes Steel Company, Ltd., Corry Pa.

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 3
50. Wabasha County, } Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.

W. C. T. U. Badges. Made of mother of pearl. Price 25 cents each. Address treasurer W. C. T. U., Jerusalem, Palestine. P. O. Box 443.

FAN—FAN—FAN

Fan Away the Camouflage Created by the Enemies of Prohibition

SPREAD THE TRUTH

OUR NEW FANS ARE READY. PUT THEM IN EVIDENCE EVERYWHERE.

Color, blue on white. Quotations from George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, William Howard Taft, and Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, on the sanctity of law and duty of obedience; President Faunce of Brown University, Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Evangeline Booth, Commander Salvation Army in the United States, and Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health for New York, on the good effects of prohibition. On one side facsimile of Star in the Window Law Observance Card, on the reverse facsimile of dry map of United States. Price, per 100, $5,00; per dozen, 70 cents; single fans, 10 cents. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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New Headquarters Building of Liga Nacional de Templanza (Auxiliary to the World's W.C.T.U.) in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Dedicated May 13, 1922.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ACTION OF NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION CONGRESSIONALLY RECORDED — STERLING-LEHLBACH BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION BY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE— MOVE TO ABOLISH SENIORITY RULE—FIRST WOMAN DIPLOMAT APPOINTED —TACNA-ARICA AGREEMENT CONCLUDED

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

The Senate continues at work on the Tariff bill from day to day, convening at 11 o'clock, a. m. "on the expiration of the recess," and closing the day, soon after 6 o'clock in the evening. The Senate recesses, not adjourns, from one day to the next while the tariff is pending. There are pages and pages yet of the Tariff bill, which does not sound very encouraging for an early adjournment of this Senate, but it is said that with the cotton schedule disposed of, the most controversial items will have been passed, and then progress will be more rapid.

Action of National Editorial Association Congressionally Recorded

Senator Jones of Washington had read into the *Congressional Record* the resolution passed by the National Editorial Association which pointed out the opportunity of the newspapers to give substantial aid to the cause of law and order by refusing to publish any of the so-called jokes on and sneers at the Eighteenth Amendment.

STERLING-LEHLBACH RECLASSIFICATION BILL FOR THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE

Its Importance to Women

From the standpoint of women, the Sterling-Lehlbach bill is doubly important because by its specific provision against sex discrimination it proposes the first and only effective method of legislating out of existence the conditions which have so largely kept women employes of the Civil Service in the minor and lowest paid positions, though they be as well and often are better qualified than men for the better positions.

Provisions of the Sterling-Lehlbach Bill

The Sterling-Lehlbach bill, which is designed to remedy these conditions and put the government on a more efficient and businesslike basis, provides for:

(1) Classification of the Civil Service positions into services, such as professional, sub-professional, clerical, custodial, inspectional, etc., each service divided into a maximum number of six or seven grades. Nurses and librarians are for the first time given full professional recognition.

(2) Salaries on the basis of skill, training and responsibility of the work performed.

(3) Advance of salary within grades in accordance with efficiency ratings.

(4) Promotion from grade to grade on proved qualifications under rules of the Civil Service Commission.

(5) A uniform system of efficiency ratings to be established by the Civil Service Commission in co-operation with department executives, and accessible to employes.

(6) A minimum efficiency standard below which employes will not be retained in the service.

(7) Administration of the reclassification on the basis of equal pay for equal work without regard to sex.

(8) Allocation of employes to the various salary grades by the United States Civil Service Commission after consultation with the department heads.

Supporters of the Sterling-Lehlbach Bill

The bill has the support of the majority leader of the Senate, Senator Lodge, and its passage by the House was actively aided by Majority Leader Mondell. The minority leader of the Senate, Senator Underwood, declares himself for it. The Senate Committee on Civil Service recommends it, and the Steering Committee has scheduled it for passage. It is recommended by the United States Civil Service Commission, and is urgently advocated by the employes through their organization, the National Federation of Federal Employes. The public is supporting it through numerous organizations, including the National Civil Service Reform League, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Federation of Labor, the National Women's Trade Union League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the National League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and various other societies interested in efficient public service.

The Sterling-Lehlbach Bill is under consideration by the Appropriations Committee, members of which are given here:

Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming.
Reed Smoot, of Utah.
Wesley L. Jones, of Washington.
Charles Curtis, of Kansas.
William S. Kenyon, of Iowa.
Frederick Hale, of Maine.
Selden P. Spencer, of Missouri.
Lawrence C. Phipps, of Colorado.
Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan.
William B. McKinley, of Illinois.
Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina.
Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma.
Charles A. Culberson, of Texas.
William J. Harris, of Georgia.
Carter Glass, of Virginia.
Andrieus A. Jones, of New Mexico.

If your state is represented on this committee, write your Senator at once of your interest in this bill.

Move to Abolish Seniority Rule

Some of the Senators have inaugurated a campaign to abrogate the seniority rule under which Senators of the longest continuous service are given the chairmanship of committees without regard to ability for the positions of vital importance in legislation.

Working in conjunction with the Senators is a group of Representatives who aim to smash the seniority rule in the House.

Although it is not a formal rule in either house, and is only an unwritten party tradition, the seniority rule has never been violated by either party in the Senate since the custom became firmly established, and only once in the House since the days of Speaker Cannon. The rule was broken last year, when Representative Madden of Illinois was promoted to the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee over the ranking member, Representative Davis, of Minnesota. Senator McCormick, of Illinois, proposes to initiate the fight with a letter to the Senate leader, suggesting that the conference of Senators of the majority party abrogate the rule and provide that the members of each committee shall elect a chairman, leaving to the Committee of Committees the designation of committee members. As the custom now obtains, the Committee of Committees designates also the chairman of each committee, and for that place selects the ranking member in years of continuous service on the committee.

Announcement of the First Woman Diplomat

Woman is making her way faster and faster into fields that heretofore have been exclusively occupied by men. Her rejection as one entitled to a seat in the House of Peers was a challenge which it was felt soon would cause that most traditional of all of the traditional bodies to reverse itself and bow to the spirit of the age. In this country, the full enfranchisement of woman has resulted directly in the naming of two of the sex as standard bearers of one of the major parties in campaigns for the choosing of Senators of the United States—Minnesota and Wisconsin. Woman is already in Congress in the lower branch, and is running for state legislative seats in many states. And now she is in diplomacy, but not in the person of an American woman serving the United States government. Mlle. Nadiza Stancioff has been appointed First Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation in Washington, and will be here in the autumn to take up her duties. She has already informed interviewers in Europe that her idea of the greatest contribution woman can give to the diplomatic service is to give to it "the human touch."

The Tacna-Arica Agreement

An event of great importance to the peace of the Western Hemisphere was recorded when the forty-year problem of the Pacific made an important step for its happy ending. When the plenipotentiaries of Chile and Peru penned their signatures to the agreement to arbitrate the long controversies over the province of Tacna and Arica, using the good offices of the United States as arbitrator, there was taken, in the words of Secretary Hughes, "the greatest forward step in the interest of peace on this hemisphere which this generation has witnessed. The conference has been here in session for many weeks and the outcome is a great triumph.

The concluding ceremonies were held in the Hall of the Americans of the Pan American Union in the presence of many members of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps and high officials of the United States. After the last signature had been set down, accredited spokesmen for Chile, Peru, and the United States expressed in a series of addresses the gratification of their governments over the settlement.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D C., July 22, 1922.

ew York Concern Asks Destruction of Own Pre-Prohibition Liquor Stock

John S. Parsons, chief prohibition enrcement agent for New York City, reıived the surprise of his life rccently ıen a man called him up on the teleone and said, "Now, listen, Mr. Parıns, this is Walter Wurmsley, manager B. B. Davis & Co., and I have a real jo for a few of your agents right here our premises," supplementing this inrmation with the request that six men sent over "to destroy some choice lands of liquor, wines, and cordials ıich we no longer want on our hands."

"So far as is known," says the Philalphia *North American*, "this was the ist time the owner of any kind of liquor d voluntarily asked for its confiscation d destruction. Mr. Parsons delegated rum sleuths to go to the plant, and . Wurmsley led them (voluntarily) to a rear room, where the pre-prohibiın brands were stored.

"'Take it out and spill it in the gutter,' ordered. 'We are sick and tired of ying government taxes on this stuff, ıich we have had in our stock for more ın fifteen years.'"

The liquor was disposed of in the manr requested.

abbis to Throw Pulpits Open to Women Aspirants

Believing in the fullest measure of lf-expression for women, as well as the mplete utilization of their gifts in serce of the highest kind, and asserting at in keeping with the spirit of the e, "women cannot be justly denied the ivilege of ordination," the central conrence of American rabbis, which met cently in Cape May, N. J., adopted a solution to throw pulpits open to omen aspirants.

President National Editorial Association Declares Newspapers Must Give Substantial Aid to Cause of Law and Order

An urgent appeal to his fellow editors to aid the enforcement of law by refusing to publish so-called jokes and sneers on the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was made by J. C. Brimblecom, editor of the *Newton Graphic*, acting president of the National Editorial Association, at the annual convention of that organization, meeting at Missoula, Montana. Mr. Brimblecom said in part:

"The newspapers of this country, particularly the newspapers which go into the homes of our people, have a great opportunity at the present time to give substantial aid to the cause of law and order by refusing to publish any of the so-called jokes and sneers on the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. No matter what you or I may say or think as individuals, of the merits or demerits of prohibition, we must never forget that it is the fundamental law of the land and is entitled to as much respect as the laws against murder, theft or treason.

"For if you and I claim the privilege of violating, with impunity, the law regarding intoxicating liquors, we must admit the rights of others to violate any or all other laws regarding which they may have similar opinions. Such a condition spells anarchy, nothing less. There must be no discrimination in the enforcement of law and every published joke or sneer regarding prohibition adds just so much to the general unrest which is altogether too prevalent in this country."

How You Can Keep Cool

Dr. William H. Evans, former Health commissioner of Chicago, tells one of the secrets of keeping cool, as published in the "How to Keep Well" column of *The Chicago Tribune* of July 17, as follows:

"Drink no alcoholic beverages of any sort. In the first place, drinking alcoholic beverages sends an excessive amount of blood to the skin. The skin is about the only tissue in the body that can feel heat. The blood is hot. Therefore, drinking alcoholic beverages makes you feel hotter than you are.

"Comparing the summer of 1921 with that of 1916, we find that the former was much the hotter. On the other hand, the deaths from heat in Chicago during 1921 were 26 as compared with 535 in 1916.

"Most cases of sunstroke were cases of beerstroke, as this column has contended for years."

Episcopal Bishops for Eighteenth Amendment

Presiding Bishop Gailor of the Protestant Episcopal Church, speaking in New York against prohibition, stirred up the diocesan bishops in that section of the country to disagree with him openly. Since he made his unfortunate speech, Bishop Manning of New York, Bishop Lines of Newark, Bishop Matthews of New Jersey, Bishop Brewster of Connecticut, Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, Bishop Perry of Rhode Island, and Bishop Cook of Delaware have all pointedly and publicly spoken in support of the Eighteenth Amendment.

IANY STRONG ORGANIZATIONS WORKING TO NULLIFY NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

Between thirty and forty organizations the United States are said to be active- at work to overthrow and nullify the ighteenth Amendment and the Volstead ct. At the head of the list is the Naonal Association Against the Prohibition mendment, which claims a membership nearly half a million, and maintains eadquarters at Washington, D. C.

It makes no secret of its purpose, which to elect next November a Congress iat can be depended upon to vote for modification of the Volstead Act to ermit a return of "light wines and beer."

One part of their program, according to he *Christian Science Monitor*, which publishing an illuminating series of rticles on the activities of these organiıtions, is to keep constantly before the ublic the argument that a beverage with o higher alcoholic content than 2.75 per ent is innocuous, that it will be a great evenue producer and at the same time ill reduce the illicit traffic. Authors, ublishers, professional men and poliicians have been enlisted in that part f the campaign. As a sample of that orm of propaganda, Peter G. Boyle, a ublisher at 267 West 17th St., New ork City, sends out a letter to the clubs, rganizations and individuals as follows:

APPEAL FOR INDEPENDENCE

"Inclosed please find an anti-prohibition ooklet, which needs no explanation. hall we as American citizens allow a arrow-minded fanatical and dictatorial lass to take from us that which we prize bove all else as a nation—personal liberty and freedom of thought and action in all that was guaranteed us under the Constitution? If our rights can be torn from us as easily as they have been by the questionable Eighteenth Amendment where will such insanity end? If we do not resent this class injustice with our votes for those who will rectify it, we shall, no doubt, be treated to prohibition of tea, tobacco, coffee, candy, dancing, music, movies, theaters, auto-riding and other so-called reform amendments ad nauseam.

"There are vast numbers of Americans laboring under the delusion that the Eighteenth Amendment can never be repealed. Let all such disabuse their minds of that idea. After the Eighteenth Amendment had been passed by seven short of the number required by Article 5 of the Constitution and had been ratified by more than three-fourths of the state legislatures, it was discovered that it did not specify what constituted intoxicating beverages, nor did it provide any penalty whatsoever for disobedience to this amendment.

"Section 2 provided that Congress and state legislatures should have concurrent power to enforce this Amendment by appropriate legislation. If Congress had not passed the Volstead Act nor any separate state passed its own enforcement act, the Eighteenth Amendment would have been a dead letter, for no matter how often the Amendment was violated the violator could not have been punished.

"Therefore the Volstead Act is the real bone of contention. We must see to it that that Act shall be amended to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. When the benefits of the amendment to that act have been demonstrated its full repeal will be in order. Not, in all probability, would it ever again be possible to enact a similar unjust law.

"When this point has been reached the Eighteenth Amendment will be dead and nothing will remain but to repeal it, and remove the corpse. We respectfully submit the inclosed booklet to your organization for its approval and action. The more the subject is agitated the sooner we shall have relief from an intolerable and un-American situation."

This book is entitled "Prohibition Un-American, Un-Christian and Un-Economical," by Frederic Lyman Cobb. It is expected to sell the book in large numbers for use in the political campaigns.

THE SANITY LEAGUE OF AMERICA SEEKS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF VIOLATORS OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION LAW and thus put it out of commission, in the personal opinion of G. W. Sommer, a local attorney, according to the Spokane (Wash.) *Chronicle*. "The League is designed to provide jobs for a bunch of organizers who are after special donations in addition to the dollar membership dues," adds Mr. Sommer.

LIGA NACIONAL DE TEMPLANZA OF ARGENTINA DEDICATES NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING IN BUENOS AIRES

Hardynia K. Norville, World's W. C. T. U. Representative for South America

Doubtless the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL will be interested to know about our glorious time in Argentina on May 13, 1922, when our new building—the splendid building which dear "Mother National" gave to us for our *Liga Nacional de Templanza*, as well as for continental headquarters for W. C. T. U. activities—was formally inaugurated in Buenos Aires, the metropolis of this vast continent.

But before I proceed, let me beg you to forgive my long silence and in justice to myself pen a word of explanation. When our beloved young missionary, Muriel Ayres, came down to help us two years ago, feeling that she with her facile pen could write fresh and interesting accounts of the new scenes which awaited her in this beautiful land beneath the Southern Cross—accounts which would especially interest the young people, we gave to her, while studying the language, the pleasant task of keeping the home folks informed about the onward progress of our temperance cause while I served as a kind of scout-master, always on the go, seeking recruits and organizing especially in the churches and public schools. Her serious illness and enforced return to the homeland was the cause of great sorrow to her many friends. It came upon me as a dreadful calamity just at the time when I most needed her help, for on December 24 we moved into our new building with high hopes for the enlarging of our borders and the extension of our influence. For more than a month I worked night and day trying to get the place ready for our opening in February. Such a time as we had in the midst of brick-layers, carpenters, painters, electricians, gardeners, etc., tearing down walls, building others, repairing and furnishing the house. I wish the dear young people at home, who have been helping us with their prayers and donations during the past two years, might have seen the fine group of young men and girls of our "Y" department who volunteered their services as painters, house-cleaners and gardeners. We had a good, happy time working together, all enthusiastic over the thought of our formal inaugural ceremony, which we hoped to bring to pass soon after the schools opened.

But alas! that was not to be. I overtaxed my powers of endurance and had to pay the price. For six weeks I was quite ill and unable to attend to any of my public duties. The Home Kindergarten and Young People's Club, which we had managed to organize before I gave up, continued to run smoothly—thanks to the fine young ladies of my Normal Training class of last year, who are our Kindergarten teachers and social service helpers this year. They came to my bedside every day to plan their program for the next day's activities and to give their reports. We were most fortunate in securing for the English classes and also for music in the Kindergarten, Miss Cecilia Van Domselaar, a cultured Christian girl, the niece of Mrs. Carrie Van Domselaar, who is well known for her many years of devoted service to the W. C. T. U. cause in Uruguay. She came to us as an angel of mercy when Miss Ayres and I were both ill. Without her aid our Kindergarten and English classes would have suffered greatly, for *English* is the charm by which we attract the children and young people of the aristocratic homes.

But enough of explanation, I hope, to make you dear people understand that my failure to write has not been due to lack of appreciation for all that you have done to make possible the buying of our magnificent building which now serves not only for temperance propaganda for *La Liga Nacional* and a center for social service where child welfare work is especially magnified, but also for the Continental Headquarters of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Broken-Hearted Wives and Husbands Come to Headquarters with Their Sad Tales

On the front wall of our building, in a prominent place, is a large brass plate, which reads in English—"The National Temperance League of the Argentine Republic. Founded in 1916." Our insignia, the white bow, is beautifully engraved, after which follows: "Continental Headquarters for the World's Temperance Union (W. W. C. T. U.)" This sign attracts much attention and is bringing to our doors continually poor, broken-hearted wives and husbands who pour out their tales of blighted homes, feeble-minded children—the once fond mother, or husband, now a fiend while under the influence of drink, from whom the "kiddies" have to be hidden away, etc. How they plead for secrecy, almost invariably saying they do not want to disgrace their families before the world, but if we can give them any remedy, or tell them what to do, they will be eternally grateful to us. Surely those are terribly deceived who think that only chronic alcoholism exists in this beautiful land so rich in natural products, but so cursed by wines and imported liquors.

Inaugural Festival Given Much Publicity Through Press

Our grand inaugural festival took place on May 13, and was pronounced a glorious victory for our cause, not only by the multitude who attended, but by the press at large. The leading papers and magazines were splendid in giving us all of the space desired, for two weeks beforehand. On the all-important day their reporters and cameras turned out in full force, so that we were well pictured and written up. The magazines were very gracious in their graphic representations of the house and different groups that participated. The funny papers did not fail to ridicule the founding of the first *Casa de Templanza* (House of Temperance) in South America. They warned the Minister of Public Instruction and the President of the National Board of Education of their certain doom because they had so magnanimously co-operated with the temperance "fanatics" and had dared to publish in all of the daily papers the authorization which they had granted to fifty-four public schools (the principal ones in which we have been working during the past six years), to send their delegations consisting of five each —one teacher and four children of the higher grades to participate in the inaugural ceremony. And they came, my how they came! Mothers, fathers, teachers with their delegations—house, garden, the roof—everywhere, filled to the uttermost, while many retired b cause there was not standing room.

When the fifty-two musicians of tl splendid municipal band, which had bee graciously loaned by the mayor of tl city, began the national anthem, all sto in profound silence. Then followed tl inaugural address by the honorary pres dent of the *Comision de Caballeros* (Men Committee) of the *Liga Nacional de Tem planza*, Dr. Domingo Cabred. He known as the founder of the first An Alcoholic League among men in Sou America. Having given a lengthy r view of the development of temperan activities in this country, he pronounc the warmest words of commendation our World's W. C. T. U. and spoke of tl new hope that was born within him wh he learned that *women* rather than m had taken the initiative in this worl wide campaign to dethrone King Alcoh

When he referred to the great pleasu which it had afforded him to introdu the representative of the World's W. T. U. during the International Child We fare Congress in 1916, she scarcely kne herself for he represented her a most extraordinary woman who h come into their midst to inspire, to rev lutionize public sentiment and to put a to work, from the highest to the lowes for the redemption of their people fro the drink curse—and a whole lot mo which she wouldn't dare repeat. As sl sat there, facing that vast throng a surrounded by the most distinguish ladies of this fair land, as well as pro inent government officials, doctors a educators, she realized as never befo how the good God had been leading, a had put it into the hearts of Argenti leaders of the highest social position a influence to stand loyally by her, n withstanding her great weakness a many shortcomings.

Distinguished Damas in Attendance Festival

Prominent among the distinguish *damas* who favored us with their pr ence were Senora Julieta Meyans Pueyrredon, wife of the Minister of Fo eign Relations and honorary president the *Comision Central de Damas Arge tinas;* Senora Etelvina Gonzalez Chav de Torello, wife of the Minister of Pub Works, and the vice-president of o *Comision Honoraria de Damas;* our de patrician "mother," who is loved l everybody, Senora Julia Moreno de M eno, president of the *Consejo Nacional Mujeres* (National Federation of Women Clubs) and also vice-president of o *Comision de Damas.* She was accompa ied by the executive board of this, t most widely known woman's organiz tion of South America. Other equal influential ladies, representing some the greatest Catholic philanthropic ins tutions of the land were with us, as w as leaders of our English speaking colo —all bearing testimony to their genui interest in the temperance cause a their sincere appreciation of the genero donation which "Mother National" h sent for purchase of the building, by o dear Miss Anna Gordon, who captured hearts during her tour of South Ameri one year ago. Surely, these visible ma festations of interest, love and apprec tion are not in vain, for they serve unite us in closer bonds of union a friendship, they inspire us with n

"If ever the world sees a time when women shall come together purely and simply for the benefit and good of mankind, it will be a power such as the world has never known."—*Matthew Arnold.*

hope—they electrify the tired body for greater activities and give faith and courage to dare and do greater things for the advancement of our Master's kingdom on the earth.

The warmest words of encomium are due the splendid group of teachers, principals of some of the leading public schools of this city, who form our Scientific Temperance department or advisory board for scientific instruction—(we give it down here the name of Educational Committee of the *Liga Nacional* because we find that it works better among Latin Americans to have fewer departments). We include in the program of the Educational Committee not only scientific instruction against the use of alcohol, but also against the use of tobacco, and lessons on purity, compassion for God's weak and helpless ones are also given, while the organization of Loyal Temperance Legions in all of the schools is stressed as the goal of our endeavor. The officers of our Educational Committee are distinguished educators, who deserve the admiration and esteem of all who love the temperance cause, for the devotion and self-sacrifice which they have shown in helping your representative to establish the work among the children: President, Senorita Nice de Egoscue; vice-president, Senorita Eloisa San Pedro; treasurer, Senorita Guillermina Oliveira; general secretary, Senorita Maria Marta Moreno; inspector of scientific literature, Senorita Elia Martinez; organizer, Senorita Maria Herminia Livorno, and linked with this group of faithful friends and inspired leaders is Senor Ernesto Nelson, the great educational reformer, especially of the university life of this country. Surely more disinterested and loving help has never been given to a stranger in a strange land than these splendid teachers of great intellectual attainments and strong, noble characters have given the representative of the W. C. T. U. They have realized from the beginning of my career among them that it was their great responsibility and glorious privilege to follow the example of the teachers of the United States in moulding the character of the young life of the nation for sobriety and purity.

The three schools that organized the first Loyal Temperance Legions in this republic were the only ones invited to furnish special numbers of our fine inaugural program. All were delighted with their charming "cold water" games, songs, pantomimes and tableaux. There are no more graceful, attractive children in the world. Miss Gordon, who has seen them in one of the most handsome theatres of the world make the theme of "cold water" entrancingly beautiful, will, I am sure, justify my statement. During the intervals, a fine group of North American and English girls, attired in their Camp Fire suits, were seen here, there and everywhere in the garden (for this was an open air festival beneath stately palms and heavily laden orange trees), pinning white bows and violets on the guests, and presenting pledge-cards.

One of the most stirring numbers of the program was the magnificent address by Dr. Gregorio Araoz Alfaro, president of the National Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and also president of the Medical department of our National Temperance League. With unvarnished speech he told of the alarming amount of alcoholism among men, women and children in the provinces and, sounding the clarion note of alarm, urged all true patriots to arouse themselves and enter whole-heartedly into the desperate fight against alcohol, their nation's greatest foe.

Argentina's Great Educator Pays Tribute to Temperance Workers

Senor Ernesto Nelson, who is considered one of the greatest educational reformers of the day and is the active president of our *Comision de Caballeros* (Men's Committee for Propaganda and Legislation) closed the program with a short address telling of the beneficial results of prohibition in the United States. He also voiced our thanks to the numerous organizations, Catholic, evangelical and political, which had sent their delegations, and concluded with the warmest, tenderest words of encomium for the teachers and school children who are so valiantly defending the temperance cause. He then called to the platform the presidents of the three Loyal Temperance Legions that had delighted the audience with their charming numbers, and presented to each a gold medal entrusted to their keeping, but to be preserved in the school as a badge of honor in token of the high appreciation which the executive board of the National Temperance League feels for the noble initiative which these three prominent schools took, when I first came to work among them eight years ago, and whose influence and example have been so valuable.

After the speech making, our bishop's wife, Mrs. Marie A. Oldham, the official representative of the World's W. C. T. U. in Argentina (as Mrs. Carrie van Domselaar is in Uruguay), accompanied by the most prominent members of our English speaking W. C. T. U., were awaiting the guests of honor in the large kindergarten room which had been transformed into a dining-hall, made attractive by banners, plants, fruits and flowers (the superintendent of public parks and the Botanical Gardens loaned us a cart-load of their choicest plants for the occasion). The tables, loaded with sandwiches, home-made cakes and delicious fruit punch, gave a visible demonstration of the hearty co-operation of the North American and English women who stand nobly by the Argentine ladies in their fight against the common foe to the happiness of homes in all lands. Permit another digression—the Sunday before our festival, upon entering the North American church, one of the ushers, who is the son-in-law of our Crusade "mother," Mrs. Mary MacLaughlin, said, "There never was such a crusade for home-made cakes as has been carried on in this church this morning by Mrs. Oldham. She has let none escape her." And it was true, there was an abundance of cake. Devoted friends, as well as some good, indifferent North American folks, who had never shown any interest in the temperance cause away down here under the Southern Cross, were made to know that the donation of a North American home-made cake was a good way to begin. I tell you it is great to have your bishop's wife a fine, energetic, most capable and devoted advocate of the temperance cause, leading the evangelical women of South America to enlist with us in our war upon King Alcohol.

Young People Give Cheerful Service to Make Fiesta a Success

Our splendid committee of Argentine ladies, who form the advisory board for our "Y" department in Flores, assisted by the young people, served refreshments in the garden to all who could not be accommodated in the dining-hall—tea, cakes, sandwiches and fruit punch—while the municipal band furnished concert selections. It is said that more than one thousand attended. The delegations of children from the fifty-four public schools (about five hundred) were served with pretty *bomboneras* which the young people had made in the evenings and filled with cakes, crackers, candies and nuts, they having gone to the wholesale houses and factories and solicited contributions most cheerfully given to make glad for the little ones their first fiesta in the *Casa de Templanza*, which shall, we hope, always be the center of joyous, enthusiastic activities undertaken and carried through by young people and children for the advancement of our blessed cause.

Surely it is a great joy to have been privileged to represent our World's W. C. T. U. for eight years in these beautiful South American countries. God is good and I thank Him, as I pen these lines, for having granted to his humble servant the unspeakable joy of having been used by Him to arrest the thought and to arouse the interest which has culminated in the establishment of this social welfare center for the National Temperance League and continental headquarters for the World's W. C. T. U., in this beautiful land of sunshine, plants, birds and flowers; chivalrous men, warm-hearted, loving women and precious little ones, than whom there are no more beautiful, intelligent and promising children in the world.

WHAT DOES IT COST A WOMAN TO LIVE IN YOUR TOWN?

Laura Parks Miller, National Director Women in Industry

"We believe in a living wage..... And finally we pledge ourselves to labor and to pray: That all these principles, founded upon the gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the customs of society and the laws of the land."

From the Industrial Creed of the W. C. T. U.—Adopted 1875.

What is this "living wage?" Isn't it more than the absolute minimum that will support health and decency? Isn't it enough to enable the woman who labors all day for wages, to rest, or study, or go to church at night without home labor to eke out a pittance? Isn't it enough to make it possible for the mother of tomorrow to send her children to school with strong teeth, well-soled shoes, and full lunch boxes, because (trained in the industry of today) she has earned sufficient to command those "luxuries" of the poor? What does it cost the working woman who must—or should for health's sake—buy all her food ready cooked, her clothing ready made, her laundry ready done?

But not all girls have to buy all these things—then what?

Suppose Mary has to work and support herself. Helen can live at home. Her father will buy her winter coat, her mother will "just slip Helen's laundry in with the family wash," and her grandmother will do all her mending. Helen can work for half of what will keep Mary in decency. But Mary is the one who *must* work. If all girls were Marys, all employers would pay a living wage. Actually, in *my* town, Helen sets the wage and Mary must take it or starve!

How about *your* town? Does the M. E. Church ladies' aid run a charity home for the Marys, to save their employers' money. Or the policewoman with tears in her eyes "run in" another Mary for theft—or worse. Or the taxpayers pay for community health measures to make up for Mary's inability to spend f health?

Are you actually helping to suppo Mary? Or are you encouraging Mary employer to make bigger profits or to ru his business lazily because of what l saves in hiring women instead of men?

There's only one way to know. Fi out what the real cost of living for t working woman is, no matter who pa it.

Fill in the accompanying blanks. G your neighbors to help you. Or get a co mittee appointed at the August meeti of the union to bring in a report in Se tember. Or ask the program committ to put Women in Industry down for a reg lar meeting of the union between nc and January. Get committee members take different items. Ask Mrs. A. to co sult dentists' and doctors' records f what Mary should spend in keeping we rather than what she doesn't spend b cause she doesn't have it. Have Mrs. find out what Mary really has to spe on a winter coat that will wear t years of being out seven days a week all sorts of weather. Mrs. C. can find o how much Mary has to pay for a not ishing lunch, when she's on her feet day and going home to a boarding-hou dinner. Mrs. D. will have enough to to find out rates for a clean, warm roo etc. Count half of each item, such clothing that will last two years.

Fill in the blanks with the average not the highest or the lowest.

For extra blanks send five cents to t National W. C. T. U. Publishing Hou Evanston, Ill.

Six blanks will be sent free to a union that will agree to send one copy the national director, Women In Indust 1511 Maple Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

MINIMUM FOR WOMEN CLERKS IN STORES

Results of Official Investigations

Items	Dist. Col. 1922		(3) Kansas 1921		Cost in Your Town?	
	Cost per week		Cost per week		Cost per week	
Board and Lodging	$8.12—9.23		(5) $7.89		.....	
Cities over 10,000 population			$6.54-8.93		.....	
Cities 5,000-10,000 population			6.50-9.41		.....	
Cities under 5,000			6.52-9.40.		.....	
Clothing						
	No.	Cost per Yr.	No.	Cost per Yr.	No.	Cost per year
Aprons	2	$ 2.00	3	$3.62	.....	
Coats	(1) ½	19.50	(1) ½	14.31	.....	
Corsets	2 pr.	5.00	2	4.15	.....	
Dresses	(1) 3	39.00	3	28.41	.....	
Gloves	3	5.00	2	3.95	.....	
Hats	3	12.90	2	10.32	.....	
Kimona	1	1.50	1	2.48	.....	
Night Gowns	4	4.00	4	5.45	.....	
Purse	1	2.00	1	2.39	.....	
Rubbers	1	1.25	2	1.74	.....	
Shoes	4	25.90	4	23.10	.....	
Skirts	3	14.95			.....	
Stockings	8 pr.	5.00	6 pr.	3.78	.....	
Suits	(1) ½	19.88	1	30.19	.....	
Sweaters					.....	
Underwear						
Union Suits (Heavy)	3	3.45			.....	
Union Suits (Light)	8	5.52	12	9.09	.....	
Underskirts or	3	3.98	4	5.75	.....	
Bloomers					.....	
Chemises or Corset Covers	6	6.00		2.05	.....	
Umbrella	1	1.75	½	1.18	.....	
Waists	7	17.00	3	8.94	.....	
Repairs (Clothing)		1.90			.....	
Repairs (Shoes)		2.50		4.24	.....	
Miscellaneous (2)		4.68		4.52	.....	
					.....	
Total		$203.66		$172.33	.....	
Total Clothing Per Week		$3.92		$3.31	.....	
Sundries						
		Cost per week		Cost per week	Cost per week	
Amusements		.20		.50	.....	
Car fare		.60		.. 1.05	.....	
Charity		.05		(7) .20	.....	
Dentistry		.17		(8) .10	.....	
Insurance		.18		(6) .30	.....	
Laundry		.75		.50	.....	
Magazines, etc.					.....	
Medical Care		.17		.39	.....	
Oculists' Care		.16		(8)	.....	
Organizations		.10		.10	.....	
					.....	
Religion		.05		(7)	.....	
Savings		.17		(6)	.....	
Self Improvement		.10		.15	.....	
Stationery and Postage					.....	
Vacation		.25		.38	.....	
Incidentals		.20		.20	.....	
					.....	
Total Sundries		$3.15		$3.87	.....	
Summary Per Week						
Clothing		$4.00		$3.31	.....	
Board		$9.30		$7.89	.....	
Sundries		$3.15		$3.87	.....	
					.....	
Grand Total		$16.45		$15.07	.....	

NOTES:

(1) One or more garments charged at half-price, because lasting two years.
(2) Handkerchiefs, neckwear, cleaning clothing (not laundry), etc.
(3) All occupations.
(4) "No attempt made to secure information." Figure, from one woman's budget, includes many of above items.
(5) Estimates from averages given above.
(6) Items combined; (7) and (8) same.

A LIVING WAGE for WOMEN WAGE EARNERS

Minimum Wage Legislation In Force In

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMB
ARIZONA
ARKANSAS
CALIFORNIA
COLORADO
KANSAS
MASSACHUSETTS
MINNESOTA
NORTH DAKOTA
OREGON
TEXAS
UTAH
WASHINGTON
WISCONSIN

CANADIAN BORDER PROVINCES

Except New Brunswick

RAILROAD OFFICIALS STRONG FOR THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION LAW

SAFETY FIRST THE CHIEF REASON

The *Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore, has published a second edition of "The Prohibition Question, Viewed from the Economic and Moral Standpoint." This second edition contains many expressions of opinion from railroad officials, manufacturers and other prominent people in regard to the operation of the prohibition law. They are worthy of close study.

Prior to Adoption of Eighteenth Amendment Had Repeated Occasion to Discipline Employes for Drinking, but Only Three Times Since

"We have long had and still have the following rule in effect on this road: 'The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal.'

"Prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, we had repeated occasion to discipline employes for the use of intoxicating liquors, sometimes because of such use while on duty and sometimes because of the frequenting of saloons while off duty. Since the Amendment became effective, we have had only three employes disciplined for the violation of the rule quoted. We have not taken any formal expression of the views of employes, but our operating officials are firmly of the opinion that practically all of the employes are in favor of the strict enforcement of the rule as essential to the safety of employes, of the public, and of railroad property. "E. R. DARLOW,

"President Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation."

Railroad Rule Against Drinking Great Value in Elimination of Majority of Accidents, and Its Enforcement Aided by Adoption of Prohibition

"Rule G, which is a part of the established regulations on all railroads, reads as follows: 'The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal.'

"This rule is rigidly enforced and there is no question but that it has been of the very greatest value in the elimination of the majority of accidents. Its enforcement has been greatly aided by the adoption of prohibition in localities and states, and later by the Federal Government. "CARL R. GRAY,

"President Union Pacific System."

Railroad Men Realize Use of Liquor Introduces Increased Hazard for Themselves and Public

"Regarding the effect of prohibition on railroad employes and its relation to railroad accidents generally.

"Rule G of our Operating Book of Rules reads as follows: 'The use of intoxicants while on or off duty, or the visiting of saloons or places where liquor is sold, is prohibited. Any violation of this rule by employes connected with train operation will be sufficient cause for dismissal.'

"This rule has been in effect, in its present form, since May 17, 1914, and in a slightly modified form, prior to that date, for a number of years.

"Prior to the enactment of the Volstead Enforcement Act there was more or less discipline imposed for violation of the rule. Since the Volstead Act there has been a material improvement in this respect, which, no doubt, has had its effect upon the matter of safety in operation, although I attribute the results which we have obtained from the standpoint of safety work more to the efficiency of our Safety Department, coupled with the hearty co-operation on the part of our employes, than I do to the enactment of the Prohibition Law.

"The employes, particularly those engaged in engine and train service, by reason of their organization beneficiary funds, and for other natural humanitarian reasons, have gradually increased their interest in safety work, which has been a very strong potential factor in safety results.

"The railroads have likewise specialized in this branch of the service.

"The locomotive engineers, as an organization, have consistently forbidden the use of intoxicants by the members, and they rarely ever, as an organization, appeal for leniency for one of their members guilty of a violation of this fundamental law of their order.

"We have found no opposition to Rule G, above quoted, on the part of our employes, as they realize, quite as keenly as we do, that the use of liquor introduces a much increased hazard, not only for the employe himself, but for others who are immediately engaged in the service with him. "E. J. PEARSON,

"President N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co."

Prohibition Has Decreased Drinking Among Railroad Men

"We have a general rule in the Operating Department book of rules, reading as follows: 'The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where it is sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal.'

"If after employment it is found that a man uses liquor to excess, he is relieved from service. This is particularly true in engine, train and station service.

"I think that prohibition has decreased drinking among railroad men when on duty. We have found no pronounced opposition to prohibition.

RALPH BUDD,

"President Great Northern Railway Co."

To me the prohibition act is essentially American in its purpose. Its aim is to develop the highest type of American character and manhood. I think it must be admitted that Washington was right when he said that our free institutions rest, in the last analysis, upon American character.

The law is essentially American, not only in its purpose but in its outlook. There is a puzzle that is sometimes given to the student of ethics, "When is good bad?" There is one answer—"Good can only be bad when it keeps us from our best."

Prohibition has not divided the nation against itself. It has rather ranged the great forces of our government squarely on one side of a great question and I am pleased to say that the real forces of Americanism are lined up on the right side of the question of law enforcement

ROY A. HAYNES,
Federal Prohibition Commissioner.

Prohibition Has Removed Temptation to Get Liquor and Railroad Rule Against It Is More Easily Enforced

"Relative to the question of prohibition and its effect upon our employes.

"Rule G is still being rigidly enforced and it must be to assure a proper grade of trainmen and proper care in handling their trains. Prohibition has made it much easier to enforce this order, because it has removed a lot of the temptation that men had when they were able to get liquor more easily. While there is still plenty of whisky to be had, yet it is necessarily expensive and hard to get.

"I do not find any pronounced opposition among our employes against the order—in fact, I know that they have accepted it as being absolutely essential to the proper operation of the railroad.

"The other benefits which come from abstinence from liquor, in better support of their families and in better treatment of their families, are, of course, also a great aid.

"Before prohibition came, however, I felt that railroad employes, particularly train service employes, were freer from the liquor habit than any other class of men.

"W. J. HARAHAN,

"President the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company."

Less Drinking Among Rank And File Since Prohibition

"Our rule regarding the use of intoxicants by railroad employes reads as follows: 'The use of intoxicants by employes while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal.'

"This rule has been in effect for many years and we have taken from service in the past many men who frequented saloons and for that cause. As we have had this rule steadily in effect we cannot make any comparison between conditions under that rule and what conditions would be without it, but the mere fact that we have felt it necessary to have such a rule evidences our belief that it does much to lessen the danger of accidents on our line.

"We have never found any pronounced or organized opposition to Rule G; on the contrary, it seems to be accepted everywhere as proper and necessary.

"We feel that there has been less drinking among our rank and file since the prohibition law went into effect, although there is still a good deal of bootlegging.

"W. B. STOREY,

"President the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System."

Very similar letters were received from the Southern Pacific Lines, from the Florida East Coast Railway Company, from the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, from the New York Central Lines, including the Michigan Central, Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, the Big Four, and Toledo and Ohio Central. Also from the Chicago and Northwestern, from the Baltimore & Ohio, from the Norfolk-Southern, the Boston and Maine, the St. Louis, San Francisco Railway Company, the Atlantic Coast Line, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Burlington, Seaboard Air Line, Northern Pacific, Maine Central, and Central of Georgia.

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Evanston, Illinois, July 27, 1922

The Union Signal Vacation

In accordance with our custom for the past few years, and because of the high cost of publishing, THE UNION SIGNAL will omit two issues during the summer months. It has been decided to drop those of August 17 and August 24. Subscribers for the monthly editions will receive the regular number of papers.

The Literary Digest's Poll

The *Literary Digest* is taking what purports to be a nation-wide poll on prohibition. Three questions are asked of ten million voters: Do they favor the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law? Do they favor a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beer? Do they favor repealing the Prohibition Amendment?

The latest report on this poll, published July 22, covering only 200,000 ballots, shows 75,597 for enforcement; 85,151 for modification of Volstead Law; 45,646 in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

While more votes so far reported are for modification than for enforcement, it must be taken into account that the bulk of these votes come from sections of the country, for example, the Middle Atlantic States, where prohibition has had the least opportunity to demonstrate its value because of the efforts of the opponents to prevent enforcement. The North and South Central States, twenty in number, all give a majority for strict enforcement. There is every reason to believe this poll will show a preponderance of sentiment in favor of the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Liquor Fabrication Exposed

Reference was made some weeks ago to the discovery that a widely circulated anti-prohibition proclamation credited to Abraham Lincoln and used by the liquor interests in campaigns for many years was a fraud, and that Rev. Sam Small, evangelist, was prepared to make affidavit to that fact. The alleged statement of Mr. Lincoln is as follows:

"Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason in that it attempts to control man's appetite by legislation, and in making crime out of things that are not crimes. A prohibitory law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our government was founded. I have always been laboring to protect the weaker classes from the stronger, and I can never give my consent to such a law as you propose to enact. Until my tongue be silenced in death, I will continue to fight for the rights of man."

The affidavit, which has been made public by Rev. Duncan C. Milner of Chicago, says in part:

That the Rev. Sam Jones, Henry W. Grady, the Rev. Sam Small, and many other speakers at the time the statement was first used in a local option campaign in Georgia in 1887 openly denounced the purported words of Abraham Lincoln to be a flagrant forgery, defied discovery in any recorded utterances by Lincoln, and offered a reward for proof of their genuineness, but no one produced any such proof.

That some time after the excitement of the campaign had disappeared, the Rev. Sam Small in conversation with Col. John B. Goodwin, who had been the director of the anti-prohibition forces in said campaign, was told by Colonel Goodwin, that he himself devised the circular in question, composed the alleged words of Lincoln so as to attract the adherence of the colored voters and had done so because to win them was the forlorn hope of the wets, the country at that time being under a prohibition law.

As this alleged statement by Mr. Lincoln is being used today by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the truth as to its origin should be given the widest possible publicity.

Tell Them What to Think!

A novelist makes one of his characters say, "People like to think they think what they think themselves. They don't. They think what their own newspapers tell them to think."

The great power of the press and of propaganda in general, was emphasized with equal vigor, though not so epigrammatically, in a recent address by Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, when he stated:

"If I were asked to name a definite result of the war, I should without hesitation say that the war has taught us how tremendous is the power of propaganda. Let the press and the platform concentrate upon one idea or purpose, and by constant effort impress it upon the minds of the people, eventually the public will become obsessed with the idea. To me, there is grave danger in the propaganda that is being waged against the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Nothing is being left undone to impress upon the public mind the idea that the law is not operative."

"This is discouraging," says someone. It would be, except that we are learning to realize the power of good as well as of evil propaganda and that it is our right and privilege to fight false statements with the truth. For every statement against prohibition, we must have ready one in its favor; better, we must have ours *first*, and broadcast it more widely! To meet argument with argument, we must have *facts*, together with time, place, and other details.

A question box in local union meetings would promote interest and be helpful. A part of each meeting devoted to a quiz or a "spell down" on the benefits of prohibition, meeting the arguments of the wets, would also have a real value. Material for these are being furnished from week to week by THE UNION SIGNAL.

But what is the use of being supplied with facts and equipped with arguments, if they are not used? And to use them only among those who believe as we do, will not substantially aid the cause of prohibition. Why not consecrate our pens to the purpose? When asked to write a letter to an official, one worker replied, "Why, yes, if you think a letter from me will do any good, I will sit up all night, if necessary, to write it."

Is any one of us so hard pressed for time or money that she would be unwilling to write such a letter? When a paper prints a misleading statement about prohibition, or stands for beer and wine, if one person writes denouncing its policy, it will have some effect. The editor will realize that a person who has sufficient backbone to write to him has strength of character and a certain amount of influence. But if one hundred, two hundred, or five hundred people write concerning the same article, that editor will be likely to be converted to a new way of thinking with lightning-like rapidity.

The value of these and other tactics has been proved in all the campaigns of the past. The truth sown in season beside all waters, has had immeasurable results—but don't stop yet!

Tell them what to think!

A Thrilling Serial

A valuable contribution is being made to the present campaign by *The Christian Science Monitor*, in the form of a series of articles telling of the activities of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and the thirty other societies that are working to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

The information given from day to day of the well-organized campaign of the enemies of prohibtion will no doubt startle many good people who have rested in the confidence that the liquor question was settled for all time by the placing in the Federal Constitution of a provision prohibiting the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

This somewhat sensational expose of the attacks on the Eighteenth Amendment tells of the maintenance by the opponents of the dry law of a force of lobbyists and political workers; the steady circulation of propaganda through the press that prohibition is a failure; the careful selection of candidates for various public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties that are hostile to prohibition, and an effort to control the next Congress and to bring political pressure to bear on amenable office holders of whatever rank, to the end that the interests of the liquor forces may be served.

We hope other newspapers may adopt a similar plan of throwing the searchlight of publicity on the activities of these associations. It will have the wholesome effect of awakening many good citizens to a realization of the danger that lies ahead.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

Idaho—August 1
Kansas—August 1
Missouri—August 1
Oklahoma—August 1
Virginia—August 1
West Virginia—August 1
Tennessee—August 3
Kentucky—August 5
Alabama—August 8
Arkansas—August 8
Ohio—August 8
Mississippi—August 15
Wyoming—August 22
Texas—August 26
California—August 29
Montana—August 29
South Carolina—August 29
Nevada—September 5
New Hampshire—September 5
Wisconsin—September 5
Arizona—September 12
Colorado—September 12
Louisiana—September 12
Massachusetts—September 12
Michigan—September 12
Vermont—September 12
Washington—September 12
New York—September 19

Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

"Nerves in Women," by Josephine A. Jackson, M. D., "The Girl Executive," by Helen M. Bennett, and "Good Citizenship Bureau," conducted by Anna Steese Richardson, in the *Woman's Home Companion* for July.

"Heard About the Junior City Plan? It's a Good Idea—Works Well in Half a Dozen Towns, Why Not in Yours?" by Ida Clyde Clark, in the *Pictorial Review* for July.

"You can't learn citizenship by merely talking about it. You've gotta *do it.*" The speaker was a seventeen-year-old high school boy of Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

"The general purpose of the Junior City Government is to secure for the youth of every American community the opportunity to share in the direction and the life of the community and to acquire knowledge and training necessary for effective political and social service,"

"The Father in Child Training," by Frederic Arnold Kummer, "Co-operation in Politics," by Elizabeth Fraser, and "Letters From a Senator's Wife," by Frances Parkinson Keyes, in July *Good Housekeeping.*

"When Your Boy Is Becoming a Man," by Sarah D. Lowrie, "Alarming Decrease in American Babies," by Royal S. Copeland, M. D., Commissioner of Health, New York City, in *Ladies' Home Journal* for July.

"Sober and Glad of It," by Whiting Williams, in *Collier's* for July 15.

"What Has Prohibition Done?" by Elizabeth Tilton, in *World's Work* for July.

"The Parent-Teacher Movement," by Marjorie Shuler, in *Review of Reviews* for July.

"Child Labor and Federal Legislation," in *Review of Reviews* for July.

What Will You Do to Help Over-Match the A. A. P. A.?

Margaret B. Platt

Listen! The A. A. P. A. publicly declares its purpose "to get the enforcement code out of the law and keep it out," and "to work for the repeal of the prohibition amendment."

The A. A. P. A. is calling "for a million members, at one dollar a year, each member promising to work for the repeal of the Volstead Act."

Order at once, read and distribute our leaflet, entitled, "Why a Million Members," which sets forth in parallel columns the purpose of the A. A. P. A. and the purpose of the W. C. T. U. This leaflet is a membership winner for the W. C. T. U., and a vote-getter for a dry Congress, dry state officials and dry legislatures everywhere, *if used.*

Take it to your prayer-meeting, ladies' aid, missionary society, woman's club, and other meetings. Explain its purport to those present; have membership cards and blank receipts for dues in hand. Get your new members then and there, sign the dues receipt and at once report the new names and dollars to your local treasurer.

WHY NOT A MILLION MEMBERS?

We can have them if we will.

The A. A. P. A. has taken as its slogan, "Help Us to Repeal the Volstead Law." The slogan of the W. C. T. U. is "Help Us to Hold the Volstead Law." On which side are you? Can not the women of the United States over-match the A. A. P. A.? Shall the half-century of tremendous labor of the temperance forces be overcome now by the efforts of the un-patriotic, un-American, un-Christian amalgamation of liquor forces rallied under the unholy banner of the A. A. P. A.? What are YOU going to do about it? Make the answer to your own conscience, your country, and your God, and then "GET BUSY."

AN OHIO W. C. T. U. WOMAN CLAIMS SHE HAS THE BEST BOOZE CARTOON EVER PRINTED. It shows a quart bottle of whisky on a table at which sits a young man, signing a promissory note which reads:

"Twenty years from now I promise to pay John Barleycorn the lion's share of my health and potential earning power, also years of my life."

"Prohibition may be crudely enforced today," says the Columbus (O.) *Citizen,* commenting editorially on the cartoon, "but it has certainly accomplished one thing—fewer young men are signing notes mortgaging their future to John Barleycorn."

ONCE A SALOON, NOW A NEWSPAPER OFFICE. It is interesting to note that the *Nashville Tennessean,* which has always consistently advocated prohibition and law enforcement, espousing, during the first campaign in which it participated, the cause of statewide prohibition, and supporting the late Senator Carmack for governor, has its present home in the old quarters of the "Southern Turf," once one of the famous saloons of the South.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Tribute to Mothers

An Appreciation of the Mothers of America whose heroism and devotion to the cause of liberty has invoked the sympathy and challenged the admiration of the world

BY ALVIN M. OWSLEY
National Director Americanism Commission
The American Legion

The name of Mother bears a tender significance; in it rest the aspirations and hopes of the world fulfilled. It quickens the heartbeats, stirs our minds, awakens in our souls a deeper sense of feeling than any other name. Whatsoever things are pure, sweet and lovely; whatsoever things are constant, tender, merciful and good—all are glorified in the name of Mother.

Her touch is as the angel's hand; her voice as the whisper from above; her smile is as the reward from Heaven—it is finer than gold and more precious than rubies. She is the ladder by the brook where man dreams; she reaches up to Heaven, and upon the rungs of her soul angels ascend and descend.

The great war brought all sons nearer and closer to their Mothers. O, what a wonderful love is Mother's! It knows no beginning and it knows no ending; it comes before man is born and it lives on when man is gone. It runs to the infinite as steadfast, as tender, as constant, as everlasting as God. Mother and God are one in the hearts of the boys of America. The sacrifice of the great war made this more so than ever before. When on the battlefield, on the land, on the seas, in the face of the enemy or sleeping under God's skies—everywhere, the thought of Mother and Mother-love was the silent, comforting spirit that whispered to the anxious heart of the soldier, sailor and marine—"Be strong and of good courage. Be not afraid. I will not fail nor forsake you." Her prayers for the defenders of America, the sons of Mothers, uttered during the war, were made permanent in the hearts of men. Who is not moved to emotion when he remembers his Mother's prayer to the God-of-War: "Make him the pride of his country. Keep him the hope of my heart, the nest of my dreams, the chosen one of my love, my treasure of treasures, that I give to my God and my country."

O Mothers of men, in your wonderful eyes I see the shining soul of the All-Lover. Would that all could do such things in such Godlike ways! The wonder of wonders! The mystery of mysteries! The love of all loves! The queen and ruler of our hearts! This is your day—Mother's Day. Upon your brow we place the jeweled crown which tells of your conquering love, a love that has subdued the world. Before your throne we kneel with compassionate hearts, seeking forgiveness of our shortcomings and give to you the praise and adoration that springs from manly hearts touched with a sense of your wondrous beauty and power.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, FARGO, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL.

1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

July 31—White Ribbon Missionary Day (Birthday of Mary Allen West)
August 3—Fresh Air Mission Day (Birthday of Lady Henry Somerset)

Texas W. C. T. U. in Summer Emergency Campaign

Mrs. Claude De Van Watts, the newly elected president of the Texas W. C. T. U., has inaugurated a special summer emergency campaign to prepare the way for the primaries and the November election. Anti-beer and anti-wine literature is being distributed; candidates questioned as to their attitude toward prohibition, and every possible effort put forth to insure the election of dry Congressmen. Three methods are being used to secure new members: Verbal invitations; written invitations, and house-to-house visits. At a recent institute held in Austin, a demonstration was given by membership solicitors, showing how to meet those who hesitated or refused to become members. By the simple invitation method Austin secured forty new members. A house-to-house campaign is now in progress, and 200 new members have been gained. Austin hopes to demonstrate to the state how interesting and profitable a campaign of this character can be.

Oklahoma's "Stay-at-Home" Membership Campaign

The Oklahoma W. C. T. U. is in a lively "Stay-at-Home" Membership Campaign. Mrs. Josephine M. Buhl, state president, makes the following suggestions for gaining new members:

Call your neighbors or friends over the telephone and ask them to join. Then make an appointment with them to collect their dues. (If it's hot, just turn on the electric fan or secure a large palm leaf fan, and keep cool while you talk.)

Invite your friends and neighbors in. Make a cool drink, some lemonade or grape juice, and while all are being refreshed, get out your pledge cards and ask them to sign them.

Invite women who are not already members, to take a ride in your car in the evenings, and while you are cooling off, tell them of that greatest of women's organizations, and ask them to join.

After church services on Sunday, or after the mid-week prayer service, speak to as many women as you can, and ask them to join.

Hold W. C. T. U. picnics and mass meetings in the parks, secure a good speaker and have her make a call for members.

Every woman securing one or more new members during the month of August, will have her name placed on the Honor Roll of the "Stay-at-Homes Membership Campaign."

Safeguarding the Future

Myrta E. Lockwood, Recording Secretary, Michigan W. C. T. U.

Child Welfare—the biggest program before us—and there is no Child Welfare that does not include Parent Welfare!

"Every child has a right to be well-born"—true enough, but how about the "kiddies" who were denied this right, and mayhap their parents before them. Some poet has said:

"Blessed are the men and women
Of noble brain and heart,
Who go down into the folk swamp,
And take the children's part."

This is where the Loyal Temperance Legion comes in: To train for citizenship! To safeguard the future! To develop the fathers and mothers of tomorrow! For we build for tomorrow!

To prepare or repair is good but we must repair and prepare. Repair prenatal influences and early training. Prepare for real life. The dressmaker takes a garment; here a touch and there a touch and it looks like new.

What of the lessons of the Loyal Temperance Legion? Let us write them in bold type—and may they mean more than ever before:

Learn to live.
Learn to lift loads.
Learn to love the better things.
Learn to light the way of those who come after.
Learn to lead—oh, the crying need for leaders!

Patriotic National Prohibition Guards. Red-blooded boys and girls like to do big things. Talks in schools and L. T. L's make them see what it means to make a life—and as they salute the flag, and pledge allegiance to the country for which it stands, they promise to uphold the Constitution. Blessings of liberty from licensed wrong to themselves and their posterity, and with us they recall the words of President Harding to the blind soldiers who gave their eyes for our flag: "There will never be a substitute for the Stars and Stripes you last beheld." We declare our Constitution—on which rests the future of America—is safe in the hands of the boys and girls—*if we do our part!*

State Conventions

Minnesota, St. Paul, August 29-Sept. 1.
North Dakota, Fargo, Sept. 21-25.
Wisconsin, Rice Lake, September 28-October 1.
Pennsylvania, September 29-October 3.
New York, Gloversville, October 5-9.
Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.
Colorado, Pueblo, October 17-19.
Illinois, Decatur, October 17-20.
South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.

Over-match the A. A. P. A.

Every New Member for the W.C.T.U. Is That Much More Power Registered in Defense of Prohibition

TO GAIN MEMBERS POSTERIZE YOUR COMMUNITY WITH THESE STRIKING NEW POSTERS

(Size 19 x 25. Price, each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.)

For Their Sakes Enforce the Law.
Booze Stands Between —.
Forge a Chain.

HAVE YOU SEEDED DOWN THE FIELD IN YOUR VICINITY WITH THESE NEW MEMBERSHIP COMPELLERS?

IF NOT, DO IT NOW!

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page
Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of Leaflets and Prices. Each Leaflet a Winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.

Why a Million Members?

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

OTHER LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

Declaration of Principles.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Recruiting for Membership.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.

Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Why Sign the Pledge?

Mildred A. Potter, Falconer, New York.

I am proud to be a member of an organization that really does things. I heard of two young health enthusiasts who were discussing the merits of physical training. One said, "Well, Bill, are you still keeping up your daily morning baths?" Bill answered heartily, "I surely am. Sometimes I take them hot, sometimes I take them cold; and when I'm in a hurry I take them for granted." The Y. P. B. is not 'taking it for granted' that its work was finished January 16, 1920.

A requirement for membership in the Y. P. B. is the signing of the triple pledge. I asked a few Y. P. B. members why they had signed the pledge. One replied: "I signed the pledge so I could join the Y. P. B." Another said: "Because you asked me to." Someone else signed because a chum did, and another in order to induce her friends to sign. Doubtless many are persuaded to do it so that they might have a vow to keep, something to make them stronger in time of temptation.

In these crude reasons are the nuclei of the principles of pledge signing: (1) to benefit the individual by strengthening his principles, (2) to influence others by a good example (3) to serve the community, nation and world through the Y. P. B.

What is the pledge? "Trusting in God's help"—*there* is strength. "I solemnly promise"—not to be taken lightly. "To abstain from the use of all alcoholic liquors including wine, beer and cider"—Beer! Some one says, not root-beer, surely? Why not? A Y. P. B. boy of my town bought a bottle of root beer at a local drug store. He took it to the school chemist who analyzed it and found it contained five percent of alcohol! This was noised around considerably, but it is said that the druggist is still telling Y. P. B. members that root beer contains no alcohol. Cider! In nearly every Branch some say, "There isn't any harm in sweet cider," and want to cross out "cider" before signing the pledge. Let me recommend that leaflet, "What's the Harm in Cider?" published by our National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. Then decide the question for yourself, but remember *you are your brother's keeper.*

A short time ago one of the boys in my school room was lamenting the fact that people were working for the passage of a law against individual fireworks on the Fourth. I said to the children, "Do you know that every year on the Fourth of July, there are many, many children killed and many more maimed for life as a result of fireworks? Wouldn't you be willing to give up a little fun for the sake of all those children?" Every one of the thirty-three children sympathetically answered, "Yes!" Wouldn't you be willing to give up even apple juice for the sake of others?

"From tobacco in every form"—Isn't it a privilege to associate with clean young men and women who have signed the triple pledge? "And from profanity"—"Y. P. B., you stand for all that's fine and true; I will pledge my youth and strength to stand by you, that the world a purer, better place may be, until Truth's white light dispels Earth's night, oh, Y. P. B."

Service is the third reason for signing the pledge. In every community there is the opportunity for lifting the standards of living, for creating public sentiment for law observance, for many branches of Americanization work—one of the most pressing and important needs of America today.

After taking such a vow, we are on our personal honor to keep that pledge. We have at stake, first, our own integrity; second, the reputation of the Young People's Branch in our community; third, the morale of the Branch. For no one can have energy and enthusiasm to work for an organization whose standards have been lowered before the community.

Lastly, what are the results of taking the pledge? Who can measure the results on the lives of the young people who have signed the triple pledge, and on the lives they may have touched?

Individuals make up the community, communities make up nations. Other nations are looking to the United States to successfully demonstrate the value of national prohibition. What part have we, as a Young People's Branch and as individual members in that Branch, in reaching the goal of World Prohibition in 1925?

An Australian, a Japanese, and a native of India were the winners in the Dow essay contest for foreign students in American colleges conducted by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. First prize was given to Oswald Goulter of the College of Missions, Indianapolis; second prize to Colbert N. Kurokawa of Dickinson College, Pa., and third honors were won by Miss Isabella Bux of De Pauw University, Indiana. The contest was open to all the 7,000 foreign students in America, and students from seventeen different nations entered essays. The prizes were given by Fred N. Dow, editor of the *Portland* (Me.) *Express*, and son of Neal Dow, famous prohibition leader of earlier days.

A Prohibition Public Speaking Contest for all the foreign students in American schools is announced by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association for the early autumn. Local contests are to be held among the students of each nationality in an institution, and the winners of these local national contests are to compete at Toronto, Canada, during the week of Nov. 24-29, against similar winners of their own nationality from other institutions. Then the final winners of each nationality are to meet in a Grand International Contest, also at Toronto. The speeches are to be limited to some phase of alcoholism and may be read or delivered from memory. Prizes are offered for each step in the series. No Americans or Canadians are eligible.

Important Notice

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national Y. P. B. secretary, asks us to announce that the Young People's Branches of Philadelphia have offered to entertain all active Y. P. B. members, boys or girls, for lodging and breakfast during the World's and National Convention in Philadelphia. All arrangements should be made through the state Y. P. B. secretary, Miss La Rue Chorpenning, Clearfield, Pa. She will notify Miss Marian W. McCorkle, 2129 N. 21st St., Philadelphia, who has the matter in charge. All Y. P. B. members who desire to take advantage of this offer and attend the great meetings should without delay order seats in the Academy of Music.

Prices per each seat are as follows:

Parquet	$3.00
Parquet Circle	2.00
Balcony, first two rows	2.00
Balcony, second and third rows	1.50
Box seat, main floor and balcony	4.00
Family Circle (third floor)	1.00

Checks should be made payable to and order sent to Leah Cobb Marion, Emporium, Pa.

The enthusiastic Y. P. B. of Dinuba, California, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Lura R. Harness, is not relaxing its efforts during the summer, but through out-door meetings, combined with social affairs, is reaching many who could not be interested in any other way. A sunset meeting was recently held at Hayden Heights, and an attractive program carried out. On another evening the supervisor of the playgrounds very generously offered their use for a ball game, furnishing the balls and bats used by the boys and girls, who were pitted against each other. One very popular diversion is a swim, under proper chaperonage, followed by lunch and the regular meeting, often on the river's banks.

One thousand forty-four signatures were secured to the Polyglot Petition. It was handed to the principal of the Dinuba high school the day the high school cadets left for camp, and each one signed it. Practically every student in the school signed. The principal is deeply interested in the Y. P. B. and has promised his assistance next year.

The tipsy girl is hideous, writes Eleanor Glyn, noted novelist, in one of a series of letters to the flapper, telling her how to win and hold happiness, which have recently appeared in the Chicago *Herald-Examiner*. "Oh, Flappers," she pleads, "do band together to try and make it fashionable not to drink. That is the only way to stop it. If it were considered a ban on social rise to be drunk, and that you stamped yourself of the lowest class by being so, in a year the horror would all have disappeared. And you are youth, and you are hope!—and you are beauty and joy for the future!"

No More War

Help to Make That a Fact

"The Achievement of Disarmament and World Peace Will Depend Partially Upon the Action Taken by You."

Use for a Peace Exhibit

Set of Twenty Cards, 9x12 inches, printed in colors and illustrated. They present facts concerning disarmament, with quotations from many noted authorities. Are full of striking illustrations. Use in all public places available. **The Peace Thought Must be Cherished.** Price, one exhibit, 20 cards, $1.00; thirty exhibits, $25.00 by express, collect. Order now for summer use. Please send remittance with order.

Popularize Our Slogan, "Serve America, Support The Constitution"

Enemies of Prohibition Have a Different Slogan, Use Ours

A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, **"Serve America. Support the Constitution."** Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. Per 100, $1.00; per thousand, $7.00. Single copies, 5 cents. Please send remittance with order.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

Who Wants Hootch?

"The most inveterate 'hootch hound' in the state, could he but see how the stuff he drinks is made, would swear off forever," says the *Starkville* (Miss.) *News*. "The average moonshine still is a place of indescribable dirt, filth and squalor." The moonshiner is chiefly concerned with getting his product made and marketed as quickly as possible. The scene around the average still is sickening. "The ground is nasty and sloppy, covered with old peach stones, potash, concentrated lye cans, regurgitated chewing tobacco, dirty flasks, carboys, fruit jars, old barrels—anything and everything—regardless of how it may have been originally used—that will hold liquor, and never even a casual washing before the hastily manufactured alcoholic drink is placed therein." Scores of samples of liquor taken from stills showed on chemical analysis that concentrated lye was used in the clarifying process.

According to the *News*, which had access to some of the written reports submitted to the Federal government by prohibition enforcement officers, describing the stills they had raided, at one place not far from Jackson a dead blacksnake, about six feet long, badly decomposed, was found in a barrel of mash from which the liquor had been withdrawn; at another still, where the barrel of mash was buried in the ground, a decayed bullfrog was found, floating on top.

At a still of large capacity the cap of the still was so filthy that it had been fly-blown and infested with maggots, and the liquor was being filtered through these.

It should be borne in mind that practically all the stills raided by prohibition officials are found in the open, generally in some low, dirty swamp, where all kinds of insects and flies abound, and, furthermore, that the moonshine is manufactured by men who are ignorant of the first laws of fermentation or the rules of sanitation. Their sole and only aim is to evolve something with a powerful kick in it, and they give never a thought to how dangerous or poisonous it may be.

Ohio's Educational Conference

Helen H. Green

Beautiful Lakeside, on the wooded banks of old Erie, was the scene of Ohio's Educational Conference again this year. State President Florence D. Richard has her summer home at this delightful resort and the state organization owns and maintains a roomy cottage for the comfort of its members.

State Corresponding Secretary Van Kirk presided over the five sessions of the conference; all except one of the state officers were present and on the program. The Hon. John F. Kramer gave his splendid address on "Democracy" at the evening session held in the great Lakeside auditorium, the other guests of honor being Miss Georgia Hopley, first woman national prohibition agent, and Miss Vera Adamson, our W. C. T. U. missionary to the Philippines. The organization felt justly proud of these "favorite sons and daughters," as it chances that all three are products of the Buckeye state.

County presidents from twenty or more counties reported active co-operation among dry forces, and much interest in enforcement of law. The Americanization Center in Cleveland and the Mother-Child Center in Toledo are flourishing testimonials of enterprise and success.

Politics, however, engaged much of the attention of the conference, as is natural considering that our primaries are to be held on August 8, and that Ohio is again to be the center of a terrific wet and dry struggle.

Members were advised by various speakers that their "primary duty" is of first importance, because, obviously, unless they help nominate strong, dry men they will not be able to vote for them at the November election. The entrance of women into politics has forced the so-called machines to head up their tickets with citizens of such character that the drys in Ohio are embarrassed by a multiplicity of acceptable candidates. For governor alone we have four dry Republicans and at least two dry Democrats.

If Ohio can send to Congress another Senator as dry as Frank B. Willis, elect a majority of its Congressmen from the dry candidates, put in one of the preferred men for governor and wring last year's wet spots from the general assembly, we shall feel that it wasn't for naught that Ohio was selected as the birthplace of both the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League.

W. C. T. U. officers have made a joint survey with the state Anti-Saloon League and as a result have recommended a full slate of dry candidates in both political parties. State Legislative Superintendent Lulu T. Gleason (who is herself a candidate for the general assembly), in a speech before the conference, reminded the women that the wets never disagree, but pull together for their strongest men, regardless of personal preference and prejudice.

The Dry Federation of Cleveland already has its ticket in the field and will furnish 75,000 sample ballots to churches and organizations, that all who run may read the names of recommended candidates and get them nominated.

C. C. Crabbe, author of the famous Crabbe Act and supporter of all dry, moral legislation in recent years, is a candidate for attorney-general, and the Ohio W. C. T. U. feels that he should have the support of all Christian voters, regardless of political affiliation.

Judge Florence E. Allen, who claims to be the first woman in the nation elected to the Common Pleas Court, is seeking by petition to be placed on the State Supreme Court bench. Judge Allen is a consistent member of our organization and is being supported by all the unions in the state. No woman in public life has been more universally pleasing to the women of Ohio.

Margaret Dye Ellis Honored

Elizabeth P. Gordon

It was a red-letter day for white ribboners summering at Mount Tabor, New Jersey, and residing at adjacent towns, when they gathered recently to do honor to our beloved Margaret Dye Ellis.

In spite of a severe thunder storm, a fine crowd of influential W. C. T. U. women assembled in "The Bethel" while the downpour of rain rattled relentlessly on the tin roof. Mrs. Ellis, seated in front of the group, smiled on the women, and obeying her beckoning gesture, they drew their chairs close to the platform, encircling her in loving and homelike fashion.

Devotional and white ribbon hymns were sung until the artillery of the heavens ceased. Mrs. Minnie Ellis Munroe, the gifted and devoted daughter of Mrs. Ellis, accompanied on the piano while Mrs. Warner of the Roseville (Newark) union, was the song leader.

Mrs. Clark of Newark, who ably presided, reminded her hearers of the significance of the rally, for it was at Mount Tabor that Mrs. Ellis gave her first W. C. T. U. address and during that year was elected New Jersey's state corresponding secretary. This position she occupied for thirteen years, building up the work during the most crucial period of its history. There was scarcely a Sunday that she did not speak in the churches two or three times.

In remembrance of this state service and of twenty-five years at Washington, D. C., where she was a most important factor in promoting national prohibition, the audience rose when Mrs. Ellis was introduced and gave her a rousing white ribbon cheer. In this atmosphere of loving appreciation it was easy for her to speak eloquently of "The Growth of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." With much of her old-time vigor, and in musical voice and magnetic manner, she gave racy incidents of the work in New Jersey and Washington, and at the close of her address received beautiful flowers and an ovation.

The writer had the privilege of speaking along the line of our victories and telling from a national viewpoint of the appreciation of Mrs. Ellis' life work.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DRY AGENTS ARE NOW BEING CONDUCTED IN DIFFERENT CITIES, for the purpose of teaching Federal prohibition agents the rudiments of obtaining evidence against law violators. This step was found necessary because of the failure of agents to properly prepare details of cases for court proceedings, of blunders in making arrests and in serving summonses without sufficient evidence upon which to prosecute.

SEVENTY-THREE PER CENT OF THE REPLIES SO FAR RECEIVED BY BUSINESS MEN OF SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, FROM BUSINESS MEN IN THE UNITED STATES, in response to a questionnaire bearing on prohibition, have been favorable to its continuance.

W. C. T. U. HISTORY IN THE MAKING

The Aurora (Ill.) W. C. T. U. is mindful of its future and devotes much time to work among children and young people. It recently held a reception for the high school graduates and their teachers, an annual affair, which is always greatly enjoyed. The union gave a picnic to its five companies of National Prohibition Guards, named respectively, Anna Gordon, Neal Dow, Theodore Roosevelt, Ella Boole and Helen Hood. Over forty children attended and were given a happy time with refreshments and games. The Aurora and the Central unions together "mother" a live, active Young People's Branch, with a membership of over forty, in charge of Mrs. S. B. Wright, the county president, assisted by Mrs. E. H. Guenther.

The W. C. T. U. of Rockford, Illinois, had a unique float in the State Christian Endeavor parade. Canopied, and beautifully draped with white bunting intertwined with green sprays, it was very impressive. Wearing a long, white robe and ribbons, Mrs. Florence Hageman stood statue-like in the float, one hand touching reverently a portrait of Frances Willard. Two young ladies sang, at intervals, as a duet, "All Round the World the Ribbon White Is Twined." An automobile filled with the officers of the W. C. T. U. followed the float. The W. C. T. U. pennants and mottoes, which were everywhere in evidence, were greeted with generous applause.

Central W. C. T. U. of Adrian, Michigan, recently surprised its president, Mrs. Lillian Shields, at her home, and presented to her a gift in appreciation of her three years of devoted service to the cause. A picnic supper was afterward enjoyed, followed by music. Mrs. Shields is to make her home in Indiana. The vice-president, Mrs. E. Darling, will carry on the work the remainder of the year.

The Coeur d'Alene (Idaho) W. C. T. U. is busily engaged in various lines of W. C. T. U. endeavor, with great emphasis on law enforcement. Members, and others who are interested, keep a close watch for bootleggers, who are promptly reported to the proper authorities. S. T. I. work has been carried on in the grade schools, and the public invited to hear the essays read. Ten dollars in prizes was awarded. The latest achievement, and one of which the union is very proud, is the organization of an L. T. L. of twenty members, the first in the state. A joint picnic was given on July 21 in honor of Miss Gordon's birthday. There are thirty-two little recruits to tread the path made safe for them, and through these children many of the mothers are becoming interested and it is hoped eventually to secure them as W. C. T. U. members. Over five hundred names have been secured for the Polyglot Petition.

Kansas Official Board Meeting Brings Out New Ideas for Service

Special Correspondence

Neither rain nor anything else, has the power to dampen the ardor of white ribboners, who are ever on the alert to make the most of every opportunity to create sentiment for the great cause of prohibition. Though it poured the entire time the Kansas official board, recently meeting in Goodland, was in session, the W. C. T. U. women in attendance were not in the least dismayed but "tended to business" with their accustomed thoroughness and zest. One delegate to reach the meeting, drove a hundred miles over roads that were indescribable.

This get-together affair was held with the thought in mind of giving the women who rarely have an opportunity to attend state conventions, the privilege of meeting the state officers and from them gaining new inspiration for the work just ahead.

It was the third meeting of the kind of the year and included many interesting features. A banquet, attended by eighty persons, took place the first evening, two classes of young people from the Sunday school of the church preparing and serving the supper. Following the feast, Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, president of the local union, introduced the state vice-president, Mrs. Emma Grover, the corresponding secretary, Miss Mary E. Dobbs, the recording secretary, Mrs. Ida Walker, and the treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie K. Robinson, who spoke briefly. The state president, Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, was then introduced and after a few remarks presented Mrs. Margaret Ruff, who later was authorized by the official board to do field work until the time of the state convention. She spoke interestingly on "Why I Love the Work of the W. C. T. U."

Rev. M. R. Starbuck, pastor of the church, spoke enjoyably to the toast, "Our Captain." "Work for Enforcement" was sung with spirit. Addresses of welcome were made by Mr. J. J. Knight for the mayor, Mrs. J. C. McArthur, for the club women, and Prof. McArthur for the schools. Mrs. Grover, Miss Dobbs, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Robinson responded. In the absence of Judge Sparks, Mr. E. F. Murphy gave an address on law enforcement.

Many interesting discussions took place during the meeting of the official board. In connection with the report of the missionary work at Pittsburg, Miss Dobbs told something of its history, speaking of the conditions in "Little Italy" which made it unsafe for an American person to visit that section before W. C. T. U. work was begun there. The W. C. T. U. has achieved a great deal in that part of the state among the foreign-born.

The state trio team honor roll was discussed and it was decided to publish in the state paper a local union honor-roll on which will be listed every union whose three officers, president, corresponding secretary, and treasurer, take THE UNION SIGNAL.

Mr. Fred Crabbe, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, assistant attorney general for the state, and state law enforcement commissioner, in an inspiring address related some of his experiences in ousting derelict officers, capturing whisky stills, and arresting bootleggers. Over forty-one officers have been deposed during the last twelve months. He pleaded that at the coming election men who can be depended upon be placed in office.

The various union presidents had suggestions to offer regarding the prosecution of the work along local union lines. One told of the method adopted by her W. C. T. U. of having the members who did not secure new members, entertain those who did. Another told of an entertainment her union gave for babies. The mothers became interested and wanted to join.

From All Around the World

Many never have had a chance to attend a WORLD'S CONVENTION OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION and never again will have such an opportunity. Therefore, we want every man, woman and child in the world to know that it meets in Philadelphia in November, 1922. Please do your part in reaching that last man—or he may be a schoolboy now, but soon he will be a man shaping the destiny of the future; he may not be able to go to Philadelphia this year, but he will look eagerly for news about the great convention in the daily papers if he has a sticker on the cover of that fascinating book which he is reading during vacation.

Only $2.00 for a thousand during the summer; $1.50 for five hundred, and fifty cents for one hundred and twenty-five stickers.

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Personal Mention

To the president of the W. C. T. U. of Maine, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, has come the honor of having conferred upon her by Bates College, at its commencement, the honorary degree of Master of Arts, "in recognition of the very helpful work you have been doing for temperance in the state of Maine." This came as a complete surprise to Mrs. Quimby, and aside from her personal pleasure, she is happy in the thought of the honor bestowed upon the organization.

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. JANE D. H. MOORE, of Georgetown, Illinois, wife of Rev. George H. Moore, pastor of the Friends Church. When needed, she filled with great acceptability her husband's pulpit, being a duly appointed minister. Mrs. Moore was one of the most efficient workers in the local W. C. T. U. and was both local and county superintendent of Americanization, having under her supervision two classes of foreign-speaking people, who became greatly attached to her. None so lowly that she could not lend a helping hand; her broad sympathies went out to anyone in need. Her services as a speaker were greatly in demand for institutes and conventions and in whatever she undertook she was always faithful and successful. A consistent Christian, she was ever ready for the task next to be done for the furtherance of the kingdom. Many will deeply mourn the Home-going of this beloved comrade.

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Constitution of the United States. Complete to date; 16 pp. Price, 5 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

The Enemy

Frances S. Hallowes

(The S. S. "Persia", bound for India, has among its passengers Bertram Harford, who becomes acquainted with a Mrs. Carlyle and Angela O'Connor, the latter, in the charge of Mrs. Carlyle, on her way to marry a Deputy Commissioner at Seraneb. Harford, a total abstainer, notes that Angela refuses to drink, and the two become good friends. At Bombay Angela is met by her fiance, Frank Fortescue, and after the wedding they proceed to Seraneb. Fortescue constantly urges wine upon his wife, much to the distress of Divan Singh, a Christian native in charge of Fortescue's establishment. At Christmas time Angela's mother and stepfather come for a visit, and she learns that her own father died in the insane hospital, a victim of alcoholism, when she was a little child. Her mother pleads with Fortescue to shield Angela from the dangers of drink, but he treats the matter lightly. Accompanying her mother on a visit to the Zenana hospital in Seraneb, Angela is much attracted to the noble young missionary at its head, Dr. Kathleen Scott, but Fortescue forbids her to go again. Bertram Harford, who has been transferred to Seraneb, wounded, is taken to Dr. Scott's hospital. While convalescing he talks to the doctor, and finds they have much in common. Because of her ill health Fortescue sends Angela to Mussoorie, to Mrs. Carlyle, where she is easily led to take, first an alcoholized "medicine," and then the liquors offered by friends. Returning to Seraneb, she continues to drink, and wanders to Harford's bungalow one evening, after being turned out of the club, thus becoming a subject for gossip which her husband hears. He upbraids her, and she pours out her soul to Dr. Scott, who takes her to her hospital for treatment. Meanwhile, the friendship between Harford and Kathleen grows stronger. She accepts an invitation for a motor-car ride with him and while resting in the garden of a Mohammedan tomb, he tells her of his love and of his sad heritage. She writes to an American scientist for advice. Fortescue is taken dangerously ill and Angela goes to him at Naini Tal.)

CHAPTER XXVI.

A month passed and it wanted but a few days to the arrival of the expected mail from America.

"Dak (post) for Miss Sahiba," said the bearer, bringing a tray with several letters to her side as she sat by Angela.

Kathleen caught them up and ran to her room. Yes, there was the decisive document! Her heart stood still—her eyes darkened—her face flushed!

With trembling limbs, she sank into a chair and her fluttering fingers broke the seal. She unfolded the large thin sheet, but was unable to see the words for the mist of emotion which hung between her eyes and the paper. Her destiny! How much it meant! Union with the man she loved—or separation! No wonder that she found it hard to subdue the beating of her pulses, the rapid pressure of her young blood! Panting with emotion, at last she read these words:—

"I am much interested in the case about which you consult me. I have given it my best attention and have gone over the record of twenty years' practice among, and observation of, inebriates. I find no case where, the man being a lifelong abstainer, and the woman free from the alcohol taint, there has been transmitted inebriety. There is little risk, if any, in such a marriage!"

Kathleen covered her face and poured forth her paean of thanksgiving. Ah! what ecstasy filled every nerve with joy! Then came steps on the verandah and Harford's voice asking for her.

"I could not wait after I knew the mail was in. Has it come? Ah!" He breathed heavily, his heart beat with suffocating quickness, his iron nerves were all unstrung by the agony of his suspense.

Kathleen held out the letter, with love-light beaming from her eyes. "It is all right!" she whispered.

Instead of the letter, he took her to himself. Keeping his arm around her, he said brokenly, and she saw that his eyes were filled with tears, and his hands trembling, "The suspense and now the joy has unnerved me."

He caught and kissed her vigorously.

"You must be quiet," she laughed "and read this," and she thrust the letter into his hand.

He read it through, then looked up quickly.

"A little risk?" he asked, breathlessly

"Will you take it, Bertram?"

"No, no! *You!*" He could say no more

"I have taken it," she answered gravely.

"You give me so much," he answered humbly; then he added, "and your profession, Kathleen! It will be a sacrifice to become the wife of a Civil servant."

"No, no, dear! When a woman gives *herself*, all these lesser things are nothing!"

"Even to giving up your beloved hospital?"

"Yes, even that! But I shall be a medical missionary to the end!"

"Dearest, you know I rejoice in your gifts. How could I marry a woman whose time was divided between dressmaker and bridge, varied by petty intrigues

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What Prohibition Has Done in Grand Rapids.
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Clara Ansorge Fuller

The house-to-house teacher had spent a pleasant lesson time with Mrs. Italia. Looking up at the clock suddenly, she discovered that the hour was later than she had thought. The startled look in her face did not escape her pupil, who hastened to explain, as she pointed to the time piece: "He walk too queek."

Three Japanese women visited were intensely interested to learn and struggled valiantly with the simple lesson. The teacher asked, as a test, "Where is the clock?" The blank looks on the faces of the pupils showed that "clock" was not in their vocabulary. "Tick, tick, tick," said the teacher, "Br-r-r-r-r." They laughingly brought out the desired article.

A big, strong Italian woman, who had had some educational advantages in her native land, and was very much ashamed of her ignorance of English, was unable to attend the classes, because of her four small children, and so a house-to-house teacher was sent to her. At first, she appeared totally unable to make herself understood in English, but as she became acquainted, it was apparent that she understood what was being said. She was also able to read a little in the daily papers. Therein was some discussion on divorce, and she read the headlines aloud to the teacher, saying most forcefully: "Me no divorce, me fight."

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W. C. T. U. Badges. Made of mother of pearl. Price 25 cents each. Address treasurer W. C. T. U., Jerusalem, Palestine. P. O. Box 443.

The Enemy

(Continued from Page Fourteen)

"And how could I marry a man with big racing debts and long drink bills?"

They laughed with lightness of heart.

"We are good comrades as well as lovers," said Kathleen; "and you won't ask me to *obey*, will you?"

He turned a caressing glance upon her, their hands met, they understood each other.

They were a fine, healthy couple, ready for the strain and stress of life. He, tall, stalwart, intellectual—she, womanly, strong in character, warm-hearted, with a face delicate and sympathetic, the medium of her radiant soul.

"Here is another letter for you, Kathleen," said Harford, handing her a thick sheet of paper. "It is from Divan Singh—he wants to enter my service."

"He is a good man, and you would do well to engage him. Let me see what he says." She read,

"Honorary Sir,

"My Sahib is dead, my Mem Sahiba go across the sea, I much want to be servant, to serve a Christian Sahib, who not drink Sharab. I am much obliged forever if in future your Presence will do good for me. I pray for your Honor's longevity, and will pour warm water on all works done by you. With salaams,

"Your slave,

"Divan Singh."

They laughed, and Harford asked, "What does the 'warm water' mean?"

"Oh! he means that he will aid and abet all your good works—the opposite of 'throwing cold water on you'—the 'wet blanket,' you know!"

"A real 'baboo' letter! Well, I think he will do for our new menage. Eh! Kathleen?"

She smiled, and nodded her head brightly. What a fascinating sound that "*our*" had for her!

The same mail brought good news to Angela:—her mother would be with her by the next P. and O. boat. The joy seemed to give her fresh strength. The prospect of returning to live in America under her mother's care, gave a new incentive towards recovery. She now wanted to get well, and talked of the time when she and baby would have said good-bye to India. Kathleen alone knew the state of Angela's heart. She dreaded even the meeting, for she realized the danger of any strong emotion of joy or sorrow. But mother and daughter met, and Kathleen's apprehensions were happily averted. Angela nestled into her mother's arms with the words, "I, too, am a mother—I know," and rested in perfect comfort in the love which had been hers from the beginning of her life and would be hers until the end.

Baby was brought to his grandmother, who admired his bonnie fair hair and pink and white complexion. A spring of tenderness welled up in Mrs. Mortimer's heart for the little fellow. She, however, expressed astonishment that he could not walk or talk, for he was now fifteen months old.

Angela assured her that he was getting on wonderfully, considering his delicate state at birth.

Preparations were begun for the return to America. Angela took deep interest in each detail. Kathleen said nothing, but every day as it passed confirmed her in her forebodings.

One morning Angela awoke with a feeling of lassitude, positively oppressive in its intensity, and a headache, as if hot lead were pressing on the back of her eyes. She asked for her mother, but was told that she was out with Miss Doctor Sahiba for her early morning walk.

"Carry me into the verandah; perhaps the air will revive me."

She was placed on a long couch and lay enjoying the fresh air, tempered by the warm sunshine. Bees hummed around her, and the scent of honeysuckle stole in.

Suddenly steps were heard returning,—then voices. Mother and Kathleen were coming.

They were talking earnestly; she caught the words, "child"—"intellect," and then they came close and stood outside, to finish their conversation, unaware of her presence and unable to see her through the thickly hanging vines which draped the verandah. She heard her mother say, "Tell me your opinion frankly, Dr. Scott."

Then came the reply.

"Drink, you know, is responsible! It is computed that half a million idiots are born of drunken parents annually."

"You think the boy is an idiot?"

"I fear so."

Angela sprang up—there issued from her lips a choking, gasping sound; the poor, overstrained heart, driven and destroyed by alcohol, gave way suddenly. The emaciated figure fell back,—quite still!

They found her dead. They buried her at sunset.

As Harford and Kathleen stood looking down on the white-robed body ready for burial, strewn with violets, the hands clasped on the breast, the worn face peacefully smiling, Harford said, "Another victim of the enemy!"

"More sinned against than sinning! And we, with all our efforts to help her, were defeated!"

Mrs. Mortimer, with the boy in her arms, came in, and stood looking down at all that was left of her only child.

"And yet another victim!—'unto the third generation'!" she whispered hoarsely, pointing to the child.

Kathleen fell on her knees and prayed, in broken accents: "Oh God! accept our lives—make use of us—to arrest the onward march of this Enemy—of our homes—of Thy Kingdom!"

THE END

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Of course every member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ought to have the regular weekly UNION SIGNAL all the time, but there are certain very special reasons why it will be indispensable to her up to the fall election, November 7.

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3. Relate the latest chapter of the history of the W. C. T. U. of Argentina.
4. Why is the situation in that country especially encouraging.
5. Can you tell how much it costs a woman to live in your town?
6. What is the attitude of railroad officials toward prohibition?
7. If Abraham Lincoln wasn't the author of the anti-prohibition proclamation credited to him by the wets, who was?
8. Suggest methods being used by certain states for keeping up interest in the membership campaign.
9. Judging by answers received to a recent questionnaire sent to college presidents, what proportion favor prohibition?
10. Name three reasons why every member of the W. C. T. U. should have THE UNION SIGNAL!

NEW JERSEY IS SWINGING INTO THE DRY LINE WITH A VENGEANCE, judging by many signs. The latest comes in the shape of an editorial in the Morristown *Jerseyman* of May 16, in which notice is served that if bootlegging and rum peddling in that city do not cease, the columns of the paper will be used to acquaint the public with conditions, and "there will be a cleaning out of officials by a power of righteousness which some officeholders never dreamed exists."

STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT AND THE VOLSTEAD ACT is reported to be the chief plank in the platform of Miss Eleanor Miller, candidate for the California assembly from the 67th district, the city of Pasadena. And listen: A reporter for the San Francisco *Examiner* expresses the hope that more women will get into the law-making body at Sacramento. "I used to think they'd be a nuisance," he says, "but the women we've had there average higher in honesty, intelligence and industry than the men. To be sure, they vote bone dry, and I'm a wet; but when they vote bone dry they do so because they honestly believe bone dry."

And then—no more.
But once—and then, the Silent Door
Swings on its hinges—
Opens * * * closes—
And no more I pass this way.
With all my might
I will essay
Sweet comfort and delight
To all I meet upon the Pilgrim Way.
For no man travels twice
The Great Highway
That climbs through Darkness up to light—
Through Night
To Day.

—John Oxenham.

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, Dist. No. 12
15. Stevens County, Minn.
16. Traverse County, Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, Dist. No. 3
28. Watonwan County, Minn.
29. Jackson County, Dist. No. 3
30. Cottonwood County, Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, Dist. No. 26
45. Goodhue County, Minn.
46. Rice County, Dist. No. 3
47. Olmsted County, Minn.
48. Dodge County, Dist. No. 14
49. Steele County, Minn.
50. Wabasha County, Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.
52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, Dist. No. 14
54. Marshall County, Minn.
55. Pennington County, Dist. No. 14
56. Norman County, Minn.

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All druggists or E. FOUGERA & CO. 90-92 Beekman St. N.Y.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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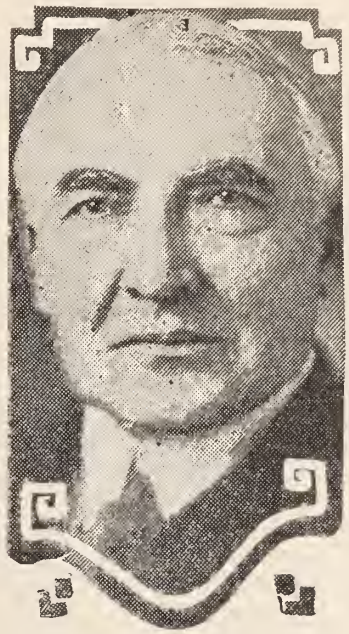
THE Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution denies to a minority a fancied sense of personal liberty, but the Amendment is the will of America and must be sustained by the Government and public opinion, else contempt for the law will undermine our very foundations.



Courtesy of *Chicago Herald-Examiner*.

---Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, in Fourth of July Address at Marion, Ohio

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

"NO MORE WAR" DEMONSTRATION IN UNITED STATES CAPITAL—STATUS OF BILL TO CARRY ON WORK OF INTERDEPARTMENTAL SOCIAL HYGIENE BOARD—WOMEN ATTORNEYS WINNING HIGH PLACES

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Today a "No More War" banner was raised at the headquarters of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, Washington, D. C., by representatives of the national organizations belonging to the Council.

The banner shows the words "No More War" set in an unbroken circle of the flags of all nations, and symbolizes "national identity within world unity."

Following the flag raising ceremonies, a committee of War Mothers, led by Mrs. Joseph Phillips, president of the District War Mothers, drove to Arlington and placed a "No More War" wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier, with the inscription, "In Honor of the Sons of the Women of Today; in Pledge to the Sons of the Women of the Future." "No More War" placards bearing the same inscription were placed early this morning at the foot of the memorial trees on 16th Street.

The hope that the United States would call an international economic conference in the near future, and that all nations would turn their efforts to devising a method for the outlawry of war, was expressed at the flag raising exercises by S. E. Nicholson, Associate Secretary of the National Council, who said in part:

"Statesmen cannot ignore the fact that the people of the world want war done away with. President Harding, when he said 'Our hundred millions want less of armaments and none of war,' and summoned the statesmen of the world together to do what they could to prevent war, challenged all other groups of citizens to do their part in this world effort to establish peace.

"The world is organizing against war with a thoroughness almost equal to that with which it organized for war. In response to the call for today's demonstration we have distributed half a million posters to forty states. It is safe to say that a million people will take part in the demonstration in this country alone, while throughout the world there will be many times that number. A movement of millions of people cannot fail.

"Nations have always thought in terms of war, and in case of international stress it has seemed easier to turn to war than it has been to find the substitute for war. Let the nations begin to think in terms of peace, and the peaceful methods of settlement are bound to suggest themselves with practical effect. They are the truest patriots and will serve their country best who help to rid the world of war."

Status of Bill to Carry on Work for the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board

It has already been stated in these columns (see Washington Letter of July 6) that Congress failed to make appropriations for the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, the Federal agency for fighting vice and reducing social diseases in the Army and Navy, and the board, therefore, is not functioning at the present time for lack of funds.

In September, 1921, in view of the assurance that the activities of the board would be provided for in the proposed Department of Public Welfare the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board voted that no appropriations be asked for the board as an independent agency next year.

In March, 1922, the board voted to request the transfer of its activities to the Department of Justice. This was in accord with the conclusion that the legislative situation was not such that it seemed probable the proposed Department of Public Welfare would come into existence before the end of the present fiscal year. Bills were prepared to effect the proposed transfer and introduced in the House by Representative Kahn, of California (H. R. 11490), and in the Senate by Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington (S. 3544). The bills were referred to Judiciary committees.

A hearing was held June 6, before the Judiciary Committee of the House. Specialists prepared arguments in favor of the Kahn bill, and the presentation was most able. Twice Chairman Volstead called meetings of the committee, but each time the question of no quorum was raised, and no action, therefore, has been taken by the committee. Consideration of the bill began shortly before the recess of the House, which made quorums in committees doubtful. The subcommittee of the Woman's Joint Congressional Committee, directing the campaign for the continuance of this work, hopes for favorable action by the Congress on the Kahn-Jones bill, but we can not hope for this unless the women of the country express deep interest in this board, which has to its credit the repression or suppression of the activities of eighty-three vice districts. At the height of its activities the rate for social diseases was the lowest the Army has ever seen.

The House Judiciary Committee is given here:

Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota.
George S. Graham, of Pennsylvania.
Leonidas C. Dyer, of Missouri.
Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts.
C. Frank Reavis, of Nebraska.
David G. Classon, of Wisconsin.
William D. Boies, of Iowa.
Charles A. Christopherson, of South Dakota.
Richard Yates, of Illinois.
Wells Goodykoontz, of West Virginia.
Ira G. Hersey, of Maine.
Walter M. Chandler, of New York.
Israel M. Foster, of Ohio.
Earl C. Michener, of Michigan.
Andrew J. Hickey, of Indiana.
Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky.
Hatton W. Sumners, of Texas.
Andrew J. Montague, of Virginia.
James W. Wise, of Georgia.
John N. Tillman, of Arkansas.
Fred H. Dominick, of South Carolina.

If your state is represented on this committee, communicate with your representative before he returns for the reconvening of the House, August 15.

In the Senate a subcommittee has been appointed composed of Senator Samuel M. Shortridge, of California, Chairman; Senator Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota, and Senator Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona. Will white ribboners in the states having a senator on this subcommittee write to him at once?

Women Attorneys Winning High Places

That woman also has attained her place in the legal profession is reflected in the fact that in addition to Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, seven other women attorneys are attached to the Department of Justice as assistants.

Mrs. L. H. Wardell, of Ohio, is a special assistant in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in Washington, while Miss M. P. McCall is special assistant to District Attorney Peyton Gordon, of the District of Columbia. In New York, Miss Susan Brandeis, daughter of Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, is a special assistant to the district attorney.

No court in the land is barred to the woman lawyer, as evidenced by the number who have been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. According to the National Women Lawyers' Association, there are approximately a thousand practicing women attorneys in the United States. And a fourth of these are on the register of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Willebrandt represented the government in five important cases argued before the Supreme Court at the present term. And when the high court justices got around to deciding four of them, they took her view of the argument. Decision in the fifth case has not been handed down.

During the term of the Supreme Court fourteen women have been admitted to practice before it. The first of these was Mrs. Willebrandt, on the first day of the term, October 3. She was introduced by Attorney-General Daugherty.

Before a woman (or a man either) can appear before the Supreme Court she must have established herself in the profession. The Supreme Court rule requires three years' practice before the supreme court of the attorney's home state, and admission to the district Federal court in which the attorney resides. The Federal district court requires state supreme court status for admission. In some states women have not been practicing law for three years or there probably would be more on the register at the Capitol.

"Forget you are a woman and remember you are a lawyer," is the advice of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, to those modern Portias who will be receiving law school diplomas this month, and to the thousand American women who already have been admitted to the bar. She adds:

"The success of the woman lawyer is not a question of sex at all. It is a question of her fitness, learning and industry. The men attorneys show the very finest spirit toward the women members of the bar. True at first there was antagonism and opposition that had to be overcome before women were permitted to practice law, and some bitter fights had to be waged before state legislatures, but that has all passed. The greatest danger the woman lawyer now faces is that too much limelight may spoil her success."

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., July 29, 1922.

METHODS OF ANTI-PROHIBITION ORGANIZATION CONDEMNED BY PROMINENT NEW YORK CLUB WOMEN

The methods adopted by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to enroll in its ranks society and club women are severely criticised by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City League of Women Voters, and other prominent suffrage and club leaders. In the name of a "committee" upon which are listed well known New York women, invitations are extended to sign an enrollment card and give support to the anti-prohibition movement, says the *Christian Science Monitor*.

"At least one of the women on the anti-prohibition committee is in Europe and several others are known to be at their country homes," said Miss Hay. "With a number of the women most prominently featured on the anti-prohibition committee absent from the city, it would be interesting to know what forces are carrying on the campaign in their name."

Miss Hay declared that the methods being used to enroll women in the anti-prohibition ranks are indicative of the subtle underground campaign which is being waged everywhere by those who would overthrow the Volstead Act.

She continued:

"I deeply resent the attempt to trick women by such methods. It is all a part of an insidious campaign to overthrow law and order and I hope that all intelligent women will so recognize it.

"Of all the means which have been exerted to entrap women, the most contemptible is to misquote the attitude of organizations. The fact that the New York City League of Women Voters has been publicly stated as opposing the Volstead Act is outrageous. The League has repeatedly and openly declared itself in favor of enforcement of the prohibition law. We are now preparing a questionnaire to be submitted to every candidate for Congress. Our questions will be so worded as to require an unequivocal statement on the dry issue from every Congressional candidate."

It is said the League will require answers to all questions and will post these answers at its headquarters in New York City. It is expected to hold a series of meetings in the various districts of the city, at which each candidate will state his attitude, or the answers will be read from his questionnaire. Prior to election day copies of the answers given in these questionnaires will be sent out to thousands of members of the League.

"Majority of Women Approve Prohibition," Admits Anti

The *Monitor* interviewed several prominent club women who had declined to serve on the committee of the Anti-Prohibition Association, and they were very frank in telling the reporter why they said "No, thank you."

"I deplore the attempt to introduce the wet issue in the women's clubs," said Mrs. Harry Lilly, a past president of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, and now director for the first judicial district of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. "Most of the clubs are on record for the prohibition Amendment and its enforcement and I do not see how a mother could fail to give her earnest support to the dry campaign." Other prominent women express with equal fervor their disapproval of the anti-prohibition organization.

Colonel Ransom H. Gillett, general counsel and official in charge of the New York division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, is said by the *Monitor* to have admitted, during a talk at a midday meeting conducted by the women's committee a few days ago: "I do not deny that the majority of women approve prohibition." His statement was strikingly sustained by many of the hundred or more persons present who were appealed to by Colonel Gillett to enroll as members.

"Simply No Work To Do"

"We are not closed in the sense of having discontinued doing the work; there is simply no work to do," remarked James M. Marden, director of the Walter Baker Sanitarium, Roxbury, Boston, to a newspaper reporter. The fact is that after thirty years of treating inebriate and narcotic cases, this sanitarium has virtually closed out its business, as there is not at present a single case on its books, and papers have been passed for the sale of the property, according to the *Newton* (Mass.) *Circuit*.

"The condition which we face is not confined to this sanitarium alone, but has become general throughout the country, many institutions such as this having been forced to close," said the director. "While there are other contributing causes, I am certain that prohibition has been the main factor in bringing about this situation. We have not had a single real alcoholic case to handle this year, and the number of such cases began to fall off almost immediately after prohibition. It is said that closing the saloons would be the cause of many men beginning the use of narcotics," he went on. "I have yet to hear of the first case induced by the closing of the saloon."

Dry Law Prevents Distress During Industrial Depression

That much suffering was prevented in Philadelphia during the period of industrial depression because of prohibition is one of the assertions in a statement just issued by the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, covering its work from October 1, 1920, to December 31, 1921, as published in the *Philadelphia North American*.

"Whatever the effectiveness of the enforcement of prohibition may have been in the city as a whole, certainly prohibition has been of vast benefit to people of small incomes," reads the assertion. "There is no doubt that the ill effects of the industrial depression would have been much greater had there been no prohibition.'"

British Churchmen In National Campaign Against The Drink Traffic

At a meeting of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England, held recently in London, it was decided to inaugurate a campaign to begin next fall and continue until they have secured what they want. It was indicated very clearly what is wanted. The members said they were not at all satisfied with conditions as they are at present, with a drink bill of £400,000,000 and no good resulting to the people who paid the money. For the purpose of the campaign, they are working for four objectives: Sunday closing; the abolition of sale to young persons; the control of clubs; and local option. All the program is based on local option, following the example of Canada and the United States in the beginning of the prohibition movement.

The Bishop of London, chairman of the meeting, said that ten bishops were present, and in his tour of the country he had found that thirty bishops were teetotalers. He said a deputation from the Council had waited on the Prime Minister and told Mr. Lloyd George that they had taken off their coats in preparation for this task. The Prime Minister replied that if they had done that, nothing could keep them from succeeding. The Bishop said they were going to take the Prime Minister at his word.

--Brooklyn Eagle.

A VOTE IN THE BALLOT BOX AT THE PRIMARIES AND ELECTION IS WHAT COUNTS

Moral issues are sometimes defeated by the failure of good citizens to vote. Stress "ballot box responsibility" from now until Election Day, November 7.

Congressional Debate By Radio

"The proposition of Representative Vincent Brennan, of Ohio, to equip the United States Capitol with a radio 'broadcaster' capable of carrying the House and Senate debates to all parts of the country so that the 'peepul' can know what is going on every day in Congress, is causing something akin to alarm in wireless circles," says *The Washington Post*. "Already the question is asked as to what the ether waves have ever done to Congress to be inflicted with such a daily output of oratory? And what chance would the air have to carry anything else once it was freighted with the Congressional debates?

"The problems which arise in connection with the project are simply stupendous. How could the Senate and House both be in wireless operation at the same time without serious 'interference?' Certainly it would be necessary to pitch the debates on different planes—different wave lengths. And which would claim the higher plane? Furthermore, if all the debates were being broadcasted, and some several hundred thousands of persons were listening spellbound at the old family fireside, how could you ever get either Representative or Senator to stop talking? Congress would be in session for twenty-four hours a day.

"Certainly the wireless telephone has Congressional possibilities, but if there has been too much talk, with only the *Congressional Record* as a medium of complete expression, what in the world would happen with a lot of radio sets tuned to concert pitch and rearin' to go?"

LEADING AMERICAN WOMEN EXTOL PROHIBITION

Jail Population Lessened by Prohibition

Maud Ballington Booth

I am naturally very strongly in favor of prohibition. I look upon it as an act of protection. But it is a fact that people constantly break the law and that many still drink.

When traveling in California last winter, I went by automobile through some of those wonderful mountain roads. All along the precipice there were railings painted white which gave us a great sense of protection and indicated the direction of the many dangerous curves. Some have broken through the railing and gone down the cliffs. I saw one reckless driver do this, but the many who are willing to drive carefully are very thankful for that protecting rail. I think that is something like prohibition.

My work lies chiefly in the prisons. It is there that I see the difference. I have been told by a number of our wardens that prohibition has cut down the number of arrests. I think, also, that our jail population has been lessened. Of course on the other hand we are getting a number of people who are arrested for violation of the code. I am positive from my experience in the homes of the poor that prohibition will promote health, prosperity and the happiness of the family.

I cannot conceive that there is any truth in the statement that the women of this country will demand a repeal of prohibition laws.

It seems to me that we cannot look for the full measure of success until we have had years of experience in its enforcement. After centuries of free drink and open saloons how can we expect to make our country dry in a few years? I fully believe that it will take a generation to prove the wisdom and power of prohibition.

Help Law Observance by Writing to the Newspapers

Katherine Devereaux Blake, Educator and Writer

The worst thing about the present lack of enforcement of the prohibition law is that the law-breakers are mainly among those who should be most careful to obey the law. One has only to look at the joke columns in our newspapers to realize that the wets are busy in every direction trying to discredit the law of the land. The best way to discredit any bad law is to enforce it absolutely. The wets know that real enforcement of this law would prove its beneficence. It is only a bad law that is injured by enforcement.

Two things made the prohibition law possible: First, the tireless work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and, above all, its success in obtaining the laws which made it necessary for the schools to teach the evil effects of alcohol and tobacco. There is danger that with prohibition there may be a certain laxity in carrying out the provisions of this law, and I would advise the members of the W. C. T. U., and women everywhere, to make certain that the children are being taught the evil effects of alcohol and tobacco.

Everyone who is interested in the enforcement of this law should answer the articles that are being continuously written, and in all probability paid for by the brewers and distillers. The most recent article that has come under my observation deals with the effects of alcoholism upon guinea pigs. No stress is laid upon the fact that alcohol is so deadly a poison that they simply could not feed it to the guinea pigs or they would die, but they put them in tanks where they were subjected to the fumes of alcohol, and even the smell of this poison had so disastrous an effect that the offspring of these alcoholized guinea pigs were feeble, and a goodly percentage of them died. The fact was emphasized that the third generation was stronger than those of guinea pigs that had not been alcoholized. No mention was made of the weaklings who had died without offspring in this third generation. Those members of this third generation which were stronger than similar litters of non-alcoholized guinea pigs were so, because they were an extreme exhibit of the survival of the fittest. Only the most robust guinea pigs could survive the alcoholization of their parents, or grandparents. To my mind, the whole experiment with the guinea pigs merely proves the deadliness and danger of alcohol.

Let me say again that answers should be written to the editors of all papers publishing articles in favor of the wets. Nothing influences an editor so much as letters from readers objecting to, or favoring, the contents of his newspaper. The ordinary layman does not realize how powerful such letters are. My last word is—write letters to the newspapers, protesting against the publication of wet sentiment.

Suffering Reduced During Unemployment Period

Florence Kelly, of the National Consumers League

In spite of the inevitable local difficulties of enforcement, I have reason to believe that the suffering accompanying the period of unemployment was immensely reduced by the absence of both drunkenness and of moderate drinking in the families where there was unemployment.

Among the nurses who care for the sick poor in their homes, the testimony is uniform that preparation for confinement was more adequate and ability to pay a moderate sum for nursing care was far more widespread than ever before.

It cannot, of course, be definitely proved (by statistics and individual records) that tuberculosis has diminished because of prohibition, but the fall in the tuberculosis death rate since prohibition took effect is certainly a striking and suggestive coincidence, and taken in connection with the reports of the nurses, is most encouraging.

I have lived for twenty-three years at the Henry Street Settlement, in the lower East Side of New York, among the needle-trade workers, and the office workers. My home, the Settlement, is the center of the nursing service. So what I say of *their* observations is first-hand news from the lowest levels of honest, self-respecting poverty.

Teachers in the public schools in the working class districts tell me that they are far less often called upon to buy or beg shoes for the pupils whose fathers are living. Widows have pensions. It was the children whose fathers drank who used to have to be clothed by the help of the teachers.

Finally, judges of the juvenile courts have told me, on my travels in the service of the National Consumers League, that they used to dread opening court on Monday morning because of the "unfit" guardian cases that they knew awaited them; now such cases are immeasurably fewer.

Let Women Use the Ballot to Hold and Enforce the Law

Frances E. Burns, Great Commander Ladies of the Maccabees

For thirty years I have been working with a group of 60,000 women, and necessarily I have come in close contact with the home and its environment and have seen the difficulties many women meet in connection with the drink problem. Everywhere women are expressing to me the gratifying change which has resulted since the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment, and stating that for the first time in many years the wages of the head of the family are used for the benefit of the home and family instead of being spent in the saloon. Repeatedly women say to me, "My husband is a different man since we have prohibition." Since my experience has not been local, but has covered the entire United States, I have come to know that the greatest possible benefit has resulted from the national prohibitory law.

A great task remains for the women, in that they must bring their ballots and their moral force to bear upon bootlegging and the illegal use of malted liquors. It is said that many children of Kansas have never seen a saloon. I believe that educational processes must begin at the present time and with the children, the men and women of tomorrow, who should be taught that law must be obeyed in all its forms—a rule made which should be universal for rich and poor, for the workers or the idlers, and which shall be for the best interests of all the people.

I believe that if the mothers and leaders would make a careful study of the city ordinances, and present them to the children in simple language easily understood, they would become interested and would soon learn to obey the laws as they do a school rule—instinctively and without thought of disobedience. Let this be followed by a primer page of some of the main state laws from the state constitution, and again of national laws, and, for the older children, of the National Constitution. We have today too few Constitutionalists, and too little thought is given to the basic laws of the state and nation.

You may rest assured that anything that can be done in these directions by the Ladies of the Maccabees will not be overlooked. Today, in our great co-operative meetings, we are stressing real Americanization, what prohibition has meant to the country, and the manner of using the ballot for the benefit of the home and protection of the children of the land, and this work will be consistently carried forward at all times. Let us radiograph to the farthest parts of the world the great good that has already come to the home, not forgetting the big task that is yet before us.

TELLING TESTIMONY TO VALUE OF PROHIBITION

FROM A GOVERNOR, A JUDGE, LABOR LEADER, HEAD OF FARM ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYERS

Give the Prohibition Law a Chance

Jeremiah Neterer, U. S. District Judge, Seattle, Washington

I think the language of Mr. Justice Field, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States in Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S. Reports, 91, expresses my sentiments:

"By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized and Christian community, there are few sources of crime and misery to society equal to the dram shop, where intoxicating liquors, in small quantities, to be drunk at the time, are sold indiscriminately to all parties applying. The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than any other source."

The state of Washington had a prohibition law before the National Prohibition Act, and the people here can testify to the great benefits which prohibition inspired. Savings banks deposits, statistics with relation to crime, and institutions and homes for indigent persons all speak volumes in favor of prohibition.

The best way to promote sentiment for the prohibition, or for any law, is to enforce it. The beneficence of the law is made apparent by enforcement. General Grant is quoted as saying, "The best way to repeal a bad law is to enforce it." If the law is bad it should be repealed, if it is good it should be enforced, and the only way to determine whether it is good or bad is to strictly enforce it, and I am satisfied that when the prohibition law is enforced no person having the welfare of the country at heart would want it repealed.

Organized Labor in Washington Convinced by Prohibition Demonstration

James A. Duncan, Secretary of Central Labor Council, Seattle, Washington

While there are some in our ranks who would gladly see the Eighteenth Amendment nullified, nevertheless, I feel safe in saying that the workers generally, and particularly the organized workers, recognize and appreciate the true value of prohibition.

While there was a good healthy minority opposed to prohibition before it came into effect in the state of Washington, it took but a short time of operation under the law to convince the organized workers generally of its great value. Even in times of strikes, unions were forced to a recognition of the vast improvement in the morale of the membership over that in like situations when booze was flowing freely. Under prohibition, the ranks of the strikers were much more secure and affairs were conducted with far less strife inside and outside of the union ranks.

The general standards in our organizations were raised very materially as the result of the coming of prohibition and longshoremen and other like organizations' delegates reported repeatedly that members who formerly were satisfied to stroll the streets in overalls are now dressing in such a way that they can not be easily distinguished from bankers, or other citizens.

While there are a number of lawless individuals who would be glad to see the return of the wet days, nevertheless, I am confident that if the decision were left to labor, Washington would never again go wet. As it is, the citizenship generally, knowing the full value of prohibition to this state, will take no chances on any modification of the law, and regardless of the action of other states, I am confident will see to it that Washington will continue in the dry column.

Farm Organizations for Prohibition

In response to an inquiry sent to the National Board of Farm Organizations, asking the position of the farm organizations of the country relative to the national prohibition law, C. S. Barrett, chairman of that organization, resident at Washington, D. C., says:

"Most of the farm organizations have taken no official position on this question, but the majority are undoubtedly in favor of national prohibition."

Effects of Prohibition on the Lumber Industry

Caroline R. Swope, Thorp, Washington

Thirty-five years ago I bade adieu to my mother and father, and my small brothers and sisters, to become the wife of a young logger and lumberman of Wisconsin. In my new home (a logging camp during the winter with the thrilling log drive in the spring), as mistress of a sawmill boarding-house, things were very new and strange to me. Often I would not see another woman for four or six months. I learned enough about timber, logs and lumber to make me a veritable "lumber jack." I grew to know much about the men and the evils besetting them, the traps laid for their unwary steps, and many of their problems were almost my own.

On pay-day, with liquor available, life was little less than a nightmare in that camp.

I do not think it is possible for one unfamiliar with conditions under license to realize what a saloonless America, made so by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, means to the lumber industry, employers and employes. In the last few weeks I have asked both of them this question: "What are the effects of prohibition?" This reply came from a lumber dealer and factory man of thirty years' experience:

"Our men, boys and girls come to their work more regularly, have become better educated, are more faithful and reliable, and every man is back at his job after pay-day, SOBER. Their improvement in physical condition can hardly be expressed. Money that formerly went to the saloon is now used for the home and to buy family comforts. Fathers now realize they are fathers and spend their spare time with their children. My men nearly all have cars and enjoy life. Yes, business is decidedly better than before we had prohibition." (This man lives in Pierce county, Washington, where the school children last year wrote 17,000 essays on subjects suggested by the W. C. T. U.)

Another man of ten years' experience in the business says: "It is bad, of course, to have 'white mule' and bootleg stuff but men know when they come to work under the influence of liquor that it is a dead give-away for them. They do not come to my place drunk. Prohibition for me and my men."

Others assert that women and children are better fed and clothed, families own their own homes, and the workmen have farms. "Men are healthier and more regular at their work, wives and families are looked after better, and life in general is much more tolerable for the men in the logging and lumber business than in the old days. I believe our men, as well as we, appreciate the improved conditions." This from still another.

Dry Law Counted a Success in West Virginia

Governor E. F. Morgan of West Virginia

Prohibition has been successful in West Virginia. Adopted as an amendment to the state constitution in 1912 by a majority that greatly exceeded popular expectations, prohibition became a reality on July 1, 1914, and during the time that has elapsed it has had a sufficient opportunity to demonstrate its success.

Prohibition has not been wholly successful in preventing drunkenness or in wiping clean the police court blotters in our municipalities; it has not been one hundred per cent successful in reducing crime to a minimum, and it has not prevented some of our citizens from engaging in the illicit sale and manufacture of intoxicants. But in every division where there has been a determined stand to enforce the prohibition law, violations have been reduced to a minimum.

Admitting temporary inabilities of enforcement resulting from laxity of those in official places, prohibition has been successful in wiping out the economic losses that were formerly resultant from the operation of open saloons; it has made the purveyor of intoxicating liquors, who formerly sold in the open, a criminal and an outlaw; it has dislodged the habitué of the saloon and forced him to purchase his strong drink in violation of the statutes; it has brought the employer to the realization that labor is more effective without intoxicating liquors; it has convinced the employe that his personal fortunes are more secure without liquor; it has been responsible for the restoration of thousands of happy homes where contentment and happiness were denied while the open saloon offered solace and misdirected pleasure to the heads of families; it has resulted in the reclamation of many men who were unable to resist temptation; it has pulled many wives from their washtubs and restored their self-respect, and it has placed happy children in schools and given them an opportunity to develop their stunted minds and wasted bodies.

Notwithstanding the many violations of the prohibition laws, any statute that has accomplished so much in the interest of the general welfare, without injury to others, must be counted a success.

INTELLIGENT CITIZENSHIP ONE OF THE DOMINANT NOTES AT NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION MEETING

Cora Frances Stoddard, National Director, Scientific Temperance Investigation

Twelve thousand educators from all parts of the United States were the guests of Boston for a week at the aunual meeting of the National Education Association. Nearly a hundred meetings, some five hundred addresses, participation by many other speakers in iuformal discussions, gave rich opportunity for the study of ideals of the men and women who are helping the home to shape the America and the world of tomorrow.

It was fitting that the dominant note of the program should be, "The Democratic Awakening," as expressed in the "new world outlook" which it presents; its "promotion of progress toward realization of early American ideals;" its requirements: as "intelligent citizenship," "the highest quality of leadership;" its administrative details in education as "improvement in rural life and education," better "professional training for teachers," a reshaping of "educational policies for the future."

World Vision

The key-note of world vision for world peace was brilliantly struck in the opening address of the convention by W. G. Cove, president of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales, who is visiting national educational meetings in several nations with the message that "The school is an international factor of potent force which is within the power of the teachers to use for the destruction or the healing of the nations...We must banish from the schools a nationalism which does not find its highest expression in service to humanity," said Mr. Cove. "I do not believe lasting peace will come on the plane of material concessions and political adjustments. The abiding integration must be sought on the higher plane of intellectual moral and social well-being. It is here the school can play its great part."

Dr. Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for Reduction of Armament, followed with a plea, and concrete suggestions, for making war unlawful as a means of settling disputes between nations by a definite program: (1) some world organization, whatever its name, for settlement of differences; (2) the reduction of armaments to police status; and (3) education of the children away from the glamor of war into a knowledge of what war really is, into international understanding and sympathy.

The Vision of Democracy in Character

The meaning of "democracy" was, perhaps, no better defined than by Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Graduate School of Harvard University:

"Democracy can not be satisfied merely with maintenance of law and order.

"Citizenship in a democracy does not mean mere freedom from interference, whether by kings or by other privileged persons.

"The idea of democracy is that every citizen shall be able to participate in the discussions of common concern, to understand common aims, to guide his own life in the light of that understanding... It demands the development of positive loyalty to common ideals that are understood and freely adhered to."

Character building thus became the dominant note of training for citizenship in the democracies of today and the future, a training that will bring up citizens of not merely passively good character, but citizens with intelligence trained to purposeful activity, individuals not broken up into man physical and man spiritual; into man private and man public; but individuals who enter on life with all-round training ready to meet in the social spirit of a common humanity the industrial, social and political problems of the world of his time.

Self-Discipline Essential

The message of Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes, read by Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton University Graduate School, brought the reminder of the necessity of discipline and training to self-control. "The primary lesson for the citizens of a democracy is self-control," Secretary Hughes wrote, "and this is to be achieved only through self-discipline...

"Life is not a pastime, and democracy is not a holiday excursion. It needs men trained to think, whose muscles are hard with toil.

"Self-denial, hard work, inspiration of teachers of vision, an appreciation of the privileges and obligations of citizenship in a democracy," these Secretary Hughes called fundamental to the true object of education—"a mental and spiritual culture which connotes not only knowledge but character."

RESOLUTION PASSED BY NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

"The safety of the republic rests to a large degree with the teachers of the nation. We call upon teachers everywhere to teach respect for law and order and for constituted authority; to impress alike upon young and old the importance of obedience to the Constitution and to all state and national laws and to local ordinances; to teach the children that laws are made by the majority; and may be changed by the majority; but that they must be obeyed by all; and that he who disobeys the Constitution or laws is an enemy of the republic."

It was natural that with this repeated emphasis on the ideals of, and preparation for citizenship, much attention should be given in the program to the physical fitness of the future citizen. The subject was approached from various angles —the care of the child before school age so that he may be able to get the most possible from school training, the teaching, training in, and practice of health facts and activities, the school surroundings. So far, much of this seems as yet to represent a groping for methods for reaching an ideal which is slowly becoming clearly defined. The purpose is there, and if as yet the plan of operations is somewhat unsettled, the various methods being tried out are certain to leave impress for the health of even the present generation.

With all the discussion on democracy and health, it was somewhat disappointing to hear practically no reference to the school's responsibility for assuring future sobriety. If this represented a confidence that all is well because alcoholic liquors have been prohibited and habit-forming drugs subjected to severe control, the omission was consistent from that point of view. That it represented indifference to the task of the school in training the present generation of youth that must bridge the period between the old drinking days and the period of complete prohibition, is inconceivable. It is true that as no one person could attend all the meetings, the writer may have missed those in which this subject was discussed, but nowhere on the program and in nc session which she attended was there a word even intimating that the school hac any further responsibility in this matter or how it was proposing to meet the nev problems arising in connection witl prohibition, either from a health or a civic point of view. In a meeting wher the chief topic was the fitting of th child to take his place in the responsi bilities of democracies, a constructiv word would have been fitting, or at least protest from educators against the restor ation of beer and wine which would in volve the nullification of the Constitution especially as these are the liquors witl which youth commonly begins to drink The Representative Assembly adopted resolution for training in obedience t law, but it did not use a magnificent op portunity to speak the word for protectin childhood and youth against renewe drinking temptations that none coul speak with more authority. The resolu tion on obedience to law is published o this page.

Hundreds of Teachers Visit Scientific Temperance Exhibit

Several hundred teachers visited th educational temperance exhibit of the de partment of Scientific Temperance In struction of the National W. C. T. U. i the immediate charge of Mrs. E. L. Trai seau, state S. T. I. superintendent fc Massachusetts, and Miss Edith M. Will The stereomotorgraph showed for a doze hours a day the new W. C. T. U. tempe ance slides; the walls were hung wit posters. Thousands of pages of literatu were given and gladly taken away.

The response and suggestions of teac ers and superintendents as to helpfu school material which the Woman Christian Temperance Union can furnis are briefly indicated here because the show the field of opportunity open to u for assuring the sobriety of the comir generation *if we do our part!*

Teachers were encouraged when the attention was called to the *leaflet sho ing the part the schools have played* building public sentiment, which result in state and national prohibition legi lation. Praise for the past will he bring co-operation for the future.

The Scientific Temperance monthly ed tion of THE UNION SIGNAL was r ceived with special interest and gra tude when teachers were told that th number contained monthly helps for thei LOCAL UNIONS TAKE NOTE, AN GET IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO B GIN WITH THE SCHOOL YEAR!

Several hundred envelope packages *leaflets on beer and wine* were giv away, as well as miscellaneous approp ate literature which visitors selected f themselves. The schools can help me the pressing beer and wine issue a should be helped to do it.

Many asked particularly for helps dealing with the *tobacco and cigaret pro lems* with school young folks, and w comed all we were able to give thei Material for this purpose had been su plied by the department of Anti-Narcoti and posters from the National W. C. T. Publishing House.

Teachers and superintendents we asked to look at the set of twel posters, "Why America Went Dry" a to tell us if they could be used in the schools. Here are several items of i formation for local unions:

Invariably teachers in grades from t sixth year upward said "Yes." One six year teacher was sure her pupils wou

W. C. T. U. Float at Virginia Historical Pageant, Richmond, Virginia.

An Intelligent Citizenship One of the Dominant Notes at National Education Meeting

(Continued from Page Six)

et the lessons the posters teach if the osters were left hanging in the school-oom for a few days. A superintendent uggested that the posters be kept cir-ulating from school to school, showing ne in a room for a week, making it the ubject of lessons, and then moving it on o another room. Thus one set would erve several. One said: "My children ould sop up the information on the post-rs like water if I could have them in my chool room." The remark of another mphasized the eagerness of young minds or information when it is available and ttractively presented: "If anything omes to me that I want the children to et I leave it around in some conspicuous lace—on the piano or somewhere. They *et it*," she emphasized with a smile. Don't you think that they don't."

One teacher said: "I saw these posters omewhere and wanted them and was old I could get them at the state W. C. . U. Headquarters. I went there but they id not have them. I like these because ey tell something that can be definitely ught."

The attitude of these teachers gave no ncertain encouragement to believe that o stone should be left unturned by local nions to get these posters widely used the schools. Few unions are so poor at they could not raise the $1.50, which all that is needed for the dozen for the hool.

A superintendent said teachers often lled to his attention valuable material at he would not otherwise see. This dicates a way of reaching the superin-ndent, when it is more convenient or acticable than going to him directly.

How *friendly school visiting* with inter-t expressed in the temperance lesson ould help in getting the temperance teaching done was explained by one teacher: "If the women would come now and then and ask to hear the temperance lessons. Of course they would not come 'with war paint on,' but make just a nice friendly call. Tell them to visit the schools more."

Samples of recent school text-books on hygiene, reference books on alcohol were shown both to teachers and to *school* librarians who took the titles to recommend for the *libraries*.

Teachers from a city where an *essay* contest had been held said on leaving, "If we had only known of this material when the children were preparing their essays."

As we review the experience of the week certain points stand out clearly:

1. The exhibit was a practical demonstration of the work which unions all over the country can do in keeping in touch with the teachers, helping them to obtain the teaching material now on hand and fresh material as it appears.

Who will do this if the W. C. T. U. does not?

2. Teachers can furnish much evidence of the good results of prohibition. They are glad to have for themselves evidence of this kind for "talking" material in the many opportunities they have to talk about the subject with others.

3. The influence of the school in preventing the use of beer and wine must be stressed. These are the drinks with which youth begins. Fill the teachers' hands with material that will enable them to see not only their own responsibility in teaching the facts, but to teach effectively, and to protest against the return of these sources of the drink habit.

STATES HAVING TEMPERANCE DAY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Alabama	Oregon
Tennessee	North Dakota
Kansas	Missouri
New Mexico	South Dakota
Kentucky	South Carolina
Wisconsin	Nevada
Pennsylvania	Nebraska
Maine	Ohio
Mississippi	North Carolina
Minnesota	

"My Kids Are Better Judges Than Me"

"Three years is too soon to decide about the success or failure of a plan which depends upon its enforcement over a huge extent of country and along a broad front of all kinds of human nature gathered from all parts of the world." writes Whiting Williams in *Collier's Weekly*. "He probably asks too much who says: 'We ought to have seventy years to try out this proposition—until a generation has grown up that never saw a saloon.' But it does look as though we had already forgotten so much that we are no longer good judges ourselves. More than a few of us are like the foreman of whom one employer reports:

" 'He was telling all over the plant how he was through with the whole prohibition idea because more men were drinking on the job than ever before. I asked him why it was we didn't need watchmen at the gates on Monday mornings any more, in spite of his belief. Finally, I learned that he had recently seen on the streets a drunken man. One drunken man! It was the first he'd seen in a couple of years and it had shocked him so much that he had practically lost his head.' "

" 'It's my kids that are better judges than me,' says the maid in a big Pacific Coast hotel. 'Personally I'm pretty sure the room work here's easier than in the old days—the men are in better condition and don't muss things up any more. I may be wrong. But my kids! Say, you oughta see the fuss they make over a drunken man! They follow him for blocks—like a queer animal escaped from a circus! When I was a kid we never looked at 'em twice, that common they was!' "

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Bon Voyage to Mrs. Armor

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, our gifted evangel of prohibition, sails from San Francisco August 4, for New Zealand, on the "Maunganui" of the Union Steamship Company. She goes to that country in response to an urgent invitation from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to help in the campaign for national prohibition on which a popular vote is to be taken this fall. God-speed our beloved comrade as she carries to New Zealand a message from "Prohibition America."

Our Expected Guests From Over Seas

The list of prospective delegates and visitors to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Philadelphia is receiving many additions. Word is received that Fraulein Gustel von Blucher, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Germany, who is a grandniece of the famous General Blucher who came to Wellington's aid at Waterloo, will be in attendance, accompanied by Fraulein Wilhelmina Lohmann. If the dates for the national election in England permit, Hon. Charles S. Roberts, former member of Parliament, husband of Lady Cecilia Roberts, and his daughter, Miss Christina Roberts, expect to be present, and with them may come Lady Aurea Howard, daughter of the Countess of Carlisle, our lamented World's W. C. T. U. president. Lady Aurea will be remembered by all who attended the World's Convention in Brooklyn, in 1913.

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

(Through your local papers give wide-spread publicity to the resolutions thus secured.)

Public Sentiment For Beer and Wine?

Whatever may be the result of various "straw" votes now being taken on the prohibition question, there is in the returns from the primary elections already held, indisputable evidence that voters have no intention of casting their ballots for a modification of the prohibitory law. In the one hundred twenty nominations for Congress already made, the drys have gained three in the House of Representatives and two in the Senate. And this against the strongest possible organized opposition of the representatives of the wine and beer interests.

The opponents of prohibition claim that the sentiment in labor circles is almost unanimously against the present prohibition law, and yet at the recent primary election in one of the biggest industrial districts of Pennsylvania, in which are large steel mills, factories and mines, although thousands of dollars were expended by the wets to defeat M. Clyde Kelly, United States Congressman, an outspoken advocate of prohibition, they went down to utter defeat and he was renominated by a vote of three to one.

Don't waste your energy worrying over the result of "straw" votes, but conserve it for work in getting your fellow citizens to VOTE AND VOTE RIGHT AT THE PRIMARIES. There is where ballots will count.

Why the Decrease in Tuberculosis Death Rate?

The remarkable decrease in the death rate from tuberculosis is a matter of interest not only to the medical fraternity but to the laity. In the last fifty years there has been a fall of 77.9 per cent in the tuberculosis death rate in New York City; in the last eleven years a fall of 51 per cent, and in the calendar year of 1921, a fall of 18.1 per cent. It is most important that the causes responsible for such a phenomenon should be discovered in order that health authorities and physicians may know how to combat the dread disease.

Dr. Haven Emerson, former Health Commissioner of New York City, and now a professor in Cornell Medical School, New York, writing in the *American Review of Tuberculosis* of Baltimore (June, 1922), seems inclined, in considering all the factors involved in this beneficent change, to lay most stress on the improved financial and living conditions of the poor, INCLUDING WITH THIS, DECREASED ALCOHOLISM AND THE LESSENED EXPENDITURE FOR ALCOHOL. He says that it is probably not too much to say that in the next twenty-five years as great a percentage of reduction in tuberculosis can be attained as has been accomplished in the last fifty years, by adding to our methods and resources those which will build up bodily resistance by providing for and following a higher standard of living, and those which will diminish the hazards of occupation and of occupancy.

Alleged Demand of Soldiers For Wine and Beer Wet Propaganda

Aroused by the items appearing in the newspapers, that lead the public to believe that returned convalescent soldiers are sending in requests to the President of the United States for the return of light wines and beers, the inter county convention of the W. C. T. U. recently held in Warren, Pa., requested Mrs. Sylvia Bemis, state superintendent of the work for Soldiers and Sailors, to write to President Harding, and ask if these statements are true, or whether they are propaganda of the opponents of prohibition.

In reply to this inquiry, the following letter was received from the secretary to President Harding:

"Your note of July 20th, to the President, is before me, and in view of the President's deep absorption in pressing public duties, I am going to convey to you as well as possible the answer to your inquiry.

"So far as the mail or communications which come to this office is concerned, I think it is fair to say that they do not reflect any evidence of the alleged powerful demand to which you refer. I am strongly disposed to agree with your judgment that the assumption that such a demand exists is largely unwarranted.

"(Signed) George B. Christian, Jr.,
"Secretary to the President."

It might be well to call this to the attention of the editors of your local papers.

Poll of Women to be Taken by *Literary Digest*

Complaints are being made to *The Literary Digest* that the women are not being included in the poll on prohibition as they are not in large numbers on the telephone lists. In a letter from an editor of that periodical to one of our national officers, he says, "We are just starting to mail our ballot cards to several millions of women. The results of this particular part of the ballot will of course, not appear until a later issue of *The Literary Digest*."

Many friends of the dry law regard the question on *The Literary Digest's* ballot in regard to a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beers, as unwarranted and not debatable and therefore will refuse to participate in the poll; to do so might be interpreted as recognition that the question is debatable.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

WORLD'S AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

A convention rate of one full fare going and one half-fare returning has been granted by all the railroads for the World's and National W. C. T. U. conventions to be held in Philadelphia, November 11-19. Tickets may be purchased November 8 to 14, and the last date for leaving Philadelphia is November 24. The return journey must be made by the same route as the going journey.

A special train will leave the Union Station, Chicago, Friday morning, November 10, at 10:15 via the Pennsylvania railroad. All delegates who can go to Philadelphia as economically by way of Chicago are urged to join this special train party.

Saturday, November 11, Armistice Day, will be spent in Washington, D. C. The train will leave for Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m., arriving at 7:30 p. m.

Many delegates and visitors will wish to visit Atlantic City, which is about an hour's journey from Philadelphia. If a sufficient number desire to make this trip an excursion will be arranged for Monday, November 20.

ELIZABETH NEWMAN,
Secretary Transportation.

Kathleen Norris, Noted Writer, Pleads for Enforcement of Eighteenth Amendment

In Kathleen Norris, recognized as one of the most popular writers of fiction in the United States, the prohibition cause has an eloquent champion. She has enlisted heart and soul in the campaign in California to secure the passage of the state-wide enforcement measure. She is speaking to large audiences, and everywhere her messages call forth enthusiastic approval. Her success is so marked that the anti-prohibition newspapers are devoting editorial space to ridicule and condemnation of her efforts, the highest compliment that can be paid to her endeavors.

In speaking before a large company of women recently she said:

"I don't speak often. When I do make a speech I feel that I can be forgiven on the same grounds that the woman in the Bible was forgiven—because I love much. Today I am standing here because I love my country and because after a good many years of hard work, poverty, discouragement, illness—all the business of wifehood, motherhood, homekeeping—because now in these years I have a little freedom, and like many of the rest of you I have thought to myself, especially in my prayers, that I should be glad before I died to hand on to other women some little share of what love of country and love of God mean to me as a woman. We are all apt to look back into history and feel that in any of the great crises we could have shone brilliantly. We could have handled the work of Florence Nightingale —we could have been a noble Joan of Arc—but it seems to me today that as citizens we are facing an issue as great as any that the world has ever known."

The outstanding thought that Mrs. Norris drives home in her addresses is that the women must come to the rescue in this crucial time, and help to hold the law that has done so much to protect their homes and children. Her plea is to the mothers to live up to their responsibilities as loyal citizens in going to the polls and casting their ballots for the enforcement of the prohibition law, and to use their influence with other mothers, and with their husbands and brothers and friends, to work and vote for men favorable to the Eighteenth Amendment. One of her unique appeals to the patriotism of her audiences is made in these words:

"If anyone would be willing to tear down an American flag and wrap it around a garbage can, then he may consistently sneer at the non-enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, but American patriots must not permit themselves to miss this opportunity for a patriotism fully as great as that offered by service at the front in the World War."

Think!

John H. Patterson, the veteran industrial magnate, head of the National Cash Register Company, had the injunction "Think" plastered liberally on the walls of office and factories. It had the effect of making his employes ponder before they acted and prevented many costly blunders.

Would that it might be posted in letters a foot high wherever men and women congregate in this country, and in letters a foot high be displayed in the polling booths at primaries and elections.

Before you mark your ballot THINK about your responsibility as a father, a citizen, a patriot, a Christian.

THINK whether by your vote for the men and women who are to make or unmake the laws for this nation you are rendering it easier or more difficult for your neighbor or your neighbor's son or daughter to go wrong.

THINK! THINK! THINK!

Thirst Versus Purse

Collier's, for July 22, tells an interesting story of a gentleman who, wishing to stock his country home with liquor, bought $22,000 worth of whiskies, wines and cordials from bootleggers, and paid cash on delivery. That night the bootleggers turned burglars, entered the house before adequate locks or burglar alarms had been installed, and stole back their cargo of liquors, carting it off in two large motor trucks. There was no complaint to the police, for the wealthy gentleman was himself guilty of law-breaking, and knew it.

"Perhaps," says *Collier's*, commenting editorially on the story, which had been taken from a newspaper, "one by one those whose thirsts are as long as their purses will discern that in slaking the former they are simply breaking down the protection which the law has through centuries been building up for the latter."

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

"Woman, Why Weepest Thou?"

It was to a woman that the risen Christ appeared first on that Easter morning centuries ago, and it was to her that he spake his first gentle words of comfort. .....We may not see that wondrous form, but by the guidance of some unseen hand the tears of womankind still are being wiped away. Not the tears of unexpected joy or racking grief—the expression of honest sentiment; nor yet the tears of maudlin sentimentality which represent no more genuine feeling than the glycerin tears of the moving picture screen. But the tears of pain and sorrow over the world's manifold ills—they are being dried as by the Master's kindly words.

"Woman, why weepest thou?"

"Because they have killed my only son —a sacrifice to war and greed and lust for power."

Within these past few months we have seen, we hope, the last of such tears as these. With navies scrapped, with armies reduced in size, with many of war's dreadful engines of destruction burned; with such a conference as that at Washington; the world draws nearer to an end of war, with all its death and tears, than at any time in the centuries since Jesus lived on earth. "Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted." Can we but enter upon an era of international good will, when the brother love that He taught shall be true in fact, the tears of women shall not have been shed in vain.

"Woman, why weepest thou?"

"Because my husband is a drunkard, who neglects his home and his children, wasting his means, ruining his health and his mind."

Even today, with an imperfect prohibition, her tears are being wiped away and many and many a home is brighter and better and happier. For more than two years the saloon has been closed, and though in big cities the bootlegger flourishes and the home brewer makes his blinding concoctions, the restriction of strong drink is seventy-five per cent effective, and the mother who faced the future of her son with fear and trembling, can put away her apprehensions in the gradual total elimination of temptation.

—Editorial in Ladies' Home Journal.

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REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

August 3—Fresh Air Mission Day (Birthday of Lady Henry Somerset)
August 28—(Birthday of Lucy Webb Hayes)

President of New York W. C. T. U. and Officer of A. A. P. A. Debate Prohibition

The Eighteenth Amendment was the subject of a spirited debate before the Stuyvesant Heights Public Forum, Brooklyn, New York, recently. The principals were Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president of the National W. C. T. U., and president of the New York W. C. T. U., and Col. Charles L. Withrow, assistant secretary of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment. Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, vice-president of the New York W. C. T. U. also spoke briefly. Mrs. Boole declared that the attempt to bring back light wines and beer was only another way for the liquor traffic to get back into power; that if we permit the return of these beverages we are certain to bring back ninety per cent of the liquor traffic and there will result such an orgy of drunkenness as was never before witnessed.

Col. Withrow insisted that he was against the saloon but believed that illicit sale was doing more harm than the legalized traffic in light wines and beer.

The *Brooklyn Eagle*, in reporting the meeting said, "*Because a majority seemed to favor the prohibition law*, it was decided to continue the discussion until another meeting."

State Conventions

Wyoming, Cody, August 25-27.
Minnesota, St. Paul, August 29-Sept. 1.
North Dakota, Fargo, Sept. 21-25.
Wisconsin, Rice Lake, September 28-October 1.
Pennsylvania, September 29-October 3.
New York, Gloversville, October 5-9.
Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.
Colorado, Pueblo, October 17-19.
Illinois, Decatur, October 17-20.
South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.

In sending money to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to THE UNION SIGNAL, or the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, please either send a draft or Chicago or New York, a postoffice money order, or add five cents to pay cost of exchange on checks or drafts on local banks. Cashier's or certified checks are not exempt from this charge, which is made necessary by the ruling of the Chicago Clearing House, through which all checks sent to us pass for collection.

Mrs. Armor Speaks to Big Audiences in California

"We will repeal the Eighteenth Amendment when we rescind the Declaration of Independence," declared Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, to a capacity audience at Woodland, California, recently. "We can and will enforce the prohibitory law. To say it cannot be enforced is to declare that democracy is a failure; is to declare that every American boy who lies in Flanders Field gave his life in vain; is to declare that the Church of Christ is impotent." Thus did the great W. C. T. U. woman orator answer those who claim and pretend to believe that prohibition is a failure and that the law cannot be enforced. Mrs. Armor continued:

"So great a failure is prohibition that the per capita consumption of liquor in the United States has only been reduced from twenty-two gallons to one-half gallon."

She paid her respects to the indifferent church members who take little or no interest in public affairs, but are content to say, "Thy will be done," and let it go at that. " 'Thy will be done' doesn't mean a pair of shaky knees and a spineless back. It means a good right arm and the will to fight for the things that are right, and in accord with the Divine will."

Mrs. Armor is spending her last days before sailing for New Zealand in making campaign speeches to arouse the citizens of California to work for the Wright state enforcement measure.

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

Tennessee—August 3
Kentucky—August 5
Alabama—August 8
Arkansas—August 8
Ohio—August 8
Mississippi—August 15
Wyoming—August 22
Texas—August 26
California—August 29
Montana—August 29
South Carolina—August 29
Nevada—September 5
New Hampshire—September 5
Wisconsin—September 5
Arizona—September 12
Colorado—September 12
Louisiana—September 12
Massachusetts—September 12
Michigan—September 12
Vermont—September 12
Washington—September 12
New York—September 19

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Booze Stands Between —.
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Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

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Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

"A Singing Army a Victorious One"

Anna Adams Gordon

It would be difficult to put into words my great enjoyment of the four state conventions or summer encampments of the Young People's Branch, which it has been my happy privilege to attend in Toledo, Ohio, Dubois, Pennsylvania, Lewes, Delaware, and Cook Academy, Montour Falls, New York.

My spirit was refreshed and my faith in the permanence of our organized activities was strengthened. These young people expressed their love for the W. C. T. U., and their pride in being our younger brothers and sisters. I found them zealous for the promotion of our leading departments of work. I met many gifted college students, young men and women capable of carrying an inspiring and informing message to the young people of their respective states.

Their meetings were marked by spiritual power; their jolly social stunts were tuneful and spontaneous! Their discussion of current questions was clear and convincing. Their department demonstrations, revealing remarkable initiative and artistic talent, were highly entertaining and educational. If "a singing army is a victorious one" the Y. P. B. is bound to win in the struggle against nullifiers and in our constructive program for peace, purity, Christian citizenship and prohibition.

We bid God-speed to these and other members of the Young People's Branch. We hope the young men and women graduates will continue their temperance activities as honorary and regular members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

When One Is Dissociated

Emma L. Transeau

[This story illustrates the conditions described as stages of intoxication in the book on "Alcohol—Its Action on the Human Organism," issued by the Research Committee of the British Board of Liquor Control and further elaborated by Charles F. Harford in the *British Journal of Inebricty*, April, 1922.]

"I know wine is good for me because I feel so much better after I have had a drink. My brain is sharper and works more easily. I can talk without stopping to think about what I am going to say."

Evelyn entered her mother's sitting room with her school bag on her arm just in time to hear this remark from her Aunt Percy, a social leader in a distant city, who had come to make her mother a long delayed visit.

Knowing her mother's views on the subject, Evelyn was curious to hear her reply.

"That reminds me," her mother began with a little smile, "of the story of the man who tried to teach his son when he had had enough beer.

" 'You see those two men on that seat yonder,' the father said. 'Now if I should see four men there instead of two it would be time for me to stop.'

" 'But, Father,' the son objected, 'there are not two men on the seat. There is only one man.' "

"I don't see how your story fits my remark," protested Aunt Percy.

"Your wine deceives you about your feelings just as the man's beer deceived him into thinking he saw two men where there was only one."

"Why, mother, that is exactly the story our psychology teacher told us today to illustrate dissociation."

"Yes, that is precisely what alcohol does," answered Mrs. Van Buren, whose own college days were not so far behind her daughter's that she did not understand the terms of modern psychology.

Evelyn showed interest; her aunt, vexation. For her daughter's sake Mrs. Van Buren continued:

"When Aunt Percy finds that a glass of wine enables her to talk without stopping to think, that means that wine has dissociated her speech centers from her critical faculty. She is no longer hampered by the fear that she may not state facts as they are."

"Eleanor, are you trying to offend me?" expostulated Aunt Percy.

"No, indeed, sister. You are no exception to the rest of human kind. I am just stating what happens when the alcohol in wine or beer, or any other alcoholic liquor comes in contact with the human brain. Here it is described in this magazine I have just been reading. Read it, Evelyn. I saved it to show to you."

Evelyn read: "A feeling of well-being and blunted self-criticism is the earliest stage of dissociation produced by alcohol. By it the pleasure-feeling is given free play without any concern about reality. Hence the light, vivacious, but irresponsible after-dinner speech."

"Well, it seems to me that the name you give it, 'dissociation,' is more startling than the thing itself," defended Aunt Percy. "It sounds like a disease."

"It is the beginning of a series of stages that may lead to disease if frequently repeated. Ordinarily we call it intoxication which means poisoning. But I like the word 'dissociation' because it describes the effect on the mind. Read the description of the following stages, Evelyn."

Evelyn read on: "Self-satisfaction with work that is really poor, carelessness where a normal person would be cautious, disregard of conventionalities ordinarily respected, talkativeness and argumentativeness. These mark the second stage of dissociation produced by alcohol."

"Percy", demanded Evelyn's mother, suddenly, "do you remember your little classmate, Hetty Kimball, and what she did at your coming-out party?"

"Yes, and Father made us drop her from our list of friends. He said that a girl who would so far forget herself as to drink until she did not know when she was behaving immodestly was not a fit associate for his daughter."

"And yet all she drank was two glasses of wine. I know because she was with me up to the time she jumped up and began her wild dance."

"Mamma", said Evelyn, mischievously, "are you perfectly sure that you kept your own head clear enough to count straight?"

"Oh, yes", Aunt Percy replied for her sister. "Your mother would never touch the wine at all. Our father used to scold her for that. He said she ought to learn to drink just a little to be sociable."

"Yes, Percy", assented her sister, sadly. "And you and I years afterward had the humiliation of seeing our father in the third stage of dissociation when he was carried into the house one night nearly insensible after a club dinner."

"I felt the disgrace of that keenly", said Aunt Percy. "He did not practice in his later years what he always preached when we were young about stopping before one began to show the effects."

"Ah! there was where he did not understand dissociation", exclaimed Evelyn. "I see now, Mamma is right. The loss of ability to distinguish between reality and fancy is produced so stealthily by a little alcohol that one is unaware of it."

"Well", concluded Aunt Percy, "your mother always did get the better of me in an argument, and now that I have two against me I give up. I don't care enough about wine to waste time and temper defending it, and I shall be afraid after this that if I take it I shall become dissociated."

Youth's Challenge

1922 Prize Song. Willard Branch, Elmira, N. Y.

(*Tune: "On Miami Shore"*)

Down in the Valley of Elah,
Back when the world was young,
Youth in the form of a David
Challenged the foeman to come.
Down through the ages Youth's story
Thrills with its message clear.
While there are wrongs to be righted
Youth always will answer, "Here!"

CHORUS
Y. P. B., you stand for all that's fine and true.
I will pledge my youth and strength to stand with you.
That the world a purer, better place may be
Until Truth's white light dispels earth's night.
Oh, Y. P. B.

Tho' poppies are blooming in Flanders,
Hiding the Crosses bare,
The Spirit of Youth still is living
Ready to do and to dare.
Out o'er the world Youth is marching
With emblem a Ribbon White
Till it enfolds all the nations
In purity, peace and light.

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Wine!
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Danger to Seamen.
When Is a Man Intoxicated.
Prohibition a Basic Factor in Prosperity.
Wine As a Cause of Alcoholism.
Need the Wine Growers Be Ruined?
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Wine—What Is It?
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.
Drinking to Avoid Drunkenness Is Not the Whole Story.
A New Basis for Estimating the Effect of Alcohol.
Man or Beer?
Bible Wines.
What Prohibition Has Done in Grand Rapids.
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Who Says Prohibition is a Failure?
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

"What If We Are Dry?"

A barkeeper on an American liner is said by *The New York Herald* to have told this incident that occurred on a trip across the Atlantic:

"Once when we opened the bar a party came into the cafe—three men and three women. I'd call them the sporty people of, say, the small commuting town's country club. I'd take the men to be little brokers or real estate dealers or something like that. Got into knickerbockers, the men did, the moment they got on ship. Lots of new-looking luggage. Everything seemed new about them—their clothes, money and themselves.

"Apt to call waiter George and the barkeep Eddie. The men went in for patent leather hair and manicures. The women were a little too well done.

"I'd say the average age of the six was 30. That shows they weren't freshmen at living. Well, they start a party the minute we open the bar. There's a lot of talk about no more freedom in the States and how they may buy England if they like it and live there for the rest of their lives. They start with bacardi cocktails and wind up with champagne. I knew they would drink that way. That sort always does.

"Inside of an hour and a half they were all plastered. The next day two of the men come in, asking for whisky sours to cure them of the hangover they had. There was a Britisher on board and he was at the bar. The Americans and he got to talking and after a while he began to josh them a little. And, to my surprise, the older of the two Americans takes the kidding seriously.

"He bawled the Britisher out in grand style. It would have made a great temperance speech. It was in pretty poor taste, seen and heard from some angles, but it seems that the American thought the Britisher was joshing America, when he was only having a bit of fun about the easy way the American had been bowled over the night before.

" 'What if we are dry in the States?' yells the American a trifle too loud, maybe, but I sort of perked up, thinking of some of the barroom arguments I used to hear. 'What if we are dry? We're a lot sight better off.'

"Get that! From a collar advertisement boy who you'd take for a guy who wouldn't put up a fight anywhere.

" 'What if the States is dry?' says he to the Englishman. 'That's our business, and as I said, we're a sight better off. Look at the bank deposits and look at the men buying houses instead of hooch. Good thing for everybody to go dry.'

"He went on like that even after the Britisher slipped away. Of course I took it to be remorse talking, but none of that party drank another drop during the trip. This is only one instance. I've seen it happen a hundred times. Maybe you can account for it. The only way I have of accounting for it is that Americans have got out of the habit of drinking and they find it hard to get their hand in again or their stomachs in again, whichever way you want to put it."

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THE EYE GATE

It has been computed that we learn a least eighty-five per cent of all we eve know through the medium of the eye Are you going to the seashore? Plac some stickers announcing the conventio of the WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIA TEMPERANCE UNION on your bath house door and put them in any conspic uous place to which you may have access You may be going to the mountains Think of the numerous public places where you can put a sticker! You may be one of the host who never go fa from home, but all around you are man folks who do not know of the great wor which is being done by white ribboners You can excite interest and make a opening wedge for giving further infor mation by exhibiting some stickers where they will invite questions.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

A Thief's Warning

James W. Hanbery

It was Monday morning in the police court of a modern city, and a variegated assemblage of prisoners, among whom could be found men and women from every strata of present-day society, huddled miserably before the municipal judge to answer for their delinquencies. Among the accused were a few who looked with squinting and sullen eyes toward the magistrate, sitting aloof in cold dignity, (for often had they felt the power of his office) while well to the rear, with heads bowed, stood those whose lives were less checkered, but whose countenances bore trace of the guilt of their own thoughts.

Standing a few feet apart from the other prisoners, as if he were trying to avoid an atmosphere which seemed to him degrading, was Richard Morton, an eighteen-year-old clerk. His well moulded face was buried in his hands and he was quietly sobbing. It did not take an experienced criminologist to decipher his case—this was his first appearance in court.

The clerk of the court called one by one the names on the trial docket, and following a short statement of the facts by the arresting officers, the judge meted out justice with a vigor that, in most cases, brought tears and wails. Judge Charles Hamilton Foster, who was sitting on the bench this Monday morning, believed in the dignity of the law, and he did everything within his power to strike fear into the heart of the criminal.

Two hours had passed when the court sergeant suddenly rushed up to Richard Morton, jerked him by the arm, and cried:

"Didn't you hear your name called? What do you want us to do, send you a summons on a gold platter? The judge wants to see you and he isn't feeling very patient this morning. Come along and make it snappy."

Drying his tear-stained eyes, and biting his lips, Richard accompanied the officer to a place before the judge. During the twelve hours he had been incarcerated in the city jail, he had at times come to believe the judge would have mercy on him when he explained his case and called attention to the fact that this was his first offense. But now he stood speechless—the many sentences pronounced by the judge upon a score or more men and women had sealed his lips.

"What is the charge against this prisoner?" Judge Foster asked the clerk in a matter-of-fact way.

"Passing a forged check, and drunkenness, your honor."

"Guilty or not guilty?" interrogated the judge as he fixed his eyes on the prisoner. Richard did not answer in the words he had so carefully selected. His lips refused to move, and when again questioned by the court, he slowly nodded his head and the tears started to flow afresh.

"Cut out that crying, kid," warned the court attendant. "Those tears aren't going to buy you anything with the judge. He's used to them. Be a man and take what he is going to hand out to you. It will be a bitter pill, but you'll stand it, and besides you'll have a bed for the winter."

When asked by the judge for an explanation, Richard still maintained silence. His thoughts had wandered to a poorly furnished cottage in another state where lived a tired, widowed mother, with four little children, who depended upon him for support. He knew the disgrace would be more than the lonely little mother could stand.

"You are not dumb, are you, boy?" the court finally asked.

A shake of the head was the only response from the youthful offender.

At this juncture, the entire courtroom became absolutely silent, with eyes focussed alternately on the judge and the boy. Judge Foster had never been known to tolerate an infringement on his dignity.

For a few seconds, the magistrate looked at Richard as though he were debating just what form of punishment he would impose. Suddenly he wheeled in his massive chair, and directing his attention toward the court sergeant, ordered:

"I wish you would bring Dan Burke in

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Sober and Glad of It

Whiting Williams in *Collier's Weekly*

The labor leaders can hardly be expected to take openly the favorable side of a question as yet so full of bias and excitement. One thing is sure, the worker revolution so freely prophesied has not come off. Neither has the threatened exodus of foreign-born workers. Nevertheless, the new state of affairs has introduced a new element into the labor problem. Listen to one observant employer:

"In the old days a strike among our men was likely to get nasty and riotous within a few hours. The meetings were apt to be near, or perhaps in, saloons. The rest followed automatically. Now the men remain day after day in full possession of sober minds. As a result, the real grievances on one side or the other get a lot more consideration than ever before."

Some of the local leaders are uncertain as to just what is going to happen to them. Other national labor heads already are seeing new possibilities for the good of their members. I'm only sorry I can't give the name or indicate the important standing of this one, who spoke only under the seal of secrecy:

"Outside of the personal liberty question which you know we labor people are strong for, the question of drink or no drink would be decided by the union men mainly in favor of *no drink*. That's partly because they're seeing what the money that used to stop in the saloon can do for their families at home. It's partly, also, because they see what some of that money can do for them in the plant. An acquaintance of mine, a superintendent, tells of what he said in the old days to one of his directors who saw a drunken worker come into the plant and tried to tell the super to fire him. The super had been in the ranks himself and knew a thing or two. He asked his director: 'Well, if all our workmen were like you and me—didn't drink and saved all their money—do you suppose for a minute that the company would have won the last strike as quickly as it did?"

In all probability strikes will be less numerous in the future because of the larger chance for sober minds to get together. By the same token, those that do occur will show less violence.

Pat: "Sure, Mike, there's more whisky drunk in America now than before it went dry."

Mike: "Right you are, Pat, and not only that. Just see the people that keep away because they can't get it."

At this point Pat's birthright asserted itself and leaning over he said in a whisper, "Say, Mike, one of us has lied."

—*Life Line.*

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Have You Heard?

An alleged moonshiner recently visited the Rev. Atticus Webb, of the Texas Anti-Saloon League. The superintendent recognized the man and asked him how he was.

"Oh! bum," said the moonshiner, "I am busted."

"What about those cases in the Federal Court?"

"Well," said the moonshiner, "I am clear of them, but it took the last dollar I had."

"What about that $12,000 you had on deposit in the bank two years ago?"

"Well," said the moonshiner, "it is all gone."

"Say, Doctor," continued the moonshiner, "I'll tell you this moonshining business don't pay. I'm through."

Popular Display Card for Windows, Auto Shields, Exhibits, Parades, etc. "Serve America. Support the Constitution."

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A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. Per 100, $1.00; per thousand, $7.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

FAN—FAN—FAN

Fan Away the Camouflage Created by the Enemies of Prohibition

SPREAD THE TRUTH

OUR NEW FANS ARE READY. PUT THEM IN EVIDENCE EVERYWHERE.

Color, blue on white. Quotations from George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, William Howard Taft, and Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, on the sanctity of law and duty of obedience; President Faunce of Brown University, Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Evangeline Booth, Commander Salvation Army in the United States, and Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health for New York, on the good effects of prohibition. On one side facsimile of Star in the Window Law Observance Card, on the reverse facsimile of dry map of United States. Price, per 100, $5.00; per dozen, 70 cents; single fans, 10 cents. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

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A Thief's Warning

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

here. I want this young man to form his acquaintance."

The sergeant immediately went in search of Burke who was then in a private cell awaiting a hearing in the district court for highway robbery. Shortly, Burke, in custody of the police officer, stood before the judge. His ragged clothing and unshaven face seemed to augment his well established criminal traits, which were known to most of the police officials throughout the country. At his side, as a contrast, stood Richard, with clean face, well brushed hair and clothing of the neatest.

"Dan, you have been in jail scores of times in your life, and you are due for a long sentence to the penitentiary. I want you to tell this boy your story," explained Judge Foster.

With this announcement, every person in the court-room crowded toward the front. It was a picturesque scene. Standing to the right was Burke, steeped in crime from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head, and bearing a reputation that made him an object of fear. To the left was Richard Morton, caught on the threshold of his first crime, and between the two sat the judge, resolute and determined—the representative of the people interpreting the laws.

"I'll do it for a package of cigarets," replied Burke. "I don't want to show your honor any disrespect, but I ain't had a smoke for the last three days and I am about to die. You get me the smokes, judge, and I'll tell my story."

An intent listener standing near, a stranger to Burke, reached into his own pocket and supplied the notorious criminal.

Burke put a cigaret to his lips and with trembling hands lighted it. As he took a deep inhalation he steadied himself against the clerk's desk, and looking at Richard Morton, began to speak, while every person in the court room, including the dignified and austere judge, leaned forward to hear what Dan Burke was going to say.

"Boy, I was a youngster pretty much like you one time, just about your same height. I was a 'smart Aleck' and thought there was no one in the neighborhood like me," Burke explained. "I began drinking and I was a regular village cutup, boasting of every wrong I did.

"I had a good mother and father. They thought the world of me and I thought the world of them. Imagine how they felt when I committed my first crime and the news was broken to them. Mother cried for a week and her hair turned grey in a little while. Father did all he could to fix up the case. I promised the judge I would never steal again and he let me go.

"I was a good boy for a long time and then I got to thinking I was pretty smart, so I stole again. This time I went to jail. I served time, got out, stole, and was put back in jail again.

"Mother died while I was serving time. I caused her death—heaven forgive! This caused me to drink more than ever and I went from bad to worse. The police began to welcome me with open arms, for they knew that when I was in jail a little of the crime would cease for the time being.

"Boy, you see me here. I am nothing but a bum and am soon to take a trip to the 'pen' where I will, perhaps, remain for the rest of my life—my best days are over. The law has got the goods on me this time for they caught me red-handed trying to do a highway job. Now I haven't a home, nor a relative that would own me.

"Sonny, you can't beat the law. Wrecked and outcast though I am, I beg you never to drink again. If I could stop drinking I could stop my desires for all other crimes but this liquor gets into your blood and soon you have a habit you can't quit, and crimes become natural.

"Take the last advice I'll ever offer you—ask the judge for another chance and when he gives it to you, brace up and be a man. Keep booze out of your life.

With this last statement Burke, accompanied by an officer, left the room, and shortly afterward, far off in another corner of the building, a great door made of iron bars was heard to slam shut.

Richard's head was raised now. With eyes still misty, he looked at the judge and said:

"Judge, I want to take Dan's advice. Won't you give me a chance?"

"Burke was given a chance and he didn't make good. Do you think you can?" interrogated the court. "He was a boy like you. He had good parents, but he thought he was the wisest boy in town and could get by with anything he did. Now he is a highwayman and not even good at that for he got caught. There is an example of how low a man can fall.

"You have butted your head up against the penitentiary walls. By forging, you have assaulted American business principles. I am going to let you go this time for the man you defrauded has consented to stand the loss.

"You are not a criminal, boy. It was that foolish stuff you put inside of you that caused you to commit a crime that came near ruining your future. Remember this, and obey the laws. Go out and be a man."

With a heart bounding with joy, Richard thanked the judge and almost ran from the court-room. As he was crossing the street, he heard a sharp whistle, and turning his eyes toward the direction from which it came, he saw a bearded face pressed against the heavy steel bars guarding the massive windows of the fourth floor cells.

Automatically, the two waved their hands in parting. Richard from that day on obeyed Dan's advice. And Dan? It was not long before he answered for his crimes to the Judge who is over us all.

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You might also remind your argumentative friend that the Congress which submitted the Eighteenth Amendment was elected in November, 1916—five months before the United States declared war.

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What the Liquorites Expect

William Jennings Bryan

No intelligent wet has any hope of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment; neither has any intelligent wet any hope of a law permitting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. So long as the Eighteenth Amendment remains, the Supreme Court will be compelled to nullify any law permitting the use of enough alcohol to make beverages intoxicating. All that the wets hope for is a majority in the House or Senate—just enough to enable them to block appropriations for enforcement. Any man who represents the wet side of the contest will oppose appropriations and thus invite an era of lawlessness in which the liquor traffic can do as it pleases. The real question is law or lawlessness and that issue supersedes all others. We cannot have government without obedience to law.—*The Commoner.*

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Attention, State, District and County Presidents

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

Convention time approaches, and from all directions, consecrated, humanity-loving, far-seeing, alert women will be assembling to hear reports of what has been done and to plan for future work for our great cause. These gatherings encourage, strengthen and inspire. Have you not returned home from such meetings enthused, ready to tackle any problem; we might say, running "in high," and then after a few weeks of routine life, you settled back into a state of inactive interest?

One of the reasons why this happened is that you did not keep in touch with all the vital issues of our work. This being true, why not take home with you this year something that will keep you running "in high," that is, YOUR paper, THE UNION SIGNAL. And because it will help you, it is self-evident it will help your sisters in all local unions. Why not see to it that on every program of district, county or state convention, this all-year-round energizer, THE UNION SIGNAL, has a place, with time enough allowed to have its merits convincingly set forth, and the privilege of subscribing given at a period when there is a good attendance. Programs are made up weeks ahead of convention time, so attend to this now. Don't "let George do it." You do it. Then you know it will be done.

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley—but be
The best little scrub on the side of the hill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass—
Some highway to happier make;
If you can't be a muskie, then just be a bass,
But the liveliest bass in the lake!

We can't all be captains; some have to be crew;
There's something for all of us here;
There's big work to do, and there's lesser to do,
And the task we must do is the near.

If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail;
If you can't be a sun, be a star.
It isn't by size that you win or you fail—
Be the BEST of whatever you are.

—*Hyde Park Bulletin.*

The July sixth UNION SIGNAL is a most attractive number for distribution purposes. We have some copies left. You will want at least fifty for your fair, chautauqua or convention. Price for 100, $2.50; for 50, $1.50.

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The International Association of Women Preachers will assemble August 15-17 at Winona Lake, Indiana. Speakers on the program are ordained or licensed women ministers in Baptist, Congregational, Disciples, Methodist and other churches. They come from New York and Washington states and from many in between. The services are open to men and women, ministers and laymen. Any desiring further information should write to the Rev. Marie Burr Wilcox, Nelson, Nebraska, secretary, or to the president, Rev. M. Madeline Southard, Winfield, Kansas.

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A COMPLETE RADIO OUTFIT will be awarded to the person sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions—over 200—to THE YOUNG CRUSADER, between June 15, 1922, and September 15, 1922, at the regular price of 35 cents each. No other premium allowed.

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Union Signal Quiz

1. Why are prominent New York club women incensed at the methods pursued by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment?

2. Give gist of statement as to value of prohibition made by Florence Kelley, of the National Consumers League.

3. The Great Commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees suggests ways women can help law enforcement. Give some of them.

4. How has the Eighteenth Amendment affected the population of jails?

5. Is the prohibitory law considered by the state's chief executive a detriment or an asset to West Virginia?

6. Why is prohibition popular among the laboring people of Washington?

7. How do farm organizations stand on prohibition?

8. One of America's most popular novelists is speaking and working in the California law enforcement campaign. What is her name?

9. Describe the psychological effect of alcohol on the human organism, as told in a storiette in this issue.

10. What do the results of the primaries already held indicate as to public sentiment on the wine and beer question?

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3. Boone County, Illinois.
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6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
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12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
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41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 3
50. Wabasha County, } Minn.
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52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, } Dist.
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56. Norman County, } Minn.
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Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Evanston, Illinois

Vol. XLVIII — EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 10-17, 1922 — Nos. 32-33

"Americans in the Making"

Above is shown the Indianapolis Americanization Center, and, at the right, the Baltimore Community House.

(See page 4.)

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PLANS FOR SENATE VOTE ON TARIFF ON AUGUST 17 FRUSTRATED—TWO DEATHS IN CONGRESS WITHIN ONE WEEK—HOME ECONOMICS TO HAVE BUREAU IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—CONDENSED MILK MANUFACTURERS PROTEST AGAINST HOUSE BILL—STATE LAWS RELATIVE TO PRESCRIPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Plans for Vote in Senate on Tariff August 17 Frustrated

Early in the week a tentative agreement was reached by Republican and Democratic leaders to dispose of all committee amendments to the tariff bill by August 11, after which date individual amendments would have been discussed and acted upon, with those still pending at 11 o'clock of the day of the final vote and to be passed upon without further debate. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin upset these plans, which would have resulted in a final vote by August 17, by objecting to the proposed arrangement, at least until all important amendments have been acted upon.

While there is considerable difference of opinion in Washington regarding the time of passage of the tariff bill by the Senate, we find no one willing to forecast its passage by August 31. A study of predictions, statements, forecasts and best judgments here support the belief that it will be after September 1 before the vote is taken in the Senate. Then the bill goes into conference, where it is expected to take several weeks, perhaps a longer time, before it can be enacted into law. Consideration of the wool schedule, which has furnished the one big fight in the administration tariff bill, was completed this week after the approval without change of imports proposed by the finance committee majority on blankets, wearing apparel and floor coverings.

House Leaders Arranging for Three-Day Recess

Acting on the belief that the tariff bill would still be before the Senate August 15, Republican leaders conferred with Democratic leaders with a view to agreeing on a legislative truce after that date, and until the tariff is ready to go to conference.

When the House recessed until the middle of August it was with the expectation that by that time the tariff would be disposed of by the Senate. If it develops later that there is little likelihood of a vote by then, House leaders hope to agree to meet every three days and adjourn without transacting business. Meanwhile, members could stay at home and look after their campaigns.

Two Deaths in Congress Within One Week

The death of Senator William E. Crow of Pennsylvania this week makes the third vacancy in the U. S. Senate from Pennsylvania within ten months. Senator P. C. Knox died on October 12 last and Senator Boise Penrose on New Year's eve. Senator Crow was appointed by Governor Sproul to the Knox vacancy until a successor was elected in November. Major David A. Reed of Pittsburgh was nominated in the May Republican primary, both for the unexpired term and the full term beginning March next.

Representative L. P. Padgett, who died this week at his home in Washington, was first elected from the Seventh Tennessee district to the Fifty-seventh Congress, and had served continuously in the House for twenty-two years. He was dean of his delegation. Because of illness he had been unable to return to Tennessee to conduct his campaign for renomination in the state primary, held the day after his death. Mr. Padgett was war time chairman of the House Naval Committee and recently made a fight against any cut in the Navy personnel.

Reports from Tennessee show that despite the fact Mr. Padgett died the day before the primary he was renominated by more than a thousand majority over his competitor.

Home Economics to Have Bureau in Department of Agriculture

According to a recent announcement, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace proposes to consolidate all the home economic activities of his department in one bureau, under a woman chief. This will constitute a valuable departure. To say nothing of her other functions in making the home, the actual work of the farm woman is nearly as important as that of her husband. The farm is made prosperous not in the dairy or in the pasture alone, but in the kitchen, in the poultry yard, in the backyard garden. In farming communities the home is almost the only center. As it proves a success so the agricultural life of the community is a success.

In the Department of Agriculture, work for women has grown steadily. What has been known as the office of Home Economics was in 1915 created as a part of the extension service. In this work a great deal of attention has been given to studies of foods and how best to use them, labor-saving devices for the home, studies of dressmaking and materials, etc. While work of this sort is planned primarily for the women on the farms, much of it is equally helpful to the women in the cities, especially to those in moderate circumstances who must exercise economy and get the greatest value for the money spent.

Condensed Milk Manufacturers Protest Against House Bill

The Voight "filled milk" bill, which passed the House a few weeks ago, is having consideration by the Senate Agriculture Committee. Representatives of manufacturers of condensed milk protested this week against the enactment of the bill, which would prohibit use of vegetable oils in prepared milk.

CLASSIFICATION OF LAWS OF THE SEVERAL STATES RELATIVE TO THE PRESCRIBING OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS

(State supreme courts have sustained these laws)

Limitations in State Laws as to Quantity of Alcohol or Liquor Which May Be Prescribed and the Time Within Which Prescriptions May Be Issued or Filled

ALABAMA limited to one-half pint of alcohol.

COLORADO limited to a quantity not to exceed four ounces of intoxicating liquor, must be filled within 48 hours.

FLORIDA limited to a quantity not to exceed eight ounces of alcohol; must be filled day of issuance or next succeeding day.

ILLINOIS limited to a quantity not to exceed one pint of spirituous liquor within ten days.

MICHIGAN limited to a quantity not t exceed eight ounces of intoxicating liquor.

MINNESOTA limited to a quantity not t exceed one pint of intoxicating liquor withi ten days, must be filled within ten days o issuance.

MISSISSIPPI limited to a quantity not t exceed one-half pint of alcohol; must be fille day of issuance or next succeeding day.

MONTANA limited to a quantity not t exceed one pint of spirituous liquor withi ten days.

NEW YORK limited to a quantity not t exceed one pint of spirituous liquor withi ten days.

OHIO limited to a quantity not to exceed one-half pint of pure grain alcohol or spirituous liquor within ten days.

SOUTH CAROLINA limited to a quantity not to exceed one-half pint of pure grain alcohol; must be filled day of issuance o day next succeeding.

TENNESSEE limited to a quantity not t exceed one pint of pure alcohol; must b filled within three days of issuance.

WYOMING limited to a quantity not t exceed one pint of spirituous liquor withi ten days.

In addition to the foregoing, the statutes o the following states authorize prescriptions upon obtaining a permit and upon compliance with the Federal law:

CALIFORNIA (inoperative pending referendum), CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, WISCONSIN, KENTUCKY, NORTH DAKOTA, VERMONT, LOUISIANA, RHODE ISLAND, VIRGINIA (legislature of 1920 abrogated state form of prescription when Federal form is used), NEW JERSEY TEXAS.

States in Which No Provision Is Made for Prescribing of Alcohol or Intoxicating Liquor

In the following states, either because of no provision being made for the prescribing of alcohol or intoxicating liquor or because of the requirement that such liquor be so medicated as to be unfit for beverage use, no such liquor may be prescribed.

Arizona, Idaho, Maine, New Mexico Utah, Georgia (pure alcohol may be prescribed but required to be so medicated as to be unfit for beverage use), Kansas, Nebraska (may prescribe intoxicating liquor provided other ingredients are such as to prevent its use as a beverage), North Carolina, Washington.

States in Which Pure Alcohol Only May Be Prescribed

Alabama, Nevada, Arkansas, Oklahoma Delaware, Oregon, Florida, South Carolina, Indiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, West Virginia.

States in Which Spirituous Liquor Only May Be Prescribed

Illinois, Montana, New York, Ohio, Wyoming.

States in Which Spirituous or Vinous Liquors May Be Prescribed

South Dakota, Iowa.

States in Which Intoxicating Liquor May Be Prescribed Under Limitations

Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire.

No Regulation Under State Law

Pennsylvania.

No State Code

Maryland.

Medicinal Provisions in National Prohibition Act

Not more than one pint of spirituous liquor nor more than one-fourth gallon of vinous liquor shall be prescribed for use by the same person within a period of ten days. Prescriptions must be written upon prescribed forms except in emergency cases. No physician shall be provided with more than one hundred prescription blanks for use in any period of ninety days unless he shall make it clearly appear to the Commissioner that for some extraordinary reason a larger amount is necessary. The physician is required to keep a record of all such prescriptions.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., August 5, 1922.

SOME OF THE TACTICS OF THE "WETS" TO DEFEAT THE "DRYS" IN THE COMING ELECTIONS

"It can be said truthfully and without fear of successful contradiction, that national prohibition is a despotism of despicable religious zealots, who were aided in its corrupt accomplishment with the money of multi-millionaire civilians and soft drink corporations, and the votes of cowardly lobby whip-lashed legislative puppets, and that it is a stench in the nostrils of every decent liberty-loving American citizen, also that it cannot endure, because unless the laws of a nation are made by its best citizens, it must wither and decay."

These words close a ten-page treatise on "Prohibition Above the Constitution," and are over the signature of one W. C. Downing, who, in a letter accompanying this most interesting document, declares that he is "not interested in any industries, directly or indirectly, that would be benefited by the enforcement or the failure to enforce these infamous (prohibition) laws." This is only one of the many pieces of literature on the subject being given wide circulation during these months before the fall elections, either by professed independent writers, or by specific organizations.

According to their own showing, the various associations which have been formed to oppose prohibition are making good progress toward the attainment of their desires—the election of wet Congressmen in November. In every state they are pushing the drive, either secretly, as seems to be the case in New Jersey, or in the open, as in Illinois and Ohio. "We are working tooth and nail," remarked one veteran wet leader to a representative of the *Christian Science Monitor*, which is publishing a series of articles, describing the wet activities, "and we have a good chance to win." "If you work twenty-four hours a day, there is no telling what may happen," added another prominent leader of the anti-prohibition forces.

Judging from the amount of propaganda being put forth, a sample of which has already been quoted, it is assuredly a twenty-four-hour-a-day campaign, for by letter, by circular, and by poster, as well as by word of mouth, the people of this and other countries are being assured directly and indirectly that prohibition, taken from any and every point of view, is one great failure, that it increases the very evils it claimed to be seeking to cure, and that it will not last.

As a sample of the way these organizations are working, take the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which issued, from its headquarters in Washington, D. C., a pamphlet in which the leaders "endeavor to answer questions frequently asked by members and others." Question 6 reads, "Does the Association use: (1) Publicity, and (2) Advertisements in the newspapers in connection with its work?" We quote a part of the reply: "We now have a publicity department with a newspaper man in charge and are issuing news articles regularly in reply to the prohibitionists' propaganda articles which are flooding the columns of the daily press.....Newspaper advertising is now a permanent feature of our work, and we are defraying this expense out of our own funds."

Not only are the news articles being issued with great regularity, but if a newspaper or magazine will not print material which comes from an avowedly damp source, similar material is furnished through channels apparently having no connection with the wets. Editors and politicians are also being approached.

This campaign of the A. A. P. A. is being conducted on a huge scale. A member at the New York state headquarters, telling a press representative something of the scope of the work, said, "We have scattered over the entire state, 160 captains, each having under his direction ten or more 'minute men.' Captains and workers are entirely on a volunteer basis." These workers, numbering two thousand or more, are actively spreading the propaganda of legalized beer and wine. Also, paid office workers are traveling throughout the state, giving talks and instructions to the volunteer workers and others who are interested in the "cause." Speakers are to be sent out generally to public meeting places, theaters, and even churches, wherever this is possible.

In Buffalo, New York, a poster campaign for "Moderation" is being waged, under the auspices of the Merchants' Liberty League. These posters are published under the general title of the "Personal Liberty Review," in what is termed an "Illustrated Liberal Cartoon Service," and are being displayed in soft drink and other places. Specious arguments against prohibition are made and the public is urged to "vote for liberal men who are not afraid to tell how they stand" and to "co-operate with any movement that will bring another shoulder to the wheel."

In Massachusetts the "Constitutional Liberty League" has already succeeded in having the state enforcement code, which had been signed by Governor Cox,

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Harmful Effects of Liquor Discussed at Meeting of British Medical Association

Preponderance of opinion against alcohol clearly marked the discussion which took place at the closing meeting of the British Medical Association's congress in Glasgow, according to cable dispatches.

Ten years ago alcohol was certainly regarded by British doctors generally as a valuable stimulant, but Dr. Edward Mellany, professor of Pharmacology at Sheffield University, in addressing the gathering, declared that the word "stimulant" had become a misnomer, that it meant narcotic. Dr. John T. McCurdy of Cornell Medical College, New York, while refusing to express an opinion on the merits of prohibition, nevertheless designated alcohol a poison which liberates the abnormal reactions and increases any fundamental tendency to abnormality. Sir Frederick Mott, pathologist of London County Council asylums, described alcohol as a weed killer. Dr. C. Sullivan, medical superintendent of Broadmoor criminal lunatic asylum, believed alcohol to be but a negligible factor in causing insanity, but an important cause of other mental disorders, and of grave anti-social conduct. It produces "an unsound mind in an unsound body." Dr. Edgar L. Collis of the Welsh National School of Medicine asserted that industrial accidents varied in proportion to the consumption of alcohol, and the time was coming when Great Britain might be compelled to follow the example of America, where prohibition appears to be associated with greatly improved industrial efficiency. Dr. M. Hindhede of Copenhagen discussed the surprising effect of war-rationing (which included restricted consumption of alcohol). The rate of mortality dropped from 12.5 to 10.4 per 1000, the lowest figure ever registered in a European country. Sir George Toulmin, well-known Liberal politician, speaking as an employer, said that not merely excessive, but even habitual (moderate) drinking injured efficiency.

The proceedings ended with a resolution requesting the association's counsel to assist in a further inquiry into the effect of alcohol as a beverage on the individual and the community.

Police Figures Show Marked Progress for Prohibition in Boston

Arrests for drunkenness in Boston, according to a statement recently made by Captain Charles T. Reardon of the Boston police department's vice squad, have decreased 55 per cent in the two dry years, 1920-21, as against the six wet years, 1912-18. Co-operation between state and Federal officers, a growing sentiment favorable to prohibition, and realization on the part of the liquor dealers that theirs is a losing fight, are bringing about the improved conditions, which are not confined to Boston but embrace the state.

Labor Forces in Washington for Prohibition

At the recent meeting of the state Federation of Labor, held in Bremerton, Washington, a resolution was introduced by the Seattle union, according to press reports, favoring the amendment of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. The convention, however, realizing that the sentiment of the state is overwhelmingly for the maintenance and enforcement of prohibition, referred the resolution back to the Seattle union with the suggestion that a referendum on moral issues could best be carried out by the individual union concerned.

In commenting on the resolution, the *Spokane Spokesman-Review* has the following to say:

"A referendum on this question by the labor unions would open the eyes of Mr. Gompers and the executive council, particularly if the wives, sisters and daughters of the members of organized labor were allowed to take part in it. A referendum on that question in Spokane, for instance, would show that a very large majority of the voters are resolutely in favor of strict prohibition, enforcement of the Volstead act and maintenance of the Constitution."

THE PROGRESS OF SOCIAL MORALITY EDUCATION

NATIONAL AND STATE WORKERS REPORT INCREASING RECOGNITION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF SUCH INSTRUCTION

Martha P. Falconer, Associate Director

The Indiana W. C. T. U. is well pleased with the excellent work of Miss Grace Leigh Scott, who spent five consecutive days in Clinton County. "She has a great message and tells it convincingly, carrying her audience with her," writes Mrs. Carrie Brinkhoff, state recording secretary.

"In my home town we had a public meeting in one of the churches. Many lingered for questions and answers. In the evening she addressed an open air community meeting with an audience of eight hundred. Her work has been the talk of the town. I am sure no union, state, county, or local, could render greater service than to engage Miss Scott for work. She possesses a delightful personality, makes a fine appearance, and above all presents this vital subject in a vital manner."

A signal victory for the cause of social morality has been won in the recognition given the work of Dr. Sina Stratton, superintendent of Moral Education for the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., by the Department of Education of the state of Pennsylvania. A course of seven lectures will be given in each Normal school in the state by, or under the direction of, Dr. Stratton. They are to form a part of the regular curriculum; a sufficient number of hours will be allowed for lectures and for research work, and the usual number of credits for that amount of work will be given.

This victory has not been won without effort. For several years Dr. Stratton has worked with this end in view. In the beginning, she was permitted to give a course of seven lectures in each of three Normal schools. The work was done outside of school hours, financed entirely by the state W. C. T. U., and no credits were allowed. The results were so satisfactory that the experiment was repeated in all the Normal schools of the state. Later, the course was reduced to four lectures. One year of this proved so unsatisfactory that, after a conference of the leading educators of the state, it was decided to adopt Dr. Stratton's original plan of seven lectures and to give her work official recognition as a part of the regular Normal school course.

What Dr. Stratton has accomplished in Pennsylvania, can be done in other states. Similar courses are being given in many of the large colleges, and they should be given in every college and in every Normal school. Where nothing in this line is being done, the W. C. T. U. should make an effort to have it introduced, and where a beginning has been made, the work should be aided and encouraged by state and local unions. Our state superintendents of Social Morality, and our state lecturers, are endeavoring to have the importance of this work recognized. Where public interest is lacking, the services of our national lecturer should be used to stimulate it. We must work for the recognition of sex instruction as a part of the regular school course, but before this will be given, demand for it must be created. What parents want will be put into the public schools. When boards of education demand teachers with some training in sex education, no college or Normal school will graduate students without this requirement. Every mother desires proper sex instruction for her child and she knows that, to safeguard her child, other children should have the same instruction. The work of the department of Social Morality lies largely with the individual mother but we must not lose sight of the greater issue—public recognition of the importance of sex instruction and the need of teachers properly trained to carry on this work.

Prayer the Key-note of Indianapolis W. C. T. U. Americanization Center

Miss Pruden, Supervisor

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

We believe He either sends, or permits, certain happenings in our lives for an all-wise purpose. Some people need to be found by others, or to really discover themselves. And so we are sure there was no mistake about the blessing that came to a whole community when little Arthur was taken suddenly ill. He is one of a family of six children whose parents came to this country from sunny Italy. Prosperity smiled on them and they were very happy until the father one day lost his job. For four months in the winter they struggled along. Their little savings were exhausted, the rent long past due, the gas had been shut off, and one small basket given by charity each week constituted their only supplies.

We had never been able to win the confidence of Italian people. The answer to an invitation to the center was always "T'ank you, Miss, I come;" but no one ever did! It seemed they were a separate group and did not care to be friendly with those of the other nine nationalities in our territory. We had made the matter a subject of prayer, feeling sure God would unlock the door of opportunity, that we might enter.

Arthur's family was among the number who had said: "We have no need of the W. C. T. U. Neighbors." But Arthur is unconscious. He does not open his eyes as loved ones beg him to do. His fever grows higher and something must be done. Would the W. C. T. U. Neighbors across the street telephone for a doctor? The father came timidly to ask the favor, and immediately man's extremity became God's opportunity. A physician from the dispensary could not be secured, so we sent for another. Then we learned about conditions in this home. We were able to have filled the prescriptions left by the physician and to get some nourishing food from the Lord's treasury (tithes). This gave a chance to teach the lesson that one-tenth of our income belongs to God, and that the receiver should give thanks to God, not to us, for help received.

In the morning, the little lad was better and the parents were sure his life was saved by the timely help given. The father pleaded for work. He did not want charity, he wanted to support his family, so when two of our loyal white ribboners visited his home and saw the real need there, they sought his former employer. He told them that the man was a fine workman but on account of an ungovernable temper he had discharged him and this record kept him from finding employment elsewhere. W. C. T. U. women know not the word "defeat" in a worthy cause; they begged that the man be given one more chance for the sake of his suffering wife and little children, then they went home to pray. Prayer changes things, and in a few days the old job was restored, greatly to the surprise of this family which as yet knew not the worth of petition. But it was now easy to teach them not only to thank God for his gifts but to ask Him to meet their needs.

Very soon there was a transformation in the lives and surroundings of this sorely distressed family. They had found real friends in the women wearing the little white bow. Although the mother understands little English, she feels the influence of love and song and prayer, and every Sunday finds her and her children, neatly dressed, in attendance at the Americanization Sunday school. The oldest girl was given a Testament and for the first time herself read God's word. The truths took hold of her in such a way that she would ask us to explain certain portions. We are praying that she will have a real Christian experience and be a missionary among her own people. The doors of every Italian home now swing open to us. Many of the mothers come to the Center to enjoy our activities, and send the children to the L. T. L. and Sunday school.

This is only one of the many interesting opportunities to do real missionary work at our very doors, and I wonder if little Arthur will ever know how God used him to answer our prayers and bring about the change that has brought happiness to many other lives.

Baltimore Community House Brightens Lives of Many Women and Children

At this W. C. T. U. Community House, a center for Americanization work, located at 126 South High Street, Southeast Baltimore, live Italians, Lithuanians and Hebrews.

On the second floor of the building, which does not appear in the picture shown on our cover page, are two large kindergarten rooms. The cement basement is equipped with gas range, dish closet, sink, and long tables from which soup is served to the little folks at the close of the school session.

The meeting of the boys' and girls' and mothers' clubs are held on the first floor, also a serving class for girls, and a class in craft work for both boys and girls, the latter conducted by the North Baltimore union.

In the doorway, left to right, are Miss Bertha Kyle, state superintendent of Americanization, Maryland W. C. T. U., Mrs. Helena Brown, director of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Baltimore W. C. T. U., Miss Laura Wagner, Y. P. B. superintendent, Baltimore W. C. T. U. (also volunteer teacher in the Americanization department.) Seated on the steps is Miss Therese Wedekind, volunteer teacher.

The picture was taken at the close of a mothers' meeting, not so largely attended as usual, and the bouquets were furnished by Mrs. Brown, who has access to the fields and woods, and delights to carry a bit of nature's beauty into the sordid lives of these down-town friends.

W. C. T. U. SPEAKERS FROM THE UNITED STATES CARRY ANTI-ALCOHOL MESSAGE TO OTHER LANDS

Mary Harris Armor

Mary Harris Armor in New Zealand

Mrs. Mary Harris Armor sailed from San Francisco for New Zealand on August 4. She goes at the urgent invitation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Zealand, to help in the campaign for national prohibition that is now in progress and will culminate in December in a popular vote on the question. Indispensable as is our gifted evangel of prohibition to the United States in its present campaign for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, it was felt that she ought to be spared for a few months to help our comrades across the Pacific. Mrs. Armor is equipped with volumes of testimony of prominent American citizens witnessing to the value of prohibition to the home, civic and economic life of the country. In her inimitable way she will drive these facts into the consciousness of New Zealanders, and convince them that a policy that has been so advantageous to the United States ought to be adopted in New Zealand.

It will be remembered that New Zealand voted on national prohibition in December, 1919, at which time three propositions were presented, with the following result:

For national continuance 241,251
For state purchase and control ..32,261
For national prohibition 270,250

The condition attached to this vote was that any issue should be declared carried if it received a majority of the total votes cast, and that in the event of no issue being carried, the liquor trade should continue. This year the poll is to be taken on the same conditions, with the three propositions as given above, so that in order to win a victory there must be a sufficient number of votes cast for national prohibition to beat the other two propositions combined. In 1919 the dry measure lost by a very narrow majority, only a little over 1,000 votes. While the conditions imposed are unfair it was the best that could be secured from the government and are better than the old three-fifths majority provision handicap formerly imposed.

Sentiment for prohibition has been growing since 1919, and the drys are hoping and expecting a victory when the ballots at the December election are counted.

Deborah Knox Livingston in South Africa

Clippings from the newspapers and magazines of South Africa received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters testify to the success of Mrs. Livingston's temperance tour of South Africa, as do the reports from our W. C. T. U. comrades in that country. The South Africa *Lady's Pictorial*, a high class magazine, says, "The woman's movement has received a wonderful impetus during the visit of the great American speaker, Mrs. Livingston." In a copy of the *Bloemfontein Friend*, we note alongside a rather elaborate display advertisement of "The National Beverage, 'Castle Lager,'" an editorial on "Prohibition in America." The editor admits that it is somewhat difficult to say whether those who attended the meeting at which the W. C. T. U. representative spoke were more impressed by her rare gift of speech or by the simple grandeur of the story of America's renunciation of the drink traffic, and the magnificent decision of one hundred and ten millions of people to prohibit the manufacture, sale, exportation, importation and transportation of alcoholic beverages. "Whatever may be said by propagandists to the contrary," remarks the editor, "whatever half truths may be circulated through the press and other media, the accumulating weight of all the evidence that reaches South Africa is that the United States is really a prohibition country and intends to remain so. Indeed, it would now be almost impossible to have the Eighteenth Amendment rescinded.

"Far from America going back on what it has done so deliberately and after years of experience, the probability is that its example will be followed by other countries—and that in the comparatively near future."

Lydia B. Johnson

Deborah K. Livingston

Lydia B. Johnson in Sweden

A plebiscite on national prohibition of alcoholic beverages is to be taken in Sweden on August 27 of this year. In order that the Riksdag, the national law-making body, may learn the relative attitude of men and women on this subject, the votes are to be counted separately. It is believed that the women will be a large factor in polling a big majority for prohibition. The movement for prohibition has been gaining strength through recent years, and has the support of Premier Branting and many other prominent officials and men of affairs.

Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson, of South Dakota, who helped among the Swedish people in the prohibition campaigns in Oklahoma and Nebraska, is doing some special work in this campaign, as the representative of the United States W. C. T. U. She is telling the story of prohibition in America to large and enthusiastic audiences, and so effective are her words that the opposition has employed some of their strongest speakers to follow her and endeavor to counteract her influence.

On a recent Sunday afternoon, while a gentle summer rain was falling, she addressed an audience of 2,000 people in the open air. At the close of the first half hour she asked the people if they would like to have her close the meeting. From all sides came the answer, "No, no, keep on" and not one person in the audience withdrew until she finished, when she was greeted with cries of "Bravo" and ringing applause. She writes that as a result of the experience, from the rim of her real Parisian hat rain drops were trickling to her shoulders!

Mr. Alexis Bjorkman, who was sent to the United States to study the results of prohibition, spoke at a meeting with Mrs. Johnson, and on the occasion said, **"The American women will never permit the liquor traffic to be returned to the United States, nor will they allow any modification of the Volstead Law."**

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE

Elizabeth A. Perkins, Director

Children and young men and women acquire the alcohol habit through drinking wines and beer. They do not BEGIN with the stronger drinks. Pray on, work on, vote on, Fathers and Mothers, and DO NOT ALLOW the Volstead Act to be weakened to permit the manufacture and sale of wines and beer.

MESSAGES FROM THE STATES

LAW ENFORCEMENT ESSAYS—ESTABLISHMENT OF BABY AND MATERNITY CLINICS—OUT-DOOR MEETINGS—A BABY WEEK—SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE FOR BIG SISTERS

MISSOURI

The Missouri W. C. T. U. has been asked by Dr. Irl Krause, director division of Child Hygiene, Missouri state board of health, to become its official co-operative agent in establishing baby clinics for maternity care and instruction. The aim is to establish these clinics in at least fifteen counties before January first.

The local unions are to be asked to make the pre-arrangements for securing the assistance of physicians and nurses and the co-operation of other women's organizations. Missouri W. C. T. U. will carry on, with great zeal and enthusiasm, this definite Child Welfare work.

MICHIGAN

Hundreds of essays were written by the public school children of Michigan in the recent law enforcement prize essay contest. "Believing that proper respect for law and the enforcement of law is one of the great needs of these times, this series of prize essays was planned."

The essays showed remarkable clearness of thought; that obedience to law should begin in the home, and that all laws of state and country should be obeyed. Every essay proved that the children and high school pupils entering the contest believed in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and that it should be enforced.

Who can estimate the good which has been accomplished for future homes, for the state and for America by bringing to the attention of these children in the public schools such great topics as "The Majesty of the Law," "Why I Love America, Observe Its Constitution and Obey Its laws," "To Be a Good American, One Must Obey the Law." For the sake of America's children we urge every state to have similar essay contests.

Through the state Child Welfare superintendent, Mrs. Mildred Hubbell, Michigan reports, for the year, one-hundred-twenty-one regular meetings devoted wholly or in part to Child Welfare, sixty-five special Child Welfare meetings and one-hundred-twenty-four Mothers' Meetings. Exhibits have been placed in *fifty-three* places.

RHODE ISLAND

The state superintendent of Child Welfare, Mrs. Arthur Smith, held a most delightful outdoor meeting at her beautiful home in Barrington, June 30, the national director of Child Welfare and Mrs. Olive Barnes, president of West Virginia W. C. T. U., being the honored guests.

MAINE

Under the direction of Mrs. Annie M. R. Barnes, state superintendent of Child Welfare, a most successful Child Welfare and Baby Week has been held in Houlton. The week began Sunday, July 9, the pastors preaching on Child Welfare on Sunday morning and a great outdoor mass meeting taking place in Monument Park on Sunday evening.

Every day of the Baby Week was attended with special features which included, besides the weighing and measuring of babies and small children, a baby parade, Moral Education Day, special addresses by members of the state board of health, daily showing of health pictures at picture theaters, and on Friday evening the W. C. T. U. Child Welfare pageant, "The Child in the Midst."

A splendid exhibit had been furnished by the National W. C. T. U. department of Child Welfare, and other posters were provided by the Maine state board of health. Houlton merchants contributed the prizes for the children scoring the highest points, and the Houlton newspaper gave large space to the work. It was a gala time for Houlton and for the national director, who was privileged to be present, and it brought to the parents of the children great messages on child life, health messages, moral messages, spiritual messages.

OHIO

The Big Sisters to Expectant Mothers in Toledo (about two hundred) will be taught nursing and first care of babies that they may be efficient and trained helpers in emergency cases. This special course will be given by one of the Big Sisters, who is a trained nurse, and will include most of the instruction given in the first year of a nurse's training course.

WEST VIRGINIA

Through the generosity of the state superintendent, Mrs. V. E. Mohler, a large collection of Child Welfare charts and posters has been presented by the W. C. T. U. to the extension division of Agriculture, University of West Virginia. These charts are being used in the girls' camps this summer.

Child Welfare Studies

Conducted by E. A. P.

To Every Child Belongs the Right

- To be well born
- To be educated
- To be protected from child-labor
- To be morally safeguarded
- To be spiritually trained

Questions answered by the Iowa Child Research Station:

1. At what age do adolescent boys and girls mature?

Ans. There is no one age. Girls mature about two years earlier than boys. Some girls mature as early as eleven years, others as late as seventeen. Some boys mature at twelve, others not until sixteen or seventeen.

2. Are tall children or short children older in physiological age?

Ans. Tall children mature earlier than short ones, and are physiologically older.

3. Is a child's maturity determined by his height or weight?

Ans. It is determined by the relation between the height and weight.

4. Is physiological development related to mental development?

Ans. Yes, children who are physically superior are usually mentally superior.

5. Should children be promoted in school on account of brightness alone?

Ans. No, the physiological age, the social age, and the mental development, as well as the educational attainment, should be taken into consideration.

6. From the standpoint of education, when is the most important period in the life of a child?

Ans. The first two or three years are now considered the most important.

7. When does the birth length of a child double?

Ans. Six years.

8. How much has the weight increased?

Ans. Four times.

9. Why is it important to know the length of a child at birth?

Ans. If the child is relatively long at birth he will be relatively tall at twelve years, eighteen years, and during adult life.

10. What are the three fundamental emotions which a baby may show?

Ans. Fear, rage and love.

11. When does a baby begin to talk in sentences?

Ans. About the second year.

12. What are hereditary factors?

Ans. Hereditary factors are elements which are passed down unchanged from parent to offspring. When different varieties of plants or animals are crossed these factors are combined in new ways and produce variations.

13. Who was Mendel?

Ans. Mendel was an Austrian monk who in 1870 discovered the law of heredity, which bears his name.

14. What is the Mendelian law?

Ans. The Mendelian law defines the principles of separation and recombination of hereditary factors from generation to generation.

BEFORE AND AFTER PROHIBITION IN MASSACHUSETTS

A study of the public records of the state of Massachusetts, comparing the last two years under prohibition with the pre-prohibition years, is one of the latest contributions to the vast mass of evidence of the value of the Eighteenth Amendment to the social and economic life of the nation. This comparison has been made by Cora Frances Stoddard and is most interesting in its conclusions. It appears in the June special survey number of the *Scientific Temperance Journal*. We quote from the summary:

The information in this study covers the principal phases of human life revealed in public documents. It relates to the great chapters of public disorder, crime, sickness and morality, conditions of women and children, thrift and poverty in a leading industrial state and its capital city for ten years. It includes the most eventful period in the world's history and its attendant social and economic changes. The report places side by side conditions in two periods of business depression.

It shows that when the year 1921 is compared with the period of seven successive non-prohibition years in the decade, in more than three-quarters of the items tabulated, the figures for 1921 are either the most favorable of the decade, or better than any of the "wet" years, or better than the average of the wet years. In all but less than a dozen the average for the two dry years is conspicuously better than the average for the wet years, and the difference in these few cases was so small as to be practically negligible except in one instance, the Boston City Hospital, which will be mentioned later. Arrests for all causes, for drunkenness, for serious offenses, despite unemployment and unrest following the war, were all far lower (from 12 to 69 per cent.) than in the wet period either absolutely or in proportion to the population.

The population of the various penal institutions was from 9 to 64 per cent. lower in 1921 than in the average wet year. The total population in all penal institutions of Massachusetts, Sept. 30, 1921, was 3,252 as compared with an average of 5,839 in the seven wet years.

Making all allowance for changing methods of dealing with offenders, it appears that the decrease in drunkenness and accompanying offenses had a preponderating influence in the special decrease in prison population in 1920 and 1921.

Women and Children Offenders Decrease

The number of women and children caught in the machinery of the law has markedly fallen. Fewer women arrested for all causes and for drunkenness, only 314 women in the penal institutions of the state, Sept. 30, 1921, as compared to an average of 732 in the seven wet years or 839 in the preceding hard-times year of 1915. Arrests for offenses against chastity in Boston were 1,881 in 1921, a smaller number than in any of the seven wet years. The number of children under fifteen years of age arrested in Boston was the smallest of the decade, 600 fewer than the wet years' average. There was the smallest total of arrests of neglected and delinquent children in Boston (2,442), a decrease of almost 700 from the wet years' average of 3,124; the fewest cases (save in 1916) begun in the decade in the Boston Juvenile Court, 878; the wet years' average was 1,072. Probation officers ascribe the improvement to the improved conditions in the homes due to prohibition. Parental drunkenness is nearly absent in cases of dependent and neglected children given into care of the Boston Child Welfare Division.

Improvement in Home Conditions

Statistics are confirmed by the experience of the Boston Family Welfare Society, that found in a hundred new cases only about four cases (4.1) where intemperance was a conspicuous factor in 1922 as compared with twenty-seven (27) in 1917. Gain is confirmed by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children whose records for 1916 and 1921 showed in 1921 a decrease of two-thirds in the proportion of cases in which intemperance was an important factor in cruelty to or neglect of children. The contribution to integrity of the home appears in this society's record of 144 alcoholic families from which in 1916 four times as many children were removed as were returned; since prohibition came, twice as many have been returned as removed.

Massachusetts and Boston have shared with the rest of the country the remarkable decline in general and infant mortality which began in 1919.

The extent to which prohibition has contributed directly or indirectly can not be estimated, but its influence is clearly traceable in certain classes of mortality. This effect in some cases may be due to decreased drinking; in some to the improvement in food, care, home surroundings, recreation, freedom from worry following improved economic conditions resulting from saving money formerly spent for drink. It will be understood that the influence of all movements for promoting public health are recognized as factors in many of those gains and that no claim is made that prohibition is the sole cause, except as it touches cases where alcohol is unquestionably the chief conspicuous cause of sickness or mortality.

Deaths from Alcoholism

The deaths from alcoholism in Boston were the lowest of the decade in 1921 except for 1919 and 1920, both prohibition or part prohibition years, 70 deaths in 1921 against the wet years' average of 134. The number of deaths from accidents was the smallest of the decade; of homicides, one less than the wet years' average. There were 102 suicides; the average number in the wet years was 126; in the previous hard times year, the number was 140. The 694 alcoholics admitted to the Washingtonian Home in 1921 represent a genuine gain over the average of 955 admissions in the seven wet years, during which an equal number was entering the doors of the former state inebriate hospital now used by the Federal government for the injured soldiers. There were also 11 small private institutions in Massachusetts for the treatment of alcoholics. All but three of the latter are now closed. As long as the old drinkers continue to drink, it will not be surprising if the Washingtonian Home, in the absence of the other former institutions, receives a considerable number of alcoholics who, formerly, might have gone to the state or private hospitals, and so continues to have a fairly large number of admissions.

Mortality from cirrhosis of the liver furnishes contributory health evidence of prohibition benefits. In 1921 there were approximately but three-fifths as many deaths from cirrhosis of the liver in both Boston and Massachusetts as in the average wet year. The tuberculosis death rate in both city and state reached in 1921 its lowest point and prohibition is named among the contributing causes.

Alcoholic insanity ("alcoholic psychoses") was responsible for but 151 first admissions to public institutions for the insane and McLean Hospital in 1921; there was an annual average of 340 in the seven wet years. The total number of first admissions of all insane was the lowest since 1912 except for 1920, also a prohibition year. Alcoholic insanity was responsible for 10.3 per cent of first admissions in the average wet year; the dry years' average was 4.24 per cent.

Pauperism Drops

Poverty and pauperism returns so far as available show a marked improvement over the wet period. After a winter (1921) when unemployment had been the worst since 1915, the state, cities', and town almshouses had, March 31, 1921, the smallest population of the decade and only about half the average for the wet years which included three years of full employment and higher wages. Outside relief by cities and towns was given in 1921 in nearly 10,000 fewer cases than the average for the wet years, and in 34,000 fewer cases than in the year including the hard winter of 1915. Outside relief was given by the state in more cases than for several years, but the number fell by 2,400 below the 1915 figures, and represented only 543 persons assisted per 100,000 population as compared with 638 in 1915.

The Family Welfare Society cared for 4,154 families in the year ending April 30, 1922. Though this was a larger number than in several preceding years, it was nearly 700 fewer than the 4,847 families cared for in the previous hard times year of 1915.

The few instances of an increase in numbers in 1921 over the wet period outside those already mentioned include the deaths from homicide in Massachusetts which, however, were but four more in 1921 than the average for the wet years and were fewer than in 1913, 1915, and 1916. The average number of homicides for the two years 1920 and 1921 was 11 per cent lower than the average for the seven wet years.

The population in the State Infirmary, November 30, 1921, total (2,354) exceeded by 117 the average for 1912-17, but it was lower than in 1914 and 1915.

When the average of the two prohibition years, 1920 and 1921, is compared with the average for the seven wet years

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Evidence is Accumulating

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President-Emeritus Harvard University

Evidence has accumulated on every hand that prohibition has promoted public health, public happiness and industrial efficiency. This evidence comes from manufacturers, physicians, nurses of all sorts, school, factory, hospital and district, and from social workers of many races and religions laboring daily in a great variety of fields. This testimony also demonstrates beyond a doubt that prohibition is actually sapping the terrible force of disease, poverty, crime and vice. These results are obtained in spite of the imperfect enforcement, in some communities, of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

From a letter sent Feb. 12, 1922, to be read at a hearing before the Committee on Legal Affairs of the Massachusetts legislature on a bill providing a state prohibition enforcement code.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

Editor-in-Chief - - - Miss Anna A. Gordon
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Evanston, Illinois, August 10-17, 1922

The Union Signal Vacation

In accordance with our custom for the past few years, and because of the high cost of publishing, THE UNION SIGNAL will omit two issues during the summer months. It has been decided to drop those of August 17 and August 24 and the next issue will, therefore, be dated August 31. Subscribers for the monthly edition will receive the regular number of papers.

The Source of Your Information, Please, Major Appleton?

Major General Daniel Appleton is asking for 1,000 women recruits for an Anti-Volstead Army. He declares that "mothers in many parts of the country are against prohibition and that women who once were not interested in whether or not they had the franchise, today are anxious to use their votes against prohibition."

Major Appleton does not divulge the source of his information as to the sudden turning of women against the dry law. He certainly cannot claim that it is the LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS, who are outspoken for the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Code, and in the different states are working for the election of dry Congressmen. Its president, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, says: "The mothers of the nation are no more likely to wipe out the Eighteenth Amendment than they are to demand the cultivation of typhoid germs in the water supplies science has purified."

He cannot base his statement on the attitude of the YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, with its branches honey-combing the nation, for at its recent national convention it went on record for the strictest enforcement of the law.

He has no support of his assertion from the large company of women in the MISSIONARY SOCIETIES of the Protestant churches, for from first to last, *and at the present time*, they have been and are heartily in favor of the continuance and enforcement of the national prohibitory law.

Had he in mind the members of the NATIONAL BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION when he made the charge, he will find it contradicted by the president of that fine organization, Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest, who says, "Every thinking woman knows that prohibition is for the good of the country," and "Of course the business world strongly favors it because of added efficiency."

If he imagines he can substantiate his statement by crediting it to the women of the labor unions of the country, let us remind him that at its very recent national convention, the NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION passed strong resolutions "unequivocally for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment through the laws passed by Congress for this purpose."

He will get little comfort from learning that the great nation-wide body, the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teachers' Association, includes in its legislative program, "Prohibition—no change in the Volstead Act which would readmit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement."

Had the Major been at Chautauqua, New York, at the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, representing a membership of 2,000,000 of the most influential women in the United States, and noted the unanimity of the vote on the resolution for national prohibition, he would have given a sober second thought before he said that the women were anxious to vote wet. Those resolutions represent the sentiments of the intelligent womanhood of America:

"Whereas, the people of the United States have attempted to suppress the age-long evil of the liquor traffic by constitutional amendment and

"Whereas, such constitutional amendment cannot be enforced except through legislation enacted for that special purpose, therefore be it,

"Resolved, that the Federation of Women's Clubs support legislation which will when enforced carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution. And because reverence for law and obedience to law are fundamental to stable government and a well ordered society, we appeal to our representatives in Congress, and the state legislatures, our executives and judicial officers and every citizen to co-operate in the thorough-going enforcement of the measure enacted to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective."

One more fact would we bring to the attention of Major Appleton—the action taken last November at the meeting in Philadelphia of the National Council of Women, representing over thirty national organizations of women, with a total membership of approximately 11,000,000. At that gathering a resolution endorsing national prohibition, and urging co-operation in its enforcement was unanimously passed.

All the evidence seems to be against the Major's prediction.

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

(Through your local papers give wide-spread publicity to the resolutions thus secured.)

Taking a "Pointer" From the Other Side

As the time approches when the nation will once more express its desires at the ballot box, the fight daily becomes hotter and hotter, and the attacks upon prohibition more and more vicious. One need only learn of some of the tactics being used by the wet organizations to circumvent the drys, to realize quite clearly certain points in connection with the struggle.

Perhaps the first thing that occurs to the mind as one studies the education (?) propaganda being put forth by "our friend, the enemy" is that they make it fairly easy to account for the many articles purporting to treat the subject from a totally disinterested point of view, yet speaking of it in a distinctly derogatory way, which find their way into periodicals and some of the papers. If only the world at large realized the true source of this publicity, its effect would be greatly minimized, to say the least. Another thing which attracts one's attention is that the campaign against prohibition is not being conducted in any hit-or-miss fashion, but along carefully thought-out lines, according to definite plans. It may readily be seen, moreover, that the more than forty organizations which, under various nomenclatures, are in the fight, are strongly united in the one purpose of bringing back wine and beer.

In their propaganda, in their carefully conducted campaign, and in their united purpose lie the strength and the hope of the anti-prohibitionists. And the fact that the temperance forces have ever reason to feel that because they are on the side of righteousness they must finally win, by no means lessens the grave necessity for vigilance and toil. Let not the foes of prohibition outdo us in effort. We might, with good effect, adopt some of their tactics by using as ammunition the material furnished in this and other issues of THE UNION SIGNAL.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES
WORLD'S AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

A convention rate of one full fare going and one half-fare returning has been granted by all railroads for the World's and National W. C. T. U. conventions to be held in Philadelphia, Novemmer 11-19. Tickets may be purchased November 8 to 14. Validated certificates will be honored at Philadelphia for return tickets at the reduced fares up to and including December 1, 1922.

All reduced fare return tickets issued on properly validated certificates will be good leaving Philadelphia at any time up to December 1, and will bear final limit computed from that date, as for example, Philadelphia to Chicago the final limit shown in the ticket would be December 3, 1922, by which date the passenger would have to reach Chicago.

Stop-overs will be allowed at regular stop-over points not to exceed ten days within final limit of return tickets, and as stop-overs are allowed at either Buffalo or Niagara Falls, any of those in attendance at the Philadelphia meeting who desire to attend the World League Against Alcoholism, meeting at Toronto, Ont., November 24-29, may do so if before leaving Philadelphia they have their certificates validated, and honored for return tickets and stop-over at Buffalo or Niagara Falls as outlined.

It must be clearly understood that only those traveling via Buffalo or Niagara Falls on the going trip may obtain reduced fare tickets returning via either of these points, since the return tickets must be issued via the same route as used on the going trip.

Tickets must be deposited with agents at Buffalo or Niagara Falls immediately upon arrival in order to obtain the stop-overs.

ELIZABETH NEWMAN,
Secretary Transportation Committee.

Noted Worker Among Nurses Passes On

Miss Ellen B. Bradley, R. N., assistant superintendent of the department of Medical Temperance for both the World's and National W. C. T. U., was called to her great reward on July 26. Miss Bradley's work in the department was mainly with nurses, as she was herself a trained nurse of large experience. She wrote for nurses' magazines and other journals, many articles against the use of alcoholic liquors as medicine. At first these articles were not well received by some editors of nurses' journals, but of late years they were welcomed and approved. Miss Bradley was at many national conventions of nurses, and gave out large numbers of department leaflets. When she was unable to attend these gatherings she arranged for some other nurse, friendly to our cause, to attend to the distribution of the leaflets which Mrs. M. M. Allen, World's and National W. C. T. U. superintendent, donated. She was in this work faithful to the end, for on her death bed she secured from a Brooklyn nurse a promise to care for the leaflets for the convention held recently in Seattle.

Miss Bradley was a member for years of the Port Richmond (S. I.) W. C. T. U., and retained her membership there for some time after removing to Brooklyn. So great was her interest in the drug question, that several years ago she took a position in Bellevue Hospital that she might learn more of the condition of addicts as treated there. Her subsequent lectures on this topic of drug addiction, and her written articles, showed careful, intelligent study.

Her funeral was attended by many white ribboners. Mrs. Ella A. Boole represented the state and National W. C. T. U.

Special Train

The National W. C. T. U. has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad to run a "Special Train" on account of National and World's Conventions at Philadelphia. This will leave Chicago 10:15 a. m., November 10.

Reservations should be made through W. E. Blachley, Division Passenger Agent, 323 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

World's W. C. T. U. Notes

The latest organization to affiliate with the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the Ulster (Ireland) Women's Temperance Council, with a membership of 5,000. This is the second national group in Ireland auxiliary to the World's organization. Miss Hill of Dublin is the president of the W. C. T. U. of that country.

The white ribboners of Scotland are planning for another no-license campaign in 1923, and are already raising funds to carry it on. Scotland has a membership of 61,502, with 2,337 associates. The work is well organized and great enthusiasm prevails for the next campaign.

Mrs. David Lloyd George, wife of the prime minister of England, in replying to an invitation extended to her to attend the World's Convention in Philadelphia, expresses her regret that she cannot come to the great meeting. Mrs. Lloyd George has for many years been an ardent temperance worker and white ribboner, and has done much organizing in Wales for the British Women's Temperance Association.

Don't Fail to Vote at the Primaries

Wyoming—August 22
Texas—August 26
California—August 29
Montana—August 29
South Carolina—August 29
Nevada—September 5
New Hampshire—September 5
Wisconsin—September 5

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Listen!

Among the things that this day brings
Will come to you a call,
Which unless you are listening,
You may not hear at all;
Lest it be very soft and low,
Whate'er you do, where'er you go,
Be listening.

It may be that a little child
Whom you shall meet to-day
Is dropping tears of baby grief
That you can wipe away.
O, if the call should come to you
So sweet a service thus to do,
Be listening.

It may be but to clasp a hand,
Where such a clasp is needed;
It may be you can warn a soul,
Where counsel goes unheeded;
O, lest to-day this call should come,
Awake, asleep, abroad, at home,
Be listening.

It may be—hardest task of all—
To stand from out God's way
While others rightly do the work
Wherein you failed to-day;
But if the call should e'en be this,
Think only that the call is His,
Be listening.

Then whatsoe'er the call may be,
To service small or great,
To cross the seas and speak God's love,
To smile, to rule a State—
When God shall come and say to you,
Here is the thing that you must do,
Be listening.

—B. H. M. in *Sunday School Times.*

State Conventions

Wyoming, Cody, August 25-27.
Minnesota, St. Paul, August 29-Sept. 1.
North Dakota, Fargo, Sept. 21-25.
Wisconsin, Rice Lake, September 28-October 1.
Pennsylvania, Williamsport, September 29-October 3.
Montana, Kalispell, October 1-4.
New York, Gloversville, October 5-9.
Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.
Colorado, Pueblo, October 17-19.
Massachusetts, Hyannis, October 17-19.
Illinois, Decatur, October 17-20.
South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, FARGO, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL.

1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

August 28—(Birthday of Lucy Webb Hayes).
September 28—Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard).

World's and National W. C. T. U. Convention Headquarters

The Bellevue-Stratford, Broad and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, is located in the center of the city, convenient to the leading stores, theaters, and railroads, and will be the headquarters of the World's W. C. T. U. Executive Committee and as many delegates and visitors as can be accommodated. Rates are quoted as follows:

Single rooms without bath, $4 and $6 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person.)

Single rooms with bath $5 and $6 per day (inside). (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person.)

Single rooms with bath, outside, $7 to $9 per day.

Double room and bath (with outlook), $9 to $11 per day.

Room with twin beds and bath (open court), $8 and $9 per day.

Large double room with twin beds and bath, $10 to $13 per day.

Two rooms and intervening bath on open court (two persons), $9 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person in room.)

Two outside rooms with intervening bath (two persons), $13 per day. (Additional charge of $2 for each extra person in room.)

HAVE YOU DONE IT?

Have you sent for *your* stickers, to use on letters, cards, books, trunks, suitcases, etc. Hurry up—time is flying! Price, per 1,000, $2.00; per 500, $1.25; 125 for 50 cents. Send to

Mrs. James B. Scott, 503 South 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Academy of Music the Meeting Place

As previously announced, the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. has engaged the Academy of Music in Philadelphia for the World's Convention. This historic building has a seating capacity of about 3,600.

Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, treasurer of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., writes that no more reservations for seats will be sold. It is estimated that, counting the gallery, which is always filled on important occasions, there will be about eight hundred free seats.

Notes on Entertainment

We are being asked by delegates the location of hotels in the vicinity of the Academy. The Bellevue-Stratford is one-half block north on Broad street; the Stenton one-half block south and on the opposite side of Broad street; Hotel Walton is just across Broad from the Academy; the Lorraine, seven blocks north; the Majestic nine, both on Broad street with a trolley car on 13th and 15th streets; Hotel Colonnade two and one-half blocks; St. James one and one-half blocks. The Longacre is less than one block away; the Aldine, six; the Belgravia, five; while the Normandie is twenty-three blocks from the Academy, the latter a direct, quick ride on one line of cars. The Y. W. C. A. Central, 18th and Arch St., is seven blocks distant and the League's Branch but one and one-half. The Y. W. C. A.'s do not entertain many transients.

Because of a feeling among the delegates that our hotel rates are high, we are arranging for lodging and breakfast in private homes at $1.00 per day, but since the Academy is in the center of the business section, these homes are necessarily some distance away, generally from one-half to three-quarters of an hour's ride, and sometimes on two lines of cars, so that delegates asking for this kind of entertainment will please be prepared for the distance. This committee is well organized and desires to make all reservations at the hotels and homes, using for confirmation of assignments return postal cards, which will be the guarantee to both parties. We will consider it no trouble at all to place satisfactorily all delegates and vistors for either or both conventions. Our one desire is to serve and please you well.

(Mrs.) Elizabeth R. Ferguson, Chairman Entertainment Committee.
1937 North 32nd St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Over-match the A. A. P. A.

Every New Member for the W.C.T.U. Is That Much More Power Registered in Defense of Prohibition

TO GAIN MEMBERS POSTERIZE YOUR COMMUNITY WITH THESE STRIKING NEW POSTERS

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For Their Sakes Enforce the Law.
Booze Stands Between —.
Forge a Chain.

HAVE YOU SEEDED DOWN THE FIELD IN YOUR VICINITY WITH THESE NEW MEMBERSHIP COMPELLERS?

IF NOT, DO IT NOW!

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page
Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of Leaflets and Prices. Each Leaflet a Winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.

Why a Million Members?

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

OTHER LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

Declaration of Principles.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Recruiting for Membership.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.

Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

New York Y. P. B. Convention Emphasizes Responsibilities of Young People

Special Correspondence

Characterized by a deep spiritual note that predicts success for the future, the Y. P. B. convention of New York state showed marked progress in many lines. The more than two hundred twenty delegates from all parts of the state, through yells, songs and enthusiasm, made the halls of Cook Academy ring with their expressions of victory.

The character talks each morning by Dr. Clarence Paul McClelland, president of Drew Seminary for Girls at Carmel, gave the keynote for the day and will find expression in the lives of the hearers all during the year. Interest reached a high pitch during the reports of the state corresponding secretary, Miss Marguerite Funston, and the state treasurer, Miss Maude Pratt, as they recounted the achievements of the year and the delegates recognized that their Branch was a prize-winner. The silver loving cup, awarded the Branch that scores the highest in the president's efficiency plan, went to one of the newer Branches, Haskinsville. Our contributions to the national funds were most gratifying, the Branch having sent $181 for the Y. P. B. Missionary Fund; $90 to the Willard Memorial and $60 to the Stevens Legislative Fund. The balance left to start the work for the new year was over $600.

Seventy-seven graduates in the study course, under the direction of Vice-president Harry G. Guthmann, greeted Miss Anna A. Gordon, national president, and Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national Young People's Branch general secretary. This was the largest class in our history. As these young people listened to an address by the national president, and received from her hands their diplomas, they realized that they had a large part in the task of building a better citizenry for this nation.

Eight young people were recognized as especially prepared for leadership, having met the standard for personal efficiency as outlined by President Dunn. Each received from the state federation a handsome pin which proclaims them expert members.

Two original "three minute contests" provoked much interest. Contestants wrote their own selections, most of these dealing with the value of the Young People's Branch. The second contest was among local presidents. THE UNION SIGNAL was awarded to those who were adjudged winners.

No convention was ever graced with more distinguished guests; Miss Gordon and Mrs. Perkins, our very own, came to us from a group of other conventions. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, secretary of the board of temperance for the Methodist Church, delivered the address at the Sunday evening mass meeting. Mr. Charles Carlton, secretary for the Y. M. C. A. of Syracuse University, delivered the annual sermon, in which he urged the young people to go forth in faith believing that theirs is a special work. "A New Fourth of July" was the theme of a spirited talk by Rev. George Fowler of Buffalo, who came to us by courtesy of the Anti-Saloon League. Prof. Louis Wilson, vice-president of Cook Academy, in a masterful presentation on "Christianity's Unanswerable Arguments," proved that the young people were inheritors of a wonderful past.

"Of the first importance" were the department plans as presented by each of the women heading her special line of work. In a spirited appeal, Miss Rebecca Rhoads, national superintendent of Social Welfare, made us feel our duty to the men who served us in the great war. Mrs. Margaret Wenzel, superintendent for New York, was sure the Anti-Narcotic work was of primal importance; Mrs. Irene Taylor, of the Citizenship department for the state W. C. T. U., proved that the future of our prohibition law rested with an intelligent citizenship. Mrs. D. C. Ayres, of the department of Social Meetings, was confident that we could best work out our slogan, "A good time with a purpose," by doing work in her line. Each of our state Y. P. B. superintendents was equally certain that the department which he represented was the foundation for Y. P. B. success.

The presence of Mrs. Mary B. Wood, state W. C. T. U. recording secretary, and Miss Margaret Sloat, corresponding secretary, served to strengthen the bonds between the Y. P. B. and the mother organization.

A Message from South America

One of the most pleasant features was the visit of Miss Muriel Ayres, recently returned from South America. The messages which she brought from our comrades in the southland made us realize more fully our responsibility for world prohibition.

The spectacular features of the convention, planned by Mrs. Ayres, were of a high order. The opening evening she presented in pantomime, "A Day at the Convention," which was of unusual beauty.

Following the character talk on the last morning by Mrs. Maude Perkins, when she portrayed to us our responsibility for high standards in school, home and public life, the principal of Cook Academy (a school for boys), Prof. B. C. Cate, paid a high tribute to our principles and assured us that the school of which he is the head discourages the use of tobacco; that no member of the faculty can use tobacco and that scholarship aid is refused any student who uses tobacco.

A grand gold medal contest, poster contests, a banquet of unusual merit, rousing songs under the direction of Mrs. Marjorie Almy Carlton, hikes to Watkins Glen and other beauty spots, were but a few of the many things that filled the week with pleasure.

A new local union and a Young People's Branch were left in Montour Falls and foundations were laid for our work in near-by towns.

When the gavel fell for the final adjournment, the young people went to their homes recognizing that they are a part of a great organization whose leader is Christ and from Him comes all help; that more young people must be won to our cause; that we are the custodians of prohibition and must be ever alert for law observance and law enforcement, and that the principles of the W. C. T. U. and the Y. P. B. must be presented to all young people.

Our Rally Cry

5,000 New Members, 500 New Branches, and 500,000 Signatures to the Polyglot Petition.

Work on With Courage

(*Tune*: "*Brighten the Corner*")

H. H. Whitney

Loyal temp'rance workers, have you heard the call today
For new zeal to fight each pending foe?
Have you lessened your best efforts on the King's highway,
Or do you work hard as you go?

CHORUS—

Work on with courage day by day!
Work on with courage day by day!
Hold the torch of service high above you all the way.
Work on with courage day by day!

Hark to the Call!

(*1921 Prize Song. Gerry Y. P. B.*)

(*Tune*: "*Hail to the Brightness of Zion's Glad Morning*")

Hail to our country from bondage arisen,
Joy to the land that has seen God's great light.
Hark to the shouts of the once drink-cursed people
Saved from the blackness of sin and its blight.

Hark to the call o'er our country resounding,
Fight for the things that are purest and best.
Join now the ranks to enforce prohibition,
Help us to meet this great God-given test!

See, from all lands, from the isles of the ocean,
Nations are watching to see us succeed.
We as a nation must prove God's great promise,
"Whoso obeys me is blessed indeed."

W. C. T. U. Participates in Kansas City (Mo.) Boulevard Flower Parade

Fannie L. Taylor

The Kansas City (Mo.) Federated W. C. T. U., with other organizations, was invited by the city park board to have a part in the parade that was to traverse the seventy-five miles of boulevard system, as a part of a four days' celebration commemorating thirty years of park and boulevard development in Kansas City—a great civic festival.

As the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for more than forty years has worked for the city's moral uplift and was a large factor in helping to poll a majority dry vote in three state-wide campaigns, we were pleased to participate in this important event.

Overlaid with yellow petals, bordered with white carnations, and ornamented with a large white bow, front and rear, the W. C. T. U. car pictured was very beautiful. Our Flower Mission superintendent, Mrs. A. C. Liter (at the wheel), assisted the decorator with every detail.

The local unions bore the expense, which was not small. In the car were Miss Gertrude Boreman, the state Y. P. B. corresponding secretary, Miss Josephine Pratt, Miss Viola Brainard, Mrs. Leo Hicky and Mrs. A. R. Schubert, "Y" and "W" members. The car was applauded all along the route and was one of the few pictured in the *Kansas City Star*.

This parade came on the last day of the Kansas City Federation annual Flower Mission Week, which included, June 9, visits, services and the distribution o literature, flowers and fruits to hundred of the city's shut-ins; June 10, a beautifu memorial service at the grave of Clar C. Hoffman, with an abundance o flowers; June 15, a flower mission socia at W. C. T. U. Neighbors, with offering for the work; June 16, the boulevar floral parade as the grand finale.

"God Bless All the W. C. T. U.," Says Polish Lad

For more than thirty years the Iowa W. C. T. U. has visited each year all its state institutions. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, state president, held her thirty-first service recently at the Men's Reformatory at Anamosa, where there are 987 boys committed for their first offense. The appreciation of these lads of the visits of white ribboners is frequently evidenced by letters, and the following was received from a young Polish boy, in acknowledgment of his gratitude for the Flower Mission service held at Anamosa:

"Just a little spray of a flower or two;
Just a nosegay from the W. C. T. U.
A small wee token that brought me joy and cheer
And tender mem'ries of my loved ones, so dear.
A little message to hope in Him above,
Gave me more courage and I pray'd for His love;
Comfort, forgiveness, guidance and strength I sought;
Such peace and sweetness, these little flowers brought,
For their kind goodness, I thank them, yes, I do,
And do pray God to bless all the W. C. T. U."

The second annual midsummer rally of the Salem county (N. J.) W. C. T. U. was held in the Friends Meeting House grounds, July 21, the date being referred to in the opening devotional service as L. T. L. Day and the birthday of our National W. C. T. U. president, Anna Adams Gordon. The morning was devoted to a ministers' Volsteadian round table, where facts were presented to show that neither the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Law, nor the Ten Commandments would ever be repealed, but instead would be made more effective as home, community, nation and the whole wide world learned better to comprehend their blessed effect upon humanity. At noon-time, while the clans were enjoying the picnic part of the day with the box lunches, under the trees, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U., vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., and treasurer of the World's W. C. T. U., arrived and was hailed with joy. From the inception of the work in Salem county, thirty-five years ago, Mrs. Boole has averaged one visit a year to the county, to help stimulate the work. This is the second time within three months she has spoken in the county. A fine audience gave undivided attention to Mrs. Boole's Bible reading and afternoon address on the vital need of an up-to-the-minute acquaintance with the situation and unceasing efforts to elect dry candidates to Congress. In the evening, an informal women's political social was held in one of Woodstown's ideal homes, when Mrs. Boole eloquently presented the necessity of women doing their part in the movement for national and international readjustment.

The Newcastle county (Delaware) W. C. T. U. is offering car fare for one person to and from Philadelphia, the World's and National W. C. T. U. convention city, to any local union or Young People's Branch in the county which gains ten new members, with a year's dues paid by October 12. This offer holds good for any multiple of ten, and enterprising unions or Y. P. B.'s are working to get sufficient new members to pay for the transportation of their officers to the big World's meeting.

Doesn't it make you cooler to see Mrs. Adelle Perkins, of Clintonville, Wisconsin, being drawn to a meeting of the W. C. T. U. on a sled? No, this is not a summer scene, but we venture to state that Mrs. Perkins, though in her seventy-ninth year when the above picture was "snapped" last winter, has been as faithful in her attendance through the warm weather, for, as her daughter says, "*nothing* can keep her from going to the W. C. T. U."

Michigan W. C. T. U. Plans Membership Drive for September and October

A minimum of ten new members fo every local union is the objective set by the Michigan W. C. T. U. for a member ship drive to be inaugurated Septembe first. While it is hoped and expecte that many unions will secure many time ten new members, it is urged that n W. C. T. U. be satisfied with less tha that number. During this drive no spe cial effort will be made to raise mone or secure honorary members, the cam paign being for the special purpose o SECURING WOMEN MEMBERS. Eac union is to decide for itself the best pla for securing members. Suggested meth ods are house-to-house canvass, publi meetings, letters, telephone invitations canvass of unpaid former members, mem bership contests.

We record here the names of friend and comrades who have recently passe to the higher life.

Illinois W. C. T. U. has recently beer bereft in the passing of three of its promi nent members: MRS. W. A. RAWLINGS of Murphysboro, state superintendent o Social Morality; MRS. JOSIE LUMMIS, o Quincy, former state superintendent of Child Welfare; and MRS. MAUDE SHEPPARD of Springfield, treasurer of the Sangamo county union. Each brought to her work loyal devotion and active service, which ceased only when the higher call came.

MRS. BELLE EASTON, of Covington Kentucky. For twenty-five years, Mrs. Easton had been a devoted member of the W. C. T. U., and as head of the local union for ten years, was a great power for good in the community. At the funeral service, in her home, her comrades of the W. C. T. U. each deposited a white carnation, as a token of love, and then together recited Mizpah. A special service was held some time later at the Union Methodist church, where the Covington union has met for nearly twenty years. Delegates from the many organizations of which Mrs. Easton was a member, in her memory placed among the fern leaves gracing the table—standing beside which she had for so many years presided—pink carnations. Following the closing prayer, which was offered by Mrs. Lillian Clarkson West, a number of new members were received into the ranks of the local union, in token that they desired to perpetuate the work so faithfully and ably carried on by Mrs. Easton.

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Topical program for local Unions. Good for five months of 1922. Per copy, 5 cents; 25 copies, 75 cents; 50 copies, $1.25; 25 copies and package of helps, $1.25. (Please send remittance with order.)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Before and After Prohibition in the State of Massachusetts

(Continued from Page Seven)

the gains of the prohibition period are even more conspicuous. The thoughtful student of the tables will see throughout the record of 1919 and 1920, when prohibition first went into effect, the promise of what well observed and well enforced prohibition may mean to public health, welfare and security. The disparaging remarks made concerning supposed ineffectiveness of prohibition can nearly all be traced to comparison of conditions between 1920 and 1921, as, in general, the figures are less favorable in 1921, but that this phrase may not be wrenched from its context and used to give an erroneous impression, the writer includes with it the reminder that 1921 shows immense gains over the average wet year.

In view of the fact that Boston was a consistently wet city, that there has been no adequate state law to assist honest local officials who desired to make prohibition thoroughly effective in Boston and throughout the state, the results so far apparent are both significant and encouraging. The situation in 1921, in so far as it is an improvement over the old wet regime (as it is in all but a small minority of points) is cause for distinct encouragement. In so far as it is less favorable than in 1920, it is a challenge to defeat the menace of a traffic that organizes for lawless purposes at the expense of public welfare, and to support loyally a law that in a brief time has brought so much of benefit to the community at large as well as to individuals. What has been done, the state and city can continue to do.

Mrs. Truesdale's Arraignment

Agnes E. Volentine

Mrs. Truesdale laid aside her sewing, and unfolded the note brought by the children when they came home from school.

"Dear Mrs. Truesdale," it read, "I am calling a meeting of the former W. C. T. U. members at my house tomorrow afternoon at three, to discuss a matter of importance. Be sure to come.

"Mrs. L. K. Brown."

The recipient of the message resumed her work thoughtfully. "I wonder what—" she puzzled. Then, "Oh, perhaps they are going to reorganize. A state worker may have come. I do hope that is it."

"It will be hard for me to get off," she reflected, "with Helen's commencement sewing to finish, and the gardening, and other extra things. But I have always taken time for W. C. T. U. work."

She sent the machine whirring faster, and her thoughts ran rapidly. As the minutes flew by, she recalled her long, earnest years of work for the temperance cause; the joyful time when her hopes were at last realized, and the church bells pealed out victory. "But I kept right on," she remembered gladly. But most of the other members had not seemed to see the need of activity now that prohibition was secured, and it had become harder and harder to get together enough women to hold successful meetings. After the excitement of the battle, they had felt the reaction. And had they not, they seemed to reason, earned a rest from their labors?

Mrs. Truesdale had watched with sorrow this ebbing tide of interest, and the memory of how at last meetings ceased to be held at all was still a sore spot in her mind.

Without the W. C. T. U. to take the lead against the foe, law enforcement had grown weaker and weaker, and the bootleggers bolder. For a moment she pondered sadly over present conditions; then, her face brightened. "The meeting tomorrow will perhaps bring a change," she thought.

The next afternoon, busy Mrs. Truesdale arrived at the meeting just in time to be greeted by her old comrades before it was called to order.

Mrs. Brown, chairman and last president, first explained the purpose of the meeting: When the union had virtually disbanded, fifty dollars had been left in the treasury, and the Woman's Club had asked if this money could not be donated to the new library the Club was starting. Since the funds were lying idle and should be turned to some good use, it seemed that this would be the best thing to do. If there were no objections, would some one make a motion to that effect?

As Mrs. Truesdale listened to the unfolding of what was clearly a prearranged plan, her heart sickened. So this was it—not to try to revive the union, but to read its funeral notice and to settle the estate! Her dark eyes flashed a little.

The motion, however, was being duly made and seconded, and the vote followed. Unanimously the voices rang out "Aye"—except one!

Mrs. Truesdale's silence passed unnoticed. But when, a moment later, a perfunctory chance was given for any opposed to the motion to express themselves, she almost unconsciously started to say, "No." She tried to check herself—one dissenting vote would do no good, and the others would not understand—but her effort to repress the word was too late.

Continued on Page Fifteen)

For September and October Topical Programs Find Helps Here

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Mrs. Livingston Enthuses Convention of South Africa W. C. T. U.

Edith McKenzie

The fourth triennial convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Africa, held at Bloemfontein from June 3 to June 7, inclusive, was attended by forty-seven delegates from all parts, there being also present Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, World's W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise.

A very happy gathering of delegates and friends assembled, the first afternoon, in one of the parks near Bloemfontein, at the invitation of the mayor, where all who had not already had that pleasure, were enabled to meet Mrs. Livingston, to welcome her to our midst and wish her continued success in her South African campaign against the liquor traffic. Mrs. Livingston endeared herself to all by her earnest and gracious words.

The convention prayer meeting, conducted the same evening by Mrs. Gray, Johannesburg, Evangelistic superintendent for South Africa, assisted by Mrs. McEwan, Evangelistic superintendent for Cape Province, proved to be the helpful and restful occasion needed before commencing the work of the ensuing week, and helped us to realize the presence and power of a real and mighty God.

Two services on the following day—Sunday—and a Young People's service that afternoon in the town hall, all conducted by Mrs. Livingston, drew huge crowds and not one failed to receive a message of hope and encouragement, and a sense of power which Mrs. Livingston, out of the depths of her own experience of the Christ who strengtheneth those who trust Him, is able to convey so well.

The business sessions opened on Monday morning, June 5. Fraternal delegates present represented the National Council of Women, Women's Enfranchisement League, South African Temperance Alliance, International Order of Good Templars, *Vrouwen Zending Bond, Oranje Vrouwen Vereeniging.*

After the devotional exercises Miss Emilie Solomon delivered her presidential address. She spoke of the wonderful fact of America having gone dry. The whole world looked to that great country to prove that prohibition is as good for the nation as it has been proved good for the individual. In speaking of our own difficulties in South Africa, Miss Solomon urged that although the opposition was great we must not lose sight of the encouraging factors, the greatest of which was the co-operation of the churches. In recent years, the Dutch Reformed church had taken up the cause of temperance enthusiastically, even in the wine-growing districts. A petition in favor of local option had been presented to Parliament—the largest petition on record in this country, but the bill had unfortunately been shelved for this session. More and more the W. C. T. U. was convinced that so long as the women of this land were disfranchised very little could be done to effect legislation. Another matter in which the W. C. T. U. had made a determined stand, was the clause in the Native (Urban Areas) Bill, providing for the control of beer in locations. Municipal or national control of liquor was absolutely against our principles.

In conclusion, the president thought that we ought to concentrate on three questions—temperance, purity and suffrage.

There were six sessions during which all departments of work received due attention. The presence among us of Mrs. Livingston was a source of education, inspiration and encouragement to us all. She gave us a most helpful address on "Training for Citizenship," and also much valuable information and advice on legislation and petition.

At the close of the convention, Miss Solomon put forward, as an unopposed motion from the chair, that "We, members of the W. C. T. U. of South Africa express our deep appreciation of the work Mrs. Livingston has accomplished coupled with an earnest resolve on our part to endeavor to make it lasting."

Two public meetings, the first devoted to "The Truth About Dry America," and the second to suffrage, both addressed by Mrs. Knox Livingston, inspired the greatest enthusiasm. Seldom, if ever, have such crowds gathered in theatre or town hall, and from beginning to end each evening she carried her audience with her. To have a great cause at heart is a great thing, but to meet and hear a worthy leader of that cause is a still greater incentive to fight on till victory is assured. "Only South Africa can save South Africa," so it is up to us to see that the public sentiment in favor of temperance aroused by Mrs. Livingston is conserved into a mighty force to drive this evil of strong drink from our land.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

Mrs. Truesdale's Arraignment

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

She felt the surprised glances turned upon her. Then came the announcement, "Carried!" Well, let the majority rule—

But what was Mrs. Garrett, whom she had always especially liked, starting to say? "Madam President, I should like to have Mrs. Truesdale tell us why she does not favor this motion. She was always such a faithful worker, and if she has a reason, I know it will be a good one. She has a right to state it, and we a right to hear it. No one here did more to earn that money for our treasury, or for the cause of prohibition in general, than Mrs. Truesdale."

There were several approving nods. And as the speaker sat down, the chairman prompted, "Mrs. Truesdale—"

That lady's temperature, however, was running first cold, then hot—cold, because she hardly dared express her real feelings, hot, because she could hardly suppress them. Then one or two pictures of present evil conditions flashed across her mind—and the hot side of her emotions won. She sprang to her feet.

"I did not intend to say anything," she began rapidly, forgetting to address the chair, "but since you insist, I am going to tell you the truth.

"My objection is not, as you may think, to the way the money is to be applied. If it is to be given to any local object, I am sure there could be nothing better than the library. And since the rest favor this, I would not oppose it.

"But what is hurting me is that the money should have to be given away at all. I did not, and could not, vote 'Yes,' for I felt that that would seem to give my consent to the deliberate disbanding of the union.

"Of course we had practically discontinued before, but not from deliberate intention; and I still had some hope that we might begin again some time. In fact, I came today hoping that this meeting was called for the purpose of reorganizing. So imagine my feelings when—"

She broke off with a little quiver in her voice; then went on more quietly: "I know you have not seen it as I have, or you would have gone on with the work. Though I have said little, it has hurt me to see the others lose interest, and stop doing what is still so sadly needed.

"Yes, it is needed. The fight is not over; it has merely been shifted to another battle-field, with continued education a necessity. To enforce the law now and to so train the children that they will enforce it in the next generation—that is still to be done. While the more we can educate the adults to want to keep the law, the easier it will be to enforce it.

"In our own town, while we have been resting on our oars, the bootleggers have flourished and the cause of prohibition has been set back a long way. More than this, these law-breakers, growing desperate because their time is short and their opportunities narrow, have even stooped to the putting out of deadly concoctions and to beguiling our young girls, as well as boys, into drinking—sending them often from amusement places, intoxicated.

"Do you know—surely you cannot—that last Saturday night a number of boys and girls from our best families were seen on the streets under the influence of liquor? And who knows but that it may be your boy and my girl next? What heartaches and sleepless nights—what a sad awakening will come then!"

Her earnestness gave to her words a simple power.

"No, our job is not done," she declared. Then, with a reminiscent smile, she continued: "When I was a young housekeeper, I once had great trouble keeping the spider webs from a certain room. They seemed to reappear almost as fast as I could sweep them down. Finally it occurred to me that I'd better kill the spider, and stop the cause of the webs. This I did—and then I got a rest!

"Now," she drew the conclusion, "that is just what we did in our young housekeeping days as temperance workers—we toiled to brush away the results of drink. But new effects kept coming as fast as we could sweep. So we decided that the best thing to do was to kill the liquor spider—to remove the cause.

"That was wise. But it was not wise to feel that the Eighteenth Amendment was the blow that completely killed the spider. He has been badly crippled, to be sure, as we all know, but he is not yet dead. And we must finish our job.

"A local editorial spoke lately of the bad moral conditions in our town, and asked, 'What has become of the W. C. T. U.?' What, indeed, I repeat, has become of the W. C. T. U.?" Her voice was tense as she concluded: "Has it fallen down on its job?"

As Mrs. Truesdale sat down, as suddenly as she had arisen, she breathed hard and her face flushed with excitement. But she was glad she had said what she did! At least they all knew now where she stood.

She waited for the explosion that she thought would follow. But—why, they were looking down as if they were ashamed! And Mrs. Garrett was saying sweetly, "Madam President, I, for one, wish to thank Mrs. Truesdale for her arraignment; it is the truth, and we deserve all she said, and more. We have, indeed, neglected our duty."

"And if the rest of you feel as I do," she continued more briskly, "we will rescind the action just taken and reorganize the union here and now—and we'll never stop till we finish that spider!"

The applause was vigorous. And almost before Mrs. Truesdale knew what was happening, they were actually arranging to go on with the work. And at the election of officers which followed, Mrs. Brown having refused to serve again, Mrs. Truesdale, her face glowing with the thought of the responsibility now more than ever hers, was unanimously elected president!

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Price, only 10 cents. Order today.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

Some of the Tactics of the "Wets" to Defeat the "Drys" in the Coming Elections

(Continued from Page Three)

held up for referendum in November, and is combining its anti prohibition propaganda with a campaign to elect "beer and light wine" candidates. Newspaper publicity, billboards, and the foreign language press, articles deprecating prohibition, placed in reputable magazines, and appeals through public speakers, are among the means employed to attain its ends. (Sometimes, however, its well-laid plans gang some other way than straight, as happened recently when it was announced in a mass-meeting that the Hearst papers would come out for beer and wine, and within a week after the announcement the *Boston American* printed one of the strongest cartoons yet published, contrasting the conditions of the working man before and since prohibition!)

The "Sanity League of America," whose headquarters are in San Francisco, and which claims to have on its advisory board Congressmen Julius Kahn and John I. Nolan, flooded the Portland (Oregon) mails with a circular, in large type, urging readers, "If you are in favor of wine and beer and opposed to blue laws, join the Sanity League of America." Letters from the aforementioned Congressmen, the "platform" of the league, and a membership application blank were given therein. A reporter, hearing of thirty-nine soft drink places in cities around San Francisco Bay which were said to be selling liquor, interviewed the proprietors, and found thirty-seven who admitted that they had contributed heavily to a fund "to bring back wine and beer," though they did not know or would not state to whom the money went.

Perhaps these facts will shed some light upon the sources from which comes much that we see concerning the "overwhelming sentiment against prohibition."

Whole World Owes Gratitude to United States for Prohibition

"It is not drunkenness but that socially-tolerated and even encouraged habit of moderate drinking which hampers and injures our campaign against alcohol. Drunkenness destroys itself, it terrifies, while moderation is seductive and constantly creates new victims. The liquor capitalists know quite well why they are in favor of moderation."

Thus writes Dr. Franz Klein of Austria, formerly Minister of Justice, and a jurist of international reputation, as quoted by the *Christian Science Monitor*. Dr. Klein says that the whole world owes a debt of gratitude to the United States for what it has accomplished in the way of prohibition.

The anti-alcoholic campaign in Austria has now begun in earnest, with President Michael Hainisch at the head. It is planned to enlist in the fight everyone, without exception, who has the ear of the people, all classes and political parties, and above all, the press. The papers favorably inclined will co-operate voluntarily, but the adverse press is not to be neglected. False reports, such as that America is drinking more under prohibition than before it was introduced, will not be allowed to go uncontradicted.

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Evanston, Illinois

Prepare!

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

We are satisfied every convention program will include the presentation of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, because every state, district and county president knows the great value of these papers to the membership. Now, when the time is given, what shall we do with it?

Every union should have a superintendent of the official papers working throughout the year; and, without doubt, every county and state has this office efficiently filled. Having secured a place on the program, we must PREPARE to fill it attractively, convincingly, and promptly.

Prepare the demonstration, or the points you wish to present: Who should take, When should they take, Why should they take the papers; The prices; What the Trio Team is. This last point can be emphasized by calling to the front the three officers of local unions who are subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL.

Prepare to have subscriptions taken in the time allotted you.

Prepare to have a number of helpers so the subscriptions may be taken quickly. Have assistants instructed to ask for subscriptions as they pass through the audience, supplying order blanks, pencils, etc.

Prepare by having samples of our papers given to each person. Some fine article marked with blue pencil will insure more than a passing glance.

Prepare a display of THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*. A large piece of bristol board with papers tastefully attached with thumb tacks will serve the purpose.

Prepare by announcing that you or someone authorized will be stationed at a plainly designated place in the hall or church where more subscriptions may be handed in and questions answered.

THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader* are prepared to give the W. C. T. U. women the best possible service.

Make the papers a "feature" in YOUR convention.

A Wonderful Offer

A COMPLETE RADIO OUTFIT will be awarded to the person sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions—over 200—to THE YOUNG CRUSADER, between June 15, 1922, and September 15, 1922, at the regular price of 35 cents each. No other premium allowed.

Mark subscriptions plainly "Radio Award".

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Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Remember what former president William H. Taft said? He said it would take ten years to give prohibition a fair test.

With the progress now being made in law enforcement, the dying out of old liquor appetites, the fear of many drinkers to use the poisonous stuff offered them, and the approaching maturity of boys and girls who don't know what liquor is, it seems prohibition will have proved its effectiveness by the time the ten years are up.—*El Paso* (Texas) *Herald.*

Popular Display Card for Windows, Auto Shields, Exhibits, Parades, etc. "Serve America. Support the Constitution."

Enemies of Prohibition Have a Different Slogan, Use Ours

A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. Per 100, $1.00; per thousand, $7.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

Quiz: Work and Workers

1. Discuss the tactics of the wets to defeat the drys in the fall elections.
2. What progress is being made along the line of social morality instruction?
3. How was "little Arthur" used to open a door of opportunity for W. C. T. U. Americanization workers?
4. Give a brief outline of the status of prohibition in New Zealand.
5. Tell something of the work in Sweden.
6. Summarize the efforts of the Child Welfare department in Maine and Michigan.
7. Quote President-Emeritus Eliot on the results of prohibition.
8. State a few of the outstanding proofs that prohibition has been of value in Massachusetts.
9. Show that the consensus of opinion of women's organizations of America is in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.
10. Outline briefly the work that is being done for prohibition in South Africa.

What manner of psychology is it that says that the mere fact of issuing invitations and hiring an orchestra permits men to violate the sanctity of womanhood by bodily contacts which would be considered vicious by the dancers themselves under any other circumstances?—*Springfield* (Mo.) *Republican.*

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 3
50. Wabasha County, } Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.
52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, } Dist.
54. Marshall County, } No.
55. Pennington County, } 14
56. Norman County, } Minn.
57. Edmunds County, South Dakota
58. Mower County } Dist. No.
59. Freeborn County } 30, Minn.

FAN—FAN—FAN

Fan Away the Camouflage Created by the Enemies of Prohibition

OUR NEW FANS ARE READY. PUT THEM IN EVIDENCE EVERYWHERE.

Color, blue on white. Quotations from George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, William Howard Taft, and Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, on the sanctity of law and duty of obedience; President Faunce of Brown University, Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers, Evangeline Booth, Commander Salvation Army in the United States, and Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health for New York, on the good effects of prohibition. On one side facsimile of Star in the Window Law Observance Card, on the reverse facsimile of dry map of United States. Price, per 100, $5.00; per dozen, 70 cents; single fans, 10 cents. Please send remittance with order.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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The woman voter is the new political buttress in this country. The mothers of America, with the ballot in their hands, will stand almost one hundred per cent for the new order of things, and will ever grow increasingly insistent for the continuance of law, order, efficiency, and decency in the governmental affairs. The church, the home, the school, and womanhood form a glorious galaxy upon the horizon of our country's future which spells hope and security.

—Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CONGRESSMAN VOLSTEAD GIVEN CONFIDENCE VOTE IN HOUSE—STERLING AMENDMEN WITHDRAWN—TARIFF BILL EN ROUTE TO COMPLETION—INDICATIONS THAT ALL SOLDIERS WILL BE GIVEN COMPENSATION

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

On August 15, after six weeks of vacation, the House reconvened. Soon thereafter the President of the United States addressed a joint session of the Senate and House on the situation created by the coal and railroad strikes. The President told of the voluntary efforts of the administration to bring the "warring disputants" together, of the failure of his efforts, and then declared that "no matter what clouds may gather, no matter what storms may ensue, no matter what hardships may attend, or what sacrifice may be necessary, government by law must and will be sustained."

Mr. Harding recommended to the Congress the enactment of legislation which will give the President authority to create a national coal commission with power to make a searching investigation into the whole coal industry, with provision for its lawful activities and the bestowal of authority to reveal every phase of coal production, sale and distribution, because, the President declared, he has "an unalterable conviction that no lasting satisfaction or worthwhile results will ensue unless we may have a government commission independent of the industry, clothed with authority to search deeply, so that it may advise as to fair wages and as to conditions of labor and recommend the enactment of laws to protect the public in the future."

The simple but significant truth was revealed, the President said, that, except for such coal as comes from the districts worked by nonorganized miners, the country is "at the mercy of the United Mine Workers."

Mr. Harding recommended, also, immediate provision for a temporary national coal agency with necessary capital to purchase, sell and distribute coal carried in interstate shipment.

A bill providing for the creation of a coal commission has already passed the House by a vote of 219 to 55.

Seeks to Protect Aliens

Impelled by the sense of Federal impotence to deal with "the shocking crime at Herrin, Illinois," the President also asked Congress to consider favorably a pending bill to provide for the better protection of aliens, two Mexicans having been killed in the Herrin tragedy.

Congressman Volstead Given Fine Confidence Vote in House

The House this week swiftly struck from its record a resolution presented by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts, foe of prohibition, calling upon Chairman Volstead of the Judiciary Committee to resign from his committee seat because of aid said to have been given by the temperance forces in his last campaign in the Seventh Minnesota District. Representative Mann of Illinois moved that the proposal be laid on the table, which would kill it, and the House laid it there. Then Representative Dyer of Missouri, a member of Mr. Volstead's Committee, offered a motion to expunge it from the *Congressional Record* and it went out by a vote of 141 to 3. A beautiful vote of confidence was this for Mr. Volstead!

Tariff Bill En Route to Completion

The Fordney-McCumber Protective Tariff Bill is a long step nearer completion than when our last SIGNAL Congressional news letter appeared three weeks ago. The bill was for months the center of a great political battle, but party lines were virtually held intact on the final roll call. Senator Borah of Idaho was the only Republican to vote against the bill, although Senators La Follette of Wisconsin and Norris of Nebraska were paired against it. Three Democrats, Senators Ransdell and Broussard of Louisiana and Kendrick of Wyoming, voted for the measure.

The Tariff Bill passed the House July 21, 1921, and was referred to the Senate Finance Committee the next day. This Committee reported to the Senate April 11, 1922. After four months of debate almost to the day the Senate passed it by a vote of 48 to 25. The Senate gave the President power to change rates and establish free trade zones where raw materials can be manufactured and exported without payment of duties. The House Bill is based on American valuation estimate and Senate Bill on foreign valuation. Republicans declare the measure will enable American workmen to maintain high standards of living and will protect industry from inroads of foreign competition. Democrats charge it will increase the nation's cost of living by millions of dollars because of duties on food stuffs and clothing. The proponents estimate that an additional revenue of $300,000,000 to $600,000,000 will result. The bill is now in Conference and the Committee has plunged into the work of harmonizing the 2346 differences between Senate and House.

Sterling Amendment Withdrawn

Senator Sterling withdrew his amendment to the Tariff Bill for extension of the three mile limit because the Secretary of State is having conversation with Great Britain concerning the same subject. To have pressed the amendment at this time might have complicated the arrangement which it is hoped may be consummated.

Indications That All Soldiers Will Be Given Compensation

The Soldiers' Compensation, or, as it is more frequenaly designated, the Bonus Bill, became the pending legislation before the Senate with the passage of the Tariff Bill August 19. Debate was deferred until Wednesday, the twenty-third, the Senate taking an adjournment until that time, to give members a brief rest after the long tariff fight.

On the twenty-third, the bill receiv an auspicious new start. In reco breaking time the Senate cleaned up t Committee amendments and the measu passed into the parliamentary stage whe individual amendments are in orde Less than fifteen minutes were requir for the adoption of forty-seven amen ments. Chairman McCumber, arde proponent of the measure, in his ope ing remarks declared that "this legisl tion is demanded by every precept financial justice and every principle political honor." Mr. McCumber stat that the government could "meet eve dollar this bill will call for without additional tax levy and without in t slightest degree affecting the refundi of any unpaid short-time obligation Senator Robinson of Arkansas made impassioned appeal in support of t measure. Unanimous consent agreeme has been reached to take up the measu Monday. The prospects are that a vo will be reached Tuesday. The bill wi provide substantially as follows:

1. Immediate cash payment at t rate of $1 a day for men who served mo than 60 days and less than 120 days, wit a limit of $50. This will mean an imm diate cash outlay of something lik $16,000,000.

(2). Vocational training.

(3). Farm and home aid.

(4). Adjusted compensation certi cates which in essence constitute insu ance running for 20 years, calculated $1 a day for home service or $1.25 a da for foreign service, up to a total princip of something like $650, with addition allowances for interest at an equivale of 4½ per cent interest.

Land reclamation was a fifth feature the House Bill, which the Senate wi probably not include but which may b added in conference.

Federal District Judges' Bill Out Conference

The Conference report on the bill cr ating an additional number of Feder District judges is out of Conference an before the two Houses for final action.

To Protect the Public

Senator Sterling of South Dakota ha introduced a bill in the Senate whic makes it a felony under the federal la for any person or persons to interfer with the operation of trains to the exte of causing fatalities. Under the terms this bill such persons would be charg able with murder in the event that live are lost as a result of such interferenc

Bill Reported to Limit Congressiona Expenses

The Committee on Elections, by a vot of 8 to 1, ordered a favorable report o the amended Pomerene Bill to regulat expenditures in connection with the ele tion of Senators and Representative under which no candidate for the senat could expend more than $10,000 "in an campaign for his selection as a candidat and for his election," while a candidat for the House would be restricted to no more than $5,000.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Build ing, Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1922.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN OVER TWENTY STATES TELL THE STORY—ONLY ONE DRY CONGRESSMAN FAILS OF RE-ELECTION — ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF NEW CONGRESSMEN NAMED FOR PROHIBITION — OHIO PRIMARIES A LANDSLIDE FOR THE DRYS

Checking up the more than twenty states that have nominated Congressmen to date, it is discovered that of the 256 Congressmen named, 220 were renominated, and of these 182 have voted for prohibition enforcement and 38 are wet. In short, only one dry Congressman has been defeated for renomination and of the new Congressmen two-thirds are for prohibition enforcement and against a beer and wine provision. The states that had voted at the time the analysis was made were Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. The primaries held since then in Mississippi do not alter the situation, for while it will be necessary to hold another primary to determine which of the two Democratic candidates is nominated, both are dry and whichever goes to the Senate to take the place of Senator John Sharp Williams, will stand against any wine or beer proposition.

Ohio Primaries a Landslide for the Drys

The beer and wine question was one of the outstanding issues at the primaries in Ohio. The result was an overwhelming victory for the drys. Both candidates nominated for governor are dry. Hon. C. C. Crabbe, author of Ohio's dry enforcement measure, was nominated for attorney general, in spite of the bitter opposition of the anti-prohibition forces. Congressman Simeon Fess, among the staunch supporters of dry legislation in the House of Representatives, received the nomination of the Republicans for U. S. Senator. Twenty of the twenty-two Congressmen were renominated and nineteen of these are dry. Commenting on the election the *Cleveland Plaindealer* remarked, "Four years ago the voters of Ohio rejected two wet amendments to the constitution. Nothing that occurred in this week's primary indicates a change of heart on that issue."

Keith Theatres Ban Prohibition Jokes

A recent order given by E. F. Albee, president of the Keith Vaudeville Circuit, to every house under his control, strikes from the acts of performers all jokes about prohibition, whether in song or discourse. A representative of the *Christian Science Monitor* reports that a number of complaints about stage folk who persistently indulged in jokes regarding the Volstead Law and its enforcement, had been received by Mr. Albee from law-abiding people who looked upon these sallies as veritable assaults upon the Constitution of the United States.

This decision follows the example shown some time since in the passage of a similar ruling by the Orpheum, the western vaudeville circuit. In an interview a short time ago with a reporter, Marcus Heiman, chairman of the board of directors of the Orpheum, was questioned as to permitting actors to use the stage to ridicule prohibition. He stated that this is being rapidly eliminated. "It is realized that the individuals in our audience do not agree on this issue. Therefore, it is good policy to cut it out. No artist is permitted to offend. We always strive to make that clear," he said, and added that the first class acts in the better houses do not rely on the prohibition joke to get a laugh as do the cheaper acts showing in the lesser houses.

"The old saloon days joke is rapidly being weeded out of vaudeville," is the report, also, of John T. Nash, business manager of the Western Vaudeville Managers' Associaton, who directs the booking of acts to the principal theaters in the western states on the major circuits. "Better actors are cutting it out. There is a step toward more refined and better grade acts sponsored especially by the high-class artists. It is only the lesser players that continue to use it. Reference to 'the good old days' has been very much overworked, and the audience tires of this, irrespective of their views on the prohibition subject."

Ohio's Secretary of State Turns Down Beer and Wine Petition

Word has been received that the secretary of state of Ohio has declined to admit the proposed wine and beer amendment to the ballot. The petition, carrying approximately 30,000 more signatures than were required, was filed August 7 with the secretary of state. A protest against placing the proposal on the November ballot was made immediately by the temperance forces, on the ground that it is an attempt to nullify and is contrary to the Federal Constitution and in conflict with the Volstead Act, and that even if approved at a referendum election, it would be void, ineffective and inoperative and therefore an election would be unwarranted.

North Carolina Editors Stand For Law Enforcement

In its recent gathering, the North Carolina Press Association passed the following resolution: "Justice and equality before the law is a cardinal principle of a democracy, and it must follow that respect for and obedience to law is vital to the perpetuity of a republic. At this time, when lawlessness does much abound, when the law is evaded and defied, and respect for constituted authority is noticeably lessened, we, the editors of North Carolina, in convention assembled, do pledge ourselves, not only that we will at all times insist upon law enforcement, but that we will co-operate with and uphold the law officers in the performance of their duty; that we will insist that the guilty shall be punished, regardless of wealth, influence, or social position; and that we will use our best efforts at all times to build up a sentiment that will respect law as law and that will make any evasion or violation of the law odious."

State Granges For Prohibition and Law Enforcement

By a unanimous vote the masters of thirty-three state granges meeting at Syracuse, New York, recently, favored the strict enforcement of the Volstead Act, and urged that individual granges of all the states write to the *Literary Digest* for blank ballots in the straw vote that magazine is conducting, in order that the position of the farmers may be shown. Sherman J. Lowell, head national, according to press news, maintains that the national grange is emphatically in favor of the Volstead law and its strict enforcement, and that "virtually every farmer is a total abstainer."

Tactics of the Anti-Drys Are Anti-Patriotic

"There is an unmistakable attitude of over-confidence on the part of the friends of prohibition," declared Senator Willis of Ohio recently, and added that the subtle movement for beer and light wines is gaining recruits, and attempts are being made in every state to undermine the Volstead Act and make prohibition unpopular.

The general public is hearing a great deal about prohibition, but the wets are not advertising the fact that they are spending time, money and energy in a campaign to discredit it. Many people regard the issue as settled, and need some such thing as "straw votes" to make them realize that the forces opposed to prohibition are as active as ever.

Some of the factors which stand out most clearly in this wet and dry fight are thus summed up by the *Christian Science Monitor:*

"Liquor interests, including distillers and brewers, have improved and extended organizations and concentrated on beer and light wines as the entering wedge to wreck the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Anti-prohibition organizations, numbering approximately forty, are making an active political campaign.

"Restaurant owners in some of the largest cities, backed by hotel owners, are preparing for the battle.

"Drive of the wet forces is centered in sections considered favorable to their fight, including:

"California, owing to the large grape crop and former wine production; New York City, Chicago, St. Louis and the states of Wisconsin and Massachusetts, on account of their large foreign populations, where the hyphenated citizenry is counted on to oppose prohibition."

The state director of the Illinois Division of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition gives the following summary of the work done in Illinois, which may serve as an outline of its activities in most of the states of the union:

"State-wide effort to obtain signatures of 500,000 registered voters to a petition asking Illinois to vote on light wines and beer.

"Use of these signatures to influence candidates for office by the showing of wet sentiment in their districts.

"Interrogation of candidates on their stand on prohibition and broadcasting of information relative thereto.

"Support of wet candidates against drys for Congressional, state, and even local offices when the latter are important.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

THE I. W. W. VS. THE W. I. I.—ELECTION TIME IS NEAR

Laura Parks Miller, Director Women in Industry Department

"Not I. W. W. but W. I. I.!" You remember the slogan of one of our Women in Industry unions? And you remember that cleaning up town politics was the first job of these W. I. I.'s?

Don't you need an energetic W. I. I. company in your regiment of Voting Christian Citizens this fall? There are employed women in your town who'd like a chance at learning how to vote right. But, you say, there are two walls between you and them; you don't know them—they don't know you. That is, they don't know, as you and I know, how much knowledge and experience can—and ought—to go into a vote to make it a *right* vote. They don't know that some W. C. T. U. woman in your town probably has more of that blessed knowledge—and hard-won experience and public spirit—and devoted Christianity—than almost anyone else to be found. Do you know her—this potential leader of a Christian Citizenship class? Can you find her? And plan with her and pray with her for success?

If you can find your W. C. T. U. leader the breach is made in the first and biggest wall. Next, the gate through which knowledge of your leader will reach the employed women.

Behold it! A two-color poster, on attractive tint paper. A catchy slogan—in red—"Vote Right!" A picture to appeal to factory and store and office women. A promise of a "citizens' club, for women who work, led by women who know."

If you've been interested enough to read so far, won't you start such a club in your town, now? The poster in factory or store window or church will gain you attention. Work out your own publicity details with the leader of the "club." Have dues or collections as you see fit. Keep an invitation to join the W. C. T. U. in the background until election approaches and the club realizes it doesn't want to disband. See page 16 of THE UNION SIGNAL for price of posters. It isn't high—get some!

Jane Addams Says—

"Ideas must be dramatized before they reach the mass.....

"The personal example promptly rouses to emulation.....

"The quality which a heterogeneous population, living in one of the less sophisticated wards, most admires is the quality of simple goodness....."

A practical citizenship teacher got her group—a rural one—together in this way:

She found out that good roads was the crying need of the community. Then she brought this need home so that—

Mary W. knew that a road from her father's farm to town would make her much desired normal training possible.

Mrs. B. knew her baby might have lived if the doctor had had a good road to travel on.

Mrs. E. knew her daughter need not have married a Polish farm hand but for the poor road that isolated her from her friends.

Mrs. C. knew that running her widow's farm alone necessitated a good road to town.

Remember, if you want to reach the employed woman—

That time is precious to her. You must be *ready*.

That she probably is interested mainly in personal things. A dry candidate to Congress means nothing until after you have won her loyalty.

That she will respond to the appeal of service to others if you strike the right note.

That she will not let you patronize her.

World's and National W. C. T. U. Convention Notes

The National W. C. T. U. Convention will be held in the Chambers Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, located at Broad Street below Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Three delegates are coming to the World's Convention from Australia: Mrs. John McCleod, president of the Australasian W. C. T. U.; Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, its national corresponding secretary and World's superintendent of the department of Exhibits, and Miss Adie Robertson, who has assisted in the juvenile work in Victoria.

Mrs. J. S. Nagle, of Singapore, who is on a furlough, has been appointed as the official representative of the Malaya W. C. T. U. at the World's convention.

Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson, who as special representative of the W. C. T. U. of the United States is helping the women of Sweden in the prohibition referendum campaign, and is to be at the World's Convention, writes in the following graphic words of a meeting held July 27, at Kiruna, within the Arctic circle:

"On the occasion of my meeting a boy scout beat a drum at the entrance of the park at eventide on the hillside. Seven hundred people gathered. Below us was the blue lake and away to the north the ever snow-white mountain peaks. Blue and golden flags waved in the gentle breeze. Earnest, eager faces everywhere. Oh, the joy of it! There was laughter for the humorous touches, serious attention to the recital of facts, and tears for the tragedies of the liquor traffic. There was a promise of hope for better things in the clergyman's prayer. The boy scouts played the well-beloved patriotic music of Sweden.

"I wonder if the women realize the seriousness of the work that remains when the referendum is over, Aug. 27. The victory—for we confidently expect to win—must be carried on to the election of the Riksdagsmen, which comes in September. If that is not done, then all this work will be of little or no value. There is a double danger that only the experienced workers or the students of law and history recognize. The referendum provides that ballots of men and women shall be marked and counted separately. This is a covert danger to the franchise of women, as it is secretly understood that the votes of the women may not be given the same value as those of the men."

W. C. T. U. Worker in Germany Factor in Victorious Straw Vote

The Associated Press recently broadcasted the news that the first vote on prohibition taken in Germany had resulted in an overwhelming majority for prohibition. The message was from Bielefeld, Germany, the home of Fraulein Wilhelmina Lohmann, a leader of the German Union of Total Abstinence Women, which has been affiliated with the World's W. C. T. U. for more than a score of years. With her associates Fraulein Lohmann has been working quietly for several years to make sentiment among her people against the use of alcoholic beverages. Her correspondence with Miss Anna A. Gordon began in 1920, and literature, funds and every possible help has been given to aid her. It is gratifying to learn that at the ballot taken in the first police precinct of Bielefeld of 14,069 qualified voters, 12,626 voted for prohibition and only 416 against it. The newly organized campaign committee for the German prohibition movement is planning to take similar votes in other parts of the country. Fraulein Lohmann is on her way to this country to attend the World's W. C. T. U. convention at Philadelphia, as one of its official delegates.

The people of Germany are being aroused by the agitation of temperance advocates as to the money wasted on alcohol—an average of 3,500,000,000 gold marks annually. The saving of this sum would be sufficient, say the prohibition workers, to "shake off the yoke of the reparations burden and all its bitter accompanying effects. Germany's credit abroad would rise instantaneously if, like America, she showed her moral strength to decide for absolute abstemiousness."

CITIZENS OF WESTERN STATES OPPOSED TO MODIFICATION OF THE PROHIBITION LAW

Welfare of Youth of Land Jeopardized by Non-Enforcement of Law

Ethel Stoner, Mayor of Cokeville, Wyo.

I have too much faith in the women of America to believe that they will ever demand the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, or take one backward step in the movement for real prohibition. Most of the women of my acquaintance are strongly in favor of prohibition. I have always found them upon the right side of this and all moral questions, and my experience teaches me that we need have no fear as to where American women as a whole will stand upon any question touching the life of the home.

I have seen much of the evil effects of the liquor traffic and, though present conditions are far from satisfactory, I believe them to be a great improvement upon the days before prohibition. The abhorrent saloon with all its repulsiveness has been removed from our gaze and from that of the youth of this generation. Here in the west we women are no longer jostled on the street by reeling drunkards, and many of the worst features of the great evil have been eradicated. True, we have the moonshiner and the bootlegger with us, but my undying faith in the ultimate triumph of right over wrong assures me that soon these, too, will go the way of the saloon and the saloon-keeper.

Men in office, owing to their business interests and a certain false sense of good fellowship, often do not act as courageously in the enforcement of the prohibition law as they otherwise might, and it begins to look as if this disagreeable duty is going to devolve upon the women, and who knoweth whether we are come to the kingdom for such a time as this? There is no question but that prohibition rightly enforced is a great boon to mankind and it remains for the women of this land to see that it is rightly enforced, unpleasant though the task may be, for what care we for ridicule and criticism, for misrepresentation and persecution when the welfare of the youth of our land is at stake and our country itself in jeopardy? But better than the compulsory enforcement of the law, which now seems necessary, is the moral and religious teaching by precept and example, with accent upon the example, which will in time lead to a voluntary compliance with the law, for love is the fulfilling of the law, and this task, also, is in a great measure ours.

People of Oregon in Favor of Volstead Law

B. F. Mulkey, Lawyer, Portland, Ore.

Prohibition in Oregon is far from being a failure. The court dockets, municipal and state, show a tremendous falling off in cases involving drunkenness, or growing out of it.

In innumerable instances, men who were formerly expending their earnings largely for intoxicants and in mingling with others who used the same, are now taking better care of their families in the way of providing food, clothing and education, and are accumulating bank accounts.

Prohibition has been a success to the same extent that the laws against arson, theft, burglary and murder have been—there are some violations of all of these laws. As long as there is need for a law there will be violations of it. There have been violations of the prohibition law. A large percentage of these have been followed by successful prosecution. The courts are inflicting stronger penalties from time to time and the violation of this law is becoming more hazardous and less frequent from day to day. The people of Oregon, in my judgment, are in favor of the prohibition law and the continuance of the Volstead Act in its present form. Public sentiment in favor of enforcement of the prohibition law is growing and the enforcement of that law is keeping pace with this growth.

Among the rising generation there is rarely ever a violation of the Volstead Act. This condition being true, under the Volstead Act we see the use of intoxicating liquors in our state and country in course of ultimate extinction.

> "I think there is less to be feared from those who are positively hostile to law enforcement than from those who are negative or fail to express themselves," says Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes. "Never was there greater necessity for the law-abiding forces of America to be a unit than at the approaching elections in their support of those candidates who have come out wholly and patriotically on the side of law and order."

Where Women Count

[As the Portland (Ore.) Telegram Sees It]

A campaign is on foot, promoted by the liquor traffic, for a subscription list of a million men at one dollar a head, for the purpose of smashing the Eighteenth Amendment. The subscription list is to be called the "Association Against the Prohibition Amendment." Their declared purpose is "to get the Volstead Act out of law and to keep it out"; to leave the enforcement of the amendment to the several states, and to work persistently for the repeal of the amendment. They expect to use their funds chiefly in newspaper advertising to show the people "the hideous failure and the enormous cost in money and lives of prohibition as now enforced."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through whose work, more than that of any other force, public opinion was molded for the prohibition amendment, has met this challenge of the liquor forces by a call for a half million new members to the Union, in addition to the half million now in its membership. These members are not only pledged to keep the Volstead Act in the law, but are pledged to total abstinence and to work for the destruction of everything for which the old saloon ever stood.

It must be remembered that this organization of women is something more than a woman's prayer meeting. It is a voters' organization that counts as much at the ballot box as a half million men. And it must also be remembered that in counting values in American citizenship, other things being equal, one aggressively good woman has greater power in shaping public opinion than two aggressively bad men. The A. A. P. A., which is but the defeated saloon, will in this campaign have to meet the victorious W. C. T. U., which completely routed the un-American saloon in a running fight of fifty years' duration.

Conditions in San Diego Much Better Under Prohibition

John L. Bacon, Mayor San Diego, Calif.

I am sorry that I cannot answer the questions regarding prohibition put to me and others by THE UNION SIGNAL, with exact data, but can give only general impressions as to the effect that prohibition has had on our city.

Perhaps the most marked effect is on the city jail. Where formerly on Saturday night there would be anywhere from ten to fifty prisoners booked, most of them drunk, or arrested because of drunkenness, now, at that time, we will have only three or four and these are generally there as the result of a visit to Tia Juana, Mexico, which is only a few miles from San Diego. This is rather remarkable when you consider that San Diego has a sailor population, due to the naval activities, of from 5,000 to 10,000 men (dependent upon what boats happen to be in port).

I do not think that there can be any doubt but that conditions are very much better now than they were several years ago and are getting better and better all the time. It is almost a foregone conclusion that things must be more prosperous when it is considered that a man earns a definite amount of money and spends it at the grocery store, meat market, and so forth, instead of in the saloon as before. Probably the only ones who have suffered here have been the owners of property where saloons or questionable resorts were maintained, as it is known that property brings a higher rental when used for these purposes than when used for ordinary lines of merchandising.

If my personal feelings and observations would carry any weight, being based simply upon general observations of conditions, I would state most emphatically that I would not, under any circumtances, ever consider going back to the old regime.

Improved Family Life Best Argument for Prohibition

Ralph H. Burnside, Officer Willapa Lumber Company, Portland, Ore.

In response to inquiry as to my opinion regarding our present prohibition laws, I wish to state that I am unequivocally opposed to any letting down of the bars. I am aware of the large volume of bootlegging that is going on and violations of the law in that respect. This is, in my judgment, only one of the phases that might reasonably have been expected in an effort to change practices of many years' standing. I believe that these phases will in time disappear, having run their course.

Prohibition is bound to prosper because it is economically sound, to say nothing of being morally right. The real test as to its success up to date is with the families of the men who formerly spent so large a proportion of their income for liquor. These families now enjoy comfortable homes, good living conditions, automobiles, and many of the luxuries of life.

In my judgment, any proposition submitted for weakening the prohibition law in any way would meet with overwhelming defeat.

ANNUAL CONGRESS OF REFORMS STRESSES PATRIOTISM OF THE HIGHEST TYPE

Jennie M. Kemp

A program unexcelled by that of any Chautauqua, a week at the seashore, with the wonderful scenery and floral beauty of the Monterey peninsula, and seven days of white ribbon comradeship—what more profitable pleasure could one ask of life?

The annual Congress of Reforms, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California, was held July 30-August 4, at Pacific Grove, the long-time home of the Congress.

The welcome was well expressed by Rev. C. E. Winning, pastor of the M. E. church, when he said in the church bulletin: "We rejoice to have the elect representatives of the best the state stands for as our guests. We give the keys of the church to Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes, and the pastor and every member of the church will gladly serve the cause of reform in any manner which our guests will be kind enough to suggest." At the close of the week Rev. Winning, who had scarcely missed a session, summed it up as "the best program and finest meeting ever held in Pacific Grove."

Peace, industrial problems, prison reform, Americanization and law enforcement were featured on the Congress program, but overshadowing these subjects, and stressed by almost every speaker, was the Wright law campaign in which we are engaged.

The Congress opened Sunday morning with a great peace sermon, "Christendom for a Warless World," by Rev. Winning. The large audience, by unanimous rising vote, adopted and ordered sent to President Harding a resolution advocating no more war.

In the evening the house was packed to hear Dr. Mary Harris Armor speak on "A Square Deal." Mrs. Armor was at her best and the response showed the enthusiasm of the audience for a square deal for the Eighteenth Amendment by the carrying of the Wright enforcement measure.

Another very large and delighted audience greeted Mrs. Kathleen Norris as she presented her plea for upholding the Constitution and serving America at the ballot box in November. Captain Frank Ebberts, a veteran of two wars and legal representative of the Anti-Saloon League, preceded Mrs. Norris with a masterly address on "Upholding the Constitution." Mrs. Norris is a winning and convincing speaker, greatly in demand in the campaign. She talks of prohibition enforcement "As a Mother Sees It," with all the earnestness of our Crusade mothers. At a recent meeting, in one of our Bay cities, where she was announced to speak, 2,000 people were seated, all standing room was taken, and 500 turned away.

The Congress closed with a reception addressed by Governor William D. Stephens. Mrs. Ina A. Orvis, state treasurer, who was untiring in her work for the success of the Congress, was hostess for the occasion. Governor Stephens was introduced by Mayor James Harper, of Pacific Grove. The thronged church and enthusiasm of the audience betokened the popularity of this "bone-dry" governor, and his appeal to work for the enforcement of law and the carrying of the Wright law.

Dr. Frederick Vining Fisher, of the National Committee of One Hundred on Industrial Peace of the Federal Council of Churches, spoke Monday evening on "When Friday Comes to Town." In a most interesting way he demonstrated that the industrial problem could not be solved by x over y, or y over x, but must be x+y if civilization is to survive.

Captain Charles Goff and Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson, both of San Francisco, discussed the criminal problems of the day. Captain Matheson urge the re-establishment of the old-fashione home life with its thrift teachings an home entertainment. He emphasized th need for the religious training of th young in the Sunday schools.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, a sistant United States Attorney-General, i charge of the prohibition enforcemei department of that office, made a earnest plea for law enforcement. Sh spoke of her humiliation that her ow state, California, had no state enforc ment law and urged the great importanc of voting for the Wright measure.

Mrs. Oliver C. Laizure, wife of th chaplain at San Quentin, thrilled he audience as she told of the prison refor problems in connection with the wome who are there. Miss Blanche Mors superintendent of the State Industri Farm for Women, put it upon the co sciences of her hearers that the deli quent woman was everybody's problem.

Three largely attended morning co ferences were conducted by Mrs. Jenni M. Kemp, state campaign secretar "The Underwriters' Association" brougl out the responsibility of the organiz tions and individuals who had underwri ten the Eighteenth Constitutional Amen ment. Dr. Mary Harris Armor spok for the W. C. T. U. and Dr. C. W. Gav throp, the untiring and unstampedabl superintendent of the Northern Califo nia Anti-Saloon League, for that orga ization. "The Radio Wave," the topic the second conference, brought out th importance of more publicity by pen an tongue for the success of prohibitio Newspaper clippings on the Wright la campaign and the work of the W. C. U., for four months, 945 in all, wer shown. Only 58 contained argument against the Wright law. Miss Mar

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

Exhibit of the San Jose (California) W. C. T. U. at the Hundred Per Cent Exposition Recently held in that City.

W. C. T. U. WORK BEGUN AT CHAUTAUQUA HAS SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Maude B. Perkins

"The most attractive place on the grounds" is the way the young woman who conducted the tours of the Chautauqua Institution characterized the headquarters of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Groups of people under her direction, twice each day heard the story of the beauty of the exhibit and availed themselves of the opportunity to look into our room at Kellogg Hall. This telling exhibit was placed by Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, national superintendent of Fairs and Exhibits, who also served as hostess during the biennial convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Hundreds of people have learned how the Woman's Christian Temperance Union cooperates with many clubs and organizations comprising the General Federation.

W. C. T. U. Headquarters in Kellogg Hall, Chautauqua, N. Y.

Stepping into our headquarters, one's eyes rest first on the beautiful Frances Willard memorial window, placed there by Mr. and Mrs. John Martin. As Miss Willard was doubtless the first woman to enunciate a program of social morality from a public platform, it was especially fitting that the posters depicting the work of the Social Morality department should be on display. The bright, clear face of "The Girl of Today, the Mother of Tomorrow" challenged all who saw it to a determination to have the young people know the joys of clean living.

Arranged in the shape of a heart were scores of the Law Observance posters, enclosing the pictures and posters of the Americanization centers, emphasizing the fact that the work to be done among our friends from other countries is of vital importance.

An appeal for the protection of children through the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment was the theme of a handsome, hand-made poster in blue and gold. The "five pointed program" of the Child Welfare Department was best demonstrated in a handsome baby-blue poster over six feet long, showing a score of babies carrying banners and clamoring for their rights.

The Industrial Creed of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union formed the center of the Women in Industry section. The banner showing that one woman in every four in the United States is at work was supplemented by another calling one woman in every twenty-five to membership in the W. C. T. U.

The flags of the nations surrounded pictures of the officers and leaders of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Draped from the ceiling were sections of the Polyglot Petition and in a border around the room were Jubilee posters speaking eloquently of the movement which made possible the extended work of the departments and setting of the goal of World Prohibition, and from the window gleamed the Law Observance star. On a manifold were displayed the picture of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, and such leaflets pertaining to the work of the Scientific Temperance Instruction department as stressed the fact that teaching the truth as to the effect of alcohol upon the human system is what has given to America the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

On invitation of Dr. Bestor, president of the Chautauqua Institution, July 15 was observed as National W. C. T. U. Day, the address being given by Dr. Valeria H. Parker on "The Government Program of Protective Social Measures." Following this address in the amphitheater, she conducted a conference in the Hall of Philosophy, discussing a community protective program. These two addresses by our national director of Social Morality, were regarded as two of the most vital messages given expression at Chautauqua.

Five regular W. C. T. U. conferences were held in the Hall of Philosophy, the general theme, "The W. C. T. U. as a University of Reforms," each department a college within it. Christian Citizenship and Law Enforcement were discussed by Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, headquarters hostess, and Miss Helen G. H. Estelle; Social Welfare by Mrs. Sylvia Bemis, Pennsylvania's superintendent; Americanization by Miss Edith Bowes of Colorado; Exhibits and Fairs (stressing the carnival question) by Miss Mary Sayers of Pennsylvania; Scientific Temperance Instruction by Mrs. Charles Spencer of Kansas, who told of the work she did in England following the World's W. C. T. U. convention. Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., showed how all these lines of endeavor, linked up with the evangelistic work, had contributed to make the W. C. T. U. an educational reform organization.

Dr. Jesse L. Hurlburt, who has been connected with Chautauqua since 1875, was the first speaker on a program devoted to World Prohibition, and told of the early work in Chautauqua. Addresses by Roger Wang, a student in Syracuse University, brother of Frances Willard Wang, and Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, for ten years president of the W. C. T. U. in India, showed how the work, begun at Chautauqua, had reached all parts of the world.

Lloyd Homer of the Pennsylvania Y. P. B.; Charles Howard, Prof. Harry Guthmann, and Miss Belle Whitney, of the New York Y. P. B.; Miss Caroline Ward, Miss Mildred Radeker of Pennsylvania, and many other young people from various states have attended the W. C. T. U. meetings. These have been characterized as different from others on the ground in that so many young people, members of the Y. P. B. all over the country, have been in attendance.

Among the hundreds who registered, many are prominent in state, national and world work.

Surely no part of the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund is more far-reaching in results than that spent for the work at Chautauqua, New York.

New Jersey Club Women Call for War Upon Lawlessness

In a message to the forty thousand club women in New Jersey, published in the year book just issued for distribution at the fall convention, the president of the state federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Arthur B. Prowal, states that defiance of the Constitution has become so general, especially as exhibited in the attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment, that loyalty demands active war against lawlessness.

"The call is coming from all parts of the state for our federation to take some action or express itself in regard to the unprecedented lawlessness which has broken out in defiance of our Constitution," says Mrs. Prowal. "The reaction is felt in every section of the state. Beautiful towns formerly proud of their records are in the grip of bootleggers and officials who either can not or will not see that the offenders are brought to justice.

"Are the club women of the state going to sit idly by, indifferent to the call for help? Never has there been a more definite need for patriotism than right now. During the war we were asked to be eyes and ears for the government, to help locate the propagandists and the traitors. Today we should take the initiative and flood our officials with the reports that are coming to us with actual names and addresses of people dealing in illicit liquor traffic. We can't see the honor of our state torn to shreds without a desperate attempt to defend it.....

"The greatest service any club can give any community, is to produce intelligent, patriotic, well-balanced, one hundred per cent American citizens, and no woman can be that until she has taken her citizenship as a sacred obligation."

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Evanston, Illinois, August 24-31, 1922

National W. C. T. U. Officer Bereaved

The white ribboners of the nation extend loving sympathy to Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, assistant recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U., and president of the Virginia W. C. T. U., in the passing of her only sister, Mrs. Anna Elliott. After a long illness, Mrs. Elliott entered into rest, Sunday, August 6, at her home in Wrightstown, Pennsylvania, surrounded by those nearest and best loved. She was a loyal member of the W. C. T. U., always sunny hearted and keenly interested in all forms of social welfare service.

Mrs. Livingston Returns to United States

Word has been received at National Headquarters of the safe return to the United States of Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston. Reports of the remarkable success that attended her tour of South Africa have appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL, and we hope soon to have from her pen an article on the situation in that country. The recent appointment of Mr. Livingston to the general secretaryship of the New England Evangelistic Association has necessitated a change of residence for the family, and after September 1, Mrs. Livingston's address will be 306 Lake Street, Newton Highlands, Massachusetts.

States in Referendum Campaigns

Referendum campaigns are in progress, or contemplated, in Ohio, California, Massachusetts and Illinois. These referendums have been inaugurated by the associations working to restore light wines and beer. The California campaign is in the interests of a vote on the state enforcement measure passed by the legislature but held up by referendum through the agency of the wine and beer interests. The Massachusetts situation is similar. The enforcement code was passed by the legislature, signed by the governor and brought before the people for a referendum through the anti-prohibition interests. A wine and beer petition for an amendment to the Ohio constitution has been filed with the secretary of state, carrying about 30,000 more signatures than are required. A similar petition signed by 500,000 voters of Illinois is about to be filed. The results of these referendums will not of course be decisive, and in effect they are simply straw votes, and should not be permitted, since they are an attempt to nullify the Federal constitution, and are an unpardonable waste of the people's money.

NOTE: Since the above was written, word has been received that the Ohio petition will not be admitted to the ballot.

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

(Through your local papers give wide-spread publicity to the resolutions thus secured.)

The Poll That Counts

Commenting on the result of the Ohio primaries, Arthur Brisbane, editor of the *Chicago Herald-Examiner*, remarked sententiously, "Anybody who imagines that the prohibition amendment could be repealed in this generation will learn his mistake by watching elections."

Don't let any straw vote persuade you into the belief that the voters of this country have changed their minds about the value of national prohibition. Check up on the primary elections held in over twenty states, and note that they show an overwhelming majority against the beer and wine candidates, notwithstanding the fact that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment exerted every possible effort to nominate its men. Bring this indisputable fact to the attention of the skeptics that are inclined to credit the assertions of our opponents that the people of this country have no faith in prohibition.

Democratic and Republican Women Organizers Say Women Voters Are for Prohibition

Are the women of the nation in favor of modification of the prohibition laws so as to permit a return of beer and light wines?

The organizers of the women in the Democratic and Republican parties scoff at this idea, which the emissaries of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment are circulating. Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Democratic national committeeman in charge of organizing the Democratic women voters, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, chairman of the Republican National Women's Committee express themselves as believing that the women voters will stand by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law.

Mrs. Blair is quoted by the *Christian Science Monitor* as saying, "The women voters organized under the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and such organizations can best serve prohibition first by their votes, and next by working through their own parties to nominate dry candidates at the primaries. Let the women get themselves elected as delegates to county, state and national conventions, where they would have a more active voice in the management of party affairs. In that way they can do their most effective work. Women have always been the mainstay of prohibition and there is no doubt that their sentiment will continue to be overwhelmingly for its strict enforcement."

Mrs. Upton is reported by the same paper to have said, "The women of this country will stand united as a solid bulwark against attacks on prohibtion. They are going to defend the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act with every available resource and power at their command, and with such opposition the wets will inevitably see their efforts come to nothing. Women are not being fooled by the arguments of the high-salaried leaders of the anti-prohibition organization.....The women's vote is becoming stronger every year. It is already strong enough to be a powerful obstacle to the ambitions of the wet forces. Women will never be willing to see their sons and husbands again subjected to the vicious influences of the liquor interests. Women have the welfare of the family too much at heart not to realize the speciousness of the arguments advanced by the wets. Women are being told that it is better to legalize liquor than to have bootlegging. Does anybody really think that by allowing light wines and beer to be sold we are going to do away with bootlegging? Our past history in this line has proved that as a nation we cannot be 'moderate' in the matter of liquor. Yet this is one of the arguments advanced in the campaign for wet votes. There are two issues upon which the women of the United States are going to take a united stand. For these they will work tirelessly, until they are accomplished facts; two issues beyond consideration of party. THESE ARE EFFECTIVE PROHIBITION AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE."

The results of the primaries so far, indicate that the women are using their ballots very effectively to support the dry and defeat the wet candidates. If your primaries have not yet been held, canvass your community and see that every woman is informed and convicted on this vital subject. Then work day and night for the election of the advocates of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law on November 7.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

The Home Guard

To build a piece of machinery which will turn out useful products, time and skill are needed. But an anarchist needs little of either to throw something into the intricate parts of the machine which will stop its production for a time or forever.

To put the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution of the United States of America has been the work of generations. As the wheels of the prohibition unit turn more and more smoothly the value of its products is more evident. But throughout the land are opposing organizations doing their utmost to discredit the value of the products and to clog or to destroy the machinery.

Until these attempts cease, an armed guard must be maintained day and night. Is there a unit in your town? Are the members of the various community organizations in the ranks of the home guards? Have you put up placards in public places inviting people to enlist in your local unit? Are you handing out cards to suggest to the passersby that Uncle Sam needs them to guard the machinery of the Constitution? Have you four-minute speakers at public gatherings?

When we went into action against a physical enemy these methods were used to get the men to join the army and navy and to act as home guards for protection of munition factories and other important places against the onslaught of anarchists, spies, and traitors. It may be less popular, but can it be less necessary, to enlist volunteers for our struggle? On election day (and on primary day, if your primaries have not yet been held), let every one in your local unit be at the ballot box, ready to turn his or her weapon, the vote, against the enemy.

Gives Up a Thousand a Month For Principle

Because principle means more than dollars to him, William Allen White, editor and author, has resigned the editorship of *Judge*. That magazine recently opened a campaign to restore wine and beer, and as Mr. White is "a convinced and confirmed prohibitionist," to quote his statement to the *Kansas City Star*, "there was nothing to do but quit. I felt I should not remain as editor of a paper advocating things that I did not believe in."

Mr. White received a salary of one thousand dollars a month.

Miss Norville to Represent W. C. T. U. at Brazil's Centenary Celebration

Twenty-five nations are to participate in the centennial celebration and exposition of the republic of Brazil, to be held at Rio de Janeiro, from September 7, 1922, to March 31, 1923. Miss Hardynia Norville is to represent the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union on this great occasion. The United States Congress has appropriated a million dollars for official exhibits to represent the progress of this country in science, industry and commerce, and the cornerstone for the U. S. Government building has already been laid. There is to be a Goddess of Friendship statue presented to Brazil, to overlook the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The temperance forces of Brazil are planning for special meetings to promote the anti-alcohol movement, in which Miss Norville will participate.

Dr. John G. Woolley, Noted Temperance Leader, Dies In Spain

The temperance cause has lost a gifted champion in the death of Dr. John G. Woolley, which occurred on Sunday, August 13, at Granada, Spain, after a very brief illness. Mr. Woolley was candidate for president of the United States on the Prohibition ticket in 1900. He was well known as an able lawyer, an eloquent platform speaker and a forceful writer for the press. At the time of his illness he was making an investigational tour of European countries as a special representative of the World League Against Alcoholism. Accounts of his experiences have appeared in a series of brilliant letters published in the *American Issue*.

Christian Church Condemns Lawlessness

The Christian churches of southern California, recently gathered in convention in Long Beach, passed strong resolutions, among them the following:

"We note with grave concern the flippant and lawless attitude of many people toward the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and regret that among the law defying element are to be found people who are ordinarily law abiding and self respecting. We, therefore, urge upon all who seriously regard the moral welfare of our state and country the most positive convictions and the most uncompromising expression of the dignity and inviolability of the Constitution of the United States and the rigid and conscientious enforcement of its provisions."

Good Templars Demand Fair Test For Prohibition

The International Order of Good Templars, at its convention recently held in Butte, Montana, pledged itself to work for the election of men who will enforce the prohibition laws, protested against efforts now being made to undermine the Eighteenth Amendment, called upon the heads of the motion picture industry to abolish from the screen anything that would promote lawlessness, passed a resolution asking that prohibition laws be made effective on all ships under American registry and flying the American flag, and commended those newspapers which have stood for the observance of prohibition and its fair treatment.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Few

The easy roads are crowded;
And the level roads are jammed;
The pleasant little rivers
With the drifting folks are crammed.
But off yonder where it's rocky,
Where you get a better view,
You will find the ranks are thinning
And the travelers are few.

Where the going's smooth and pleasant
You will always find the throng,
For the many, more's the pity,
Seem to like to drift along.
But the steeps that call for courage
And the task that's hard to do
In the end results in glory
For the never-wavering few.

—*Edgar A. Guest.*

Not how little, but how much; not an ordinary, but the best service that one can render for God and humanity, is the ideal toward which all men should strive with faith and an increasing persistence. —Exchange.

State Conventions

Minnesota, St. Paul, August 29-Sept. 1.
North Dakota, Fargo, Sept. 21-25.
Rhode Island, Newport, September 26-28.
Wisconsin, Rice Lake, September 28-October 1.
Tennessee, Springfield, September 29-October 2.
Pennsylvania, Williamsport, September 29-October 3.
Montana, Kalispell, October 1-4.
Washington (East), Spokane, October 3-6.
Maryland, Walkersville, October 4-6.
New York, Gloversville, October 5-9.
Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.
Oregon, McMinnville, October 10-13.
Delaware, Smyrna, October 11-13.
Oklahoma, Enid, October 12-16.
Nebraska, Lincoln, October 13-17.
Indiana, Wabash, October 13-16.
Connecticut, New London, October 17-19.
Colorado, Pueblo, October 17-19.
Massachusetts, Hyannis, October 17-19.
Illinois, Decatur, October 17-20.
Ohio, Findlay, October 17-20.
South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

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REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

September 28—Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard).
October 29—World's Temperance Sunday.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Dear Sunday School Workers:

World's Temperance Sunday draws near. The date is October 29. We trust that it will be made a great day for Christian citizenship and law enforcement in the Sunday schools of the United States. Evidently the International Lesson Committee desired that attention be given to the needs of the campaign for world-wide prohibition. A most excellent quarterly lesson has been selected for the day, found in Isaiah 61:1-9. The Golden Text (Prov. 14:34) presents a warning truth to all nations.

Study the lesson with the view to making temperance application, considering first the bearing of Christianity on social reform and then the "good tidings" of prohibition and what it is doing for humanity.

It is binding up the "broken-hearted", opening the "prison doors", giving "a garland for ashes", and the "oil of joy" to many who mourned. It is building "the old wastes" and repairing the "desolations of many generations", while it gives "justice" instead of "robbery".

The Lesson Leaflet of the Department gives temperance topics for all divisions of the Sunday school, suggestive applications and a chart for class blackboard work. The price is only 20 cents per 100 and it should have a wide circulation among Sunday school teachers and officers.

The program for the Sunday school hour, prepared by the national superintendent, bears on Christian citizenship and law enforcement. It gives an outline for a talk which could well include the benefits of prohibition in the United States and a brief review of the progress of prohibition in other countries.

The new Blackboard Exercise will be helpful in presenting the need for law enforcement and the present status of the movement against our law enforcement code. Price of program and blackboard exercise, 2 cents each; 45 cents per 100.

World's Temperance Sunday is the great annual Sunday School Temperance Rally Day of the year. Public meetings for children, temperance pageants, Sunday school medal contests, law enforcement platform meetings are suggestions of the department.

World's Temperance Sunday has become the annual Citizenship Recognition Day for young voters of the church and Sunday school. Many schools are adopting the plan of citizenship training recommended by this department. Our method leaflet (price, 2 cents) gives suggestions for a course of study and the department provides a Questionnaire, a Citizenship Vow, and a complete Program for Recognition exercise. Samples, 2 cents each.

World's Temperance Sunday for pledge-signing. While we urge pledge-signing on each temperance Sunday, the culmination of our year's pledge work is on this day. Be ready with the present day arguments for pledge-signing and aim to pledge every member of the Sunday schools. Pledge flags are made of red, white and blue cards and the Christian flag is made of our Sunday school covenant, used in many schools as a decision card.

World's Temperance Sunday will test the efficiency of the Sunday School department of every union. Given this annual Temperance Day in all Sunday schools, the opportunity for widespread endeavors is *ours*. May we seize this opportunity to promote Christian citizenship, law enforcement, and to reach the goal of our slogan, "Every Sunday school teacher and officer an active or honorary member of the W. C. T. U."

Unions desiring special help in the interest of efficient Sunday school work are urged to enroll their superintendents in the mailing list of the national superintendent and receive the departmental bulletin which gives this quarter a citizen's memory verse, a paragraph for the church bulletin, a publicity paragraph for the press, and a citizenship exercise for intermediate pupils. Also free samples of current helps for Sunday school workers. The cost of enrollment is but fifty cents, which helps pay postage. Send enrollment fee to the national superintendent.

World's Temperance Sunday for Seed Sowing. Distribute temperance literature in every department of the Sunday school. Our department supplies and many other suitable leaflets are published and sent out by the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House. Note carefully the catalogue and the special leaflets advertised in THE UNION SIGNAL. Order generously and in time to receive the literature for World's Temperance Sunday.

Yours in the Master's Service,
(Mrs.) Stella B. Irvine,
National Superintendent Sunday School Department.
115 Walnut St.,
Riverside, California.

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(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Millio Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, pe 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.

Why a Million Members?
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 4 cents.

OTHER LEAFLETS:

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Jubilee Membership Campaign Song Mobilize a Million Members.
Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 6 cents.
Declaration of Principles.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U
Recruiting for Membership.
Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 1 cents.

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Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 5 cents.

Order in quantities, enclose in en velopes with membership cards and personal note of invitation, and hand o mail to the women of your church, mi sionary society, club, lodge, etc.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

GLIMPSES OF Y. P. B. ACTIVITIES IN FOUR COMMONWEALTHS

Maude B. Perkins, National Y. P. B. General Secretary

Intelligence, consecration, enthusiasm and efficiency characterized the work of the young people in our state Young People's Branch conventions. I am convinced that a state federation of Young People's Branches, meeting at a time when young people are free and in a place where a convention program and a vacation spirit may be combined, is the best way to advance the work.

It does pay to establish young people in temperance principles and high ideals. An address by Dean Shailer Matthews of the University of Chicago on "Vocations and Avocations," given at Chautauqua, made me feel more keenly that the young people of our organization are carrying on our work. At these conventions I realized that many of our young people have finished high school and college and are established in their vocations, but will find their avocations in carrying out the program of the W. C. T. U.

Mr. Raymond Howard, the president of the Ohio Young People's Branch, is publishing a magazine all his own, and is the city editor of a daily paper in Wilmington, Ohio. Busy as he is all the time, he is ever ready to give his best to our work. The high point of the Ohio convention came when a letter was received from Pauldine Forry, a former state officer, now teaching in Santiago, Chile, in which he told of the medal contest work he is doing and of the scientific temperance work in the schools, carrying out our plan of essays. He appealed to the young people of the state to finance these two lines of work in Chile. Had the Ohio Y. P. B., during its ten years, developed only these two young people it would have been worth while, but there are thousands whose lives have been established in right fundamentals and who are contributing to the efforts of our organization.

In Pennsylvania, all new officers were elected with the exception of the treasurer. It is most gratifying that all of the retiring officers are doing active W. C. T. U. work. One of the speakers at the convention was Rev. Roy Manning, a busy pastor of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) church, a former state president of the Pennsylvania Y. P. B., who is finding both his vocation and his avocation an opportunity to promote the Christian ideals of the Young People's Branch.

The first convention encampment of Delaware surpassed all expectations, both in attendance and achievement. For the past two years, due to the interest of Mrs. Mary Donnell of Newcastle county, large delegations had been attending the New York convention, and this first state federation convention was made possible by the efforts of Mrs. Donnell, the inspiration and enthusiasm gained by Mrs. Bertha McCaulley Foster at the New York state conventions, and the untiring work of Mrs. Lillie Atkins, the state Y. P. B. secretary. The zeal of the young people was evidenced by fifteen new life memberships in the state Y. P. B., these helping to furnish funds to carry on the work. Delaware's plans for its next convention are already formed.

The hearts of the young people of New York state were gladdened by the presence of Miss Muriel Ayres, who brought greetings from the young people of South America. The new president of the New York Y. P. B. is Sidney Ayres, brother of Muriel, who graduated this June from Cornell, received a scholarship, and will enter Union Theological Seminary in New York City this fall. Busy as he will be, he will find time for the work of the Young People's Branch. Professor Harry Guthmann, retiring vice-president, who came into the Y. P. B., as did Sidney, during his high school years, carrying both state and local responsibility through college, has been a state officer and superintendent during his five years as professor in Syracuse University, and now as he takes up his duties as associate professor in the School of Business Administration in the University of Texas, he will carry with him the training of the Young People's Branch, and will, if opportunity presents itself, help to establish the work in that great state. Francis Harper, who succeeds Mr. Guthmann as vice-president, is a trusted employe of the Pennsylvania railroad, but finds time to push the work of the study course and to carry on the work of vice-president in a great organization. Percy I. Dunn, the retiring president of the New York Y. P. B., has been made superintendent of Citizenship.

Those making up the personnel of the Young People's Branch for the past ten years have now reached the age when they are out in the world, in public and private life, living the ideals of our organization. Remember that the work is going on, and today, in high school and in college, there are in training other members of the Young People's Branch who will continue to "carry on." The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has always been considered a missionary organization, and this is equally true of its child, the Young People's Branch.

The presence at these four conventions of Miss Anna Adams Gordon, National and World's W. C. T. U. president, was a great inspiration. The work of the Social Welfare department was presented by Miss Rebecca Rhoads, national superintendent.

No state can do better work than to begin to lay foundations now to federate. If you have not a sufficient number of Branches, begin by organizing local Branches with a state federation in view.

The outstanding feature of the Young People's Branch is its practical Christian approach to the problems whose solution is of vital importance to the young people of today.

In visiting the schools, one finds hundreds of girls who have been and are members of the Y. P. B., many of whom are now acting in the capacities of local and county secretaries, state officers and state superintendents; they are found in homes—young mothers—thus passing on the training to the next generation, and all are confident that there is no organization that would have so well fitted them for their work as did the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U.

Pennsylvania Y. P. B. Presents Fine Program at Annual Convention

Special Correspondence

The thirty-first annual convention of the Pennsylvania Y. P. B., held at Du Bois, Clearfield county, recently, was a red-letter event, marked as it was by the presence of World's, National, state and county W. C. T. U. officers, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the National W. C. T. U. and now serving as president of the World's W. C. T. U., heading the list. In the absence of the Y. P. B. president, Frank S. Rush, the second vice-president, presided most acceptably.

Delegates and visitors to the number of about two-hundred-and-fifty assembled at the Du Bois Country Club for the opening reception. After an eloquent prayer by Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., hearty greetings were extended by Mrs. Lillian Trezise, president of the Clearfield W. C. T. U., Miss Edna Rhodes, Y. P. B. county president, Rev. M. E. Davis and Mayor A. J. Haag of Du Bois, to which Miss Harriette Curtis of Wayne county responded.

The state W. C. T. U. and Y. P. B. officers were introduced by Miss La Rue M. Chorpenning, general secretary of the Pennsylvania Y. P. B., and a continuous receiving line formed; thus began many new friendships, more firmly cemented by the days of work and pleasure that followed. Excellent reports, most of them showing substantial increases over the preceding year, were given by the various superintendents.

John C. Arnold, district attorney of Clearfield county, delivered a most interesting address in which he called attention to the exaggerated statements made regarding law violations and said that when an intoxicated man is now seen, the fact is impressed upon the observer by his sense of indignation, whereas formerly, when there was no law against drinking, he felt simply disgust. "Where you see one man intoxicated now, you saw twenty-five intoxicated before prohibition, and as time goes on conditions will be still further bettered," Mr. Arnold declared.

Loving tributes were paid to the memory of Mrs. Elma Preston, "mother" of

(Continued on Page Twelve)

W. C. T. U. Notes

Paragraphs on W. C. T. U. Happenings

Dr. Mary Harris Armor was in California (North) during July. In spite of the heat in the valley cities and the fact that July is a vacation month, Mrs. Armor addressed large audiences. She won many influential voters to a support of our law enforcement campaign. At the close of her last address at Pacific Grove hands were clasped, "God Be With You" sung and traveling mercies asked for this beloved campaigner. Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, state corresponding secretary, gave the last farewell August 4, as Mrs. Armor went out through our Golden Gate on her long voyage to New Zealand.

Rev. Gifford Gordon of Australia, who came to the United States eleven months ago to study at first hand the results of the prohibitory law, believing that his country could never hope to pass a similar one unless the appalling reports of the failure of the Eighteenth Amendment could be disproved, has gathered from unprejudiced observers a wonderful array of favorable testimonies upon which to base his conclusions, which he gives with telling effect. He recently addressed the Woman's City Club of Los Angeles in debate with an opposition speaker, the topic being the Wright Act. This club is quite English in its freedom to heckle the speakers by questions, and when the members got through there was little left of the "anti" speaker.

The Campaign Conference Committee, organized to carry the Wright Act, gave a delightful luncheon for Mr. Gordon and his wife. Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, president of the Southern California W. C. T. U., and chairman of the committee, presented Mrs. Gordon with a large silk American flag, reminding her that it is the sacred symbol of our love for country and humanity.

Over 1,400 Milwaukee boys and girls were reached this summer in the combined educational campaign of the Young People's Christian Citizenship League and the Willard, Lathrap and Lillian Stevens W. C. T. U.'s of that city.

Mrs. Mary Money Eggert, representing these four organizations, arranged with the principals of sixteen daily vacation Bible schools to bring an interesting scientific temperance lesson to their pupils.

Eighteen talks were given. In every case a Bible temperance story was told. This was followed by a telling experiment showing the effect of alcohol. A chart illustrating the "Rule of Three" made a deep, and it is hoped, lasting, impression. The chart shows that one bottle of wine, two bottles of beer, or three ounces of whisky contain the same amount of alcohol, hence are equal members of the poisonous alcohol family. Every talk ended with an appeal to the patriotism of the boys and girls, and especial emphasis was laid on the importance of respect for and obedience to law.

Children of the various races were reached, twenty-one nationalities being represented in one south side school.

Strong leaflets on beer and wine were given to the children, and in this way were gotten into homes which could have been reached in no other way.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Mary E. Garbutt, state superintendent of Peace and Arbitration for the Southern California W. C. T. U., a No-More-War demonstration was recently arranged. Three able speakers, Judge Ryckman, Reverend Bromley Oxnam, pastor of the church of All Nations, and Mrs. Mollie Bloom Flagg, club woman, presented the topic from different standpoints to an appreciative audience. A strong resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered sent to President Harding.

The Shelley Club, a group of women who give intensive study to civic problems, joined with the W. C. T. U. to make the meeting possible and profitable.

The forty-first annual convention of the Butler county (Pa.) W. C. T. U., held recently in Butler, Mrs. T. E. Harbison, county president, presiding, opened with a goodly number of delegates present. Greetings were voiced by Mrs. Lyda S. Findley, president of Butler Central, the hostess union. Mrs. Annie Gardner gave the response. The principal speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., who chose for her subject, "How to Do All Things." Mrs. Harry Wimer conducted the annual memorial service.

The evening's program, which was closed by Mrs. George, included devotional exercises conducted by J. W. Carr, a reading by Mrs. Wimer, and an address by Aaron S. Watkins, noted lecturer and reformer.

The playlet, "The Sick Baby," presented by the Loyal Temperance Legion, was an interesting feature of the second afternoon's program. The convention closed with a praise service conducted by Miss Inis F. McClymonds, reports of committees, and a report on children's work by Mrs. J. E. Foster and Mrs. W. Howard Humphrey. Before leaving, Mrs. George complimented the union on its efficient organization and the work it is accomplishing.

When Ordering Scientific Temperance Supplies

For schools and libraries remember these books:

Alcohol and the Human Race. Hobson. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25.

The Liquor Problem. Richardson. Cloth, $1.15.

Jukes—Edwards. A study in heredity and environment. Cloth, 75 cents.

Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers. Freese. 50 cents.

Handbook of Modern Facts About Alcohol. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

Ethics for Children. A Guide for Teachers and Parents. $2.00.

The Physical Effects of Smoking. Fisher-Berg. $1.20.

A Compendium of Temperance Truth. 50 cents.

The King and His Wonderful Castle. 50 cents.

Alcohol and the Human Body. Horsley and Sturge. $1.25.

The American Government. Haskin. $1.50.

Tobacco. Fink. Paper, 35 cents; cloth, $1.15.

Course in Citizenship and Patriotism. $2.00.

Alcohol—Its Influence on Mind and Body. Bowers. $1.00.

PAMPHLETS:

Sidelights From Shakespeare on the Alcohol Problem. Per copy, 20 cents.

It Is Written (Bible Stories for Boys and Girls). 20 cents.

The Right to Drink. 10 cents.

Temperance Tales. (Collection of Stories for Younger Children). 20 cents.

About Ourselves. For Pupils. 15 cents.

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Pennsylvania Y. P. B. Presents Fine Convention Program

(Continued from Page Eleven)

the Pennsylvania Y. P. B., whose beautiful character exerted a strong influence on the lives of the young people of the state.

Miss Amanda Landis, vice-president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., conducted a most interesting and instructive parliamentary drill, in which many of the delegates participated, and also favored the convention with several of her inimitable readings. Miss Ella Broomell, state corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, state treasurer, led a round-table discussion on methods of work, giving the delegates the benefit of the knowledge of two experienced experts along official and departmental lines, and bringing forth from the floor many helpful suggestions. One of the speakers, Rev. John B. Kniseley, pastor of the convention church, having conducted the study class of the Du Bois Branch, graduating fourteen members, was able to advance many good ideas.

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life.

A CRUSADER PASSES TO THE HEAVENLY HOME

MRS. HENRY C. WILKINS, of Jennings, Louisiana, who has just gone to her reward, was one of the original Crusaders, and helped to organize and promote the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She spent her life in the cause of temperance and for years was an active leader of the temperance forces in town, district and state, being the president of Louisiana's W. C. T. U. during the years 1907-9. To her untiring efforts was largely due the construction of the W. C. T. U. auditorium in her home town, and her request that her funeral services might be held there was characteristic of her love for the work. A most consecrated and consistent Christian, prominent in church and Sunday school work, her life was a real benediction to all who knew her, and she is mourned by the entire community.

The many friends of MRS. ANNA A. BEAL, former state organizer for California (North) W. C. T. U., will be grieved to learn of her passing from this life. Following the National W. C. T. U. Convention in San Francisco last August, she came to Evanston, Illinois, to take charge of the stock room of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, and rendered most efficient and devoted service in that capacity until early spring, when she was called to Wellington, Kansas, by the serious illness of her aged parents. Her death occurred at Wellington, at the end of a short illness. For years Mrs. Beal has been among the ablest and most self-sacrificing workers of northern California, where she was greatly beloved.

Minnesota on the Move in W. C. T. U. Work

Bessie Lathe Scovell

Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, state president, has been almost constantly afield during the year. May, June and July were district convention months, and Mrs. Sizer was the helper and speaker at most of the thirty conventions. She reports excellent results. She entertained the state central committee meeting, held August 8, at her home in St. Paul Park. She has been most energetic in putting across the trio team plan for THE UNION SIGNAL and in gaining new members.

Mrs. Ella Tenny Sanford, Wisconsin's field worker, did house-to-house W. C. T. U. work in Minnesota for a month, and organized a W. C. T. U. of forty-eight members at Stillwater, another at Lake City with twenty-eight members and a third at Winona with thirty members. She also secured twenty members for the Anoka union.

The Seventeenth W. C. T. U. district (Hennepin county) gave a benefit concert for the Mother-Child center to be established in Minnesota as soon as sufficient funds are raised. Two hundred dollars was sent to the state treasury. The concert was held in the Shubert theater. The district held its annual convention early in the summer and its annual picnic on the lawn of Mrs. Kate Kercher at Brookside.

The Twenty-third district (Ramsey and Washington counties) held an annual convention and annual picnic. It dedicated a white marble fountain in memory of Miss Eva Jones, former president of the district, who gave her life to help make St. Paul a cleaner city. At the dedicatory service Mrs. Laura V. Ward, president of the district, presided, introducing the district treasurer, Mrs. H. S. Madland, who had charge of raising the funds. Mrs. Madland stated that the money had been given by the women of the W. C. T. U. Rev. V. M. Pollock, of the Hamline W. C. T. U., led the singing and Rev. J. A. Earl, pastor of the First Baptist church, St. Paul, led in prayer. Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell told of the work of Miss Jones for temperance in Minnesota, and of her heroic character. Mrs. Florence Pottle, district vice president, in beautiful language gave the presentation address. Mayor Arthur E. Nelson, with his council, received the gift for the city of St. Paul. Mayor Nelson is the son of a W. C. T. U. mother and is a fine, young attorney, who has just been elected mayor.

Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, World's and National superintendent of Sunday School work, formerly of Minnesota, visited her old home friends for a short time in St. Paul after attending the International Sunday School convention at Kansas City. She was guest of honor at a tea, at the home of Mrs. Della R. Mandigo. Among those gathered to greet her was Mrs. Cornelia B. Forbes, former president of the Connecticut W. C. T. U., now a resident of Minneapolis.

Minnesota's annual convention will be held in Central M. E. church, St. Paul, August 29-September 1. Mrs. Frances P. Parks, national corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Nelle Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., will be the guests of honor.

The Minnesota Woman's Christian Temperance Union holds an annual Flower Mission service in three of the state institutions. This year that of the Old Soldiers' Home took place at Minnehaha Park Sunday, June 16. Beautiful flowers, furnished by the local unions of the "twin cities" with Scripture texts tied with white ribbon, were given to each old soldier. Miss Annie E. Wright, state superintendent of Flower Mission work, has charge of the distribution at these institutions. Mrs. Martha J. Reed, state treasurer, led the singing and rendered two solos, accompanied by her son, Clinton. Mrs. Jessie Cox also sang, Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, state president, preached the sermon at the morning service and after dinner again addressed the soldiers' widows. The hospital was visited at three o'clock, and flowers left for the sick ones.

July 16, forty women of the local unions of the "twin cities" took the 8 a. m. Stillwater car for the state prison at South Stillwater to hold the annual Flower Mission service. 921 bouquets of garden flowers were presented to the men at the chapel service, held at ten o'clock. Mrs. Vernon Baldwin sang devotional solos and Mrs. Bessie L. Scovell, state vice-president, preached the sermon. Mrs. Kate Kercher, state corresponding secretary, presided; Mrs. Myra Griswold, state recording secretary, read the scripture.

The prison band played beautiful selections. The *Prison Mirror*, the paper edited and published by the prisoners, printed the programs, making pretty covers. As is the usual custom, the ladies were entertained at dinner at the prison.

August 6, the annual Flower Mission service was held at the woman's prison at Shakopee. Garden flowers for forty inmates were provided by the local unions of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Mrs. Martha J. Reed sang and Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer preached the sermon.

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New Temperance Day Program

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Order and place in your schools. Will help make temperance sentiment.
Price per copy, 5 cents; per doz., 45 cents; per 100, $3.00; per 1,000, $25.00. Less than 100 at dozen rate.

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"Loyal Temperance Soldiers." For L. T. L.'s, National Prohibition Guards, Sunday schools, and children everywhere. For immediate use during the summer campaigns.
Price, per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 35 cents; per 100, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
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Alcohol and the School Child.
Advantage of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools.
Self Information on the Truths of Science.
Man or Beer?
Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Where Are the Future Majorities?
The Study of Physiology and Hygiene in the Public Schools the Safeguard of the Child.
Plans for Exhibits to Promote Community Education.
Price, per 100, 35 cents; per 50, 20 cents.

Subjects and Rules for Prize Essay Contests.
Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.
Why Hold a Prize Essay Contest? (Eight good reasons.)
Per 50, 10 cents.
Please send remittance with order.

September Topical Program Helps—Second Meeting

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The Way to Peace.
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Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

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Peace Syllabus No. 1.
Peace Syllabus No. 2.
World Disarmament.
Aunt Rachel's Advice.
Per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

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Annual Congress of Reforms Stresses Patriotism

(Continued from Page Six)

Helen McLean, W. C. T. U. publicity director, was the speaker. Twelve women, with five minute campaign speeches suitable to give before moving picture audiences, contested for an autographed copy of "Mother," by Kathleen Norris. Mrs. Alice K. Murphy was awarded the prize.

The theme of the last campaign conference was "Carrying the Torch." Mrs. Sara J. Dorr and Mrs. Frances C. Gilmore, state lecturers and organizers, gave instruction in "Starting the Machinery" of the campaign and "selling" the Wright law to the "uninterested." Four "leading ladies" illustrated the best way to win voters in doing house to house precinct work.

The social features of the Congress were most enjoyable. The white ribboners of Pacific Grove were untiring in their efforts to give every possible assistance. The floral decorations were unusually fine, as Pacific Grove is noted for its wonderful dahlias and gladioli. The Chamber of Commerce took all who wished to go, on the famed "Seventeen Mile Drive," through historic Monterey, beautiful Del Monte, to the artist colony at Carmel with its blue bay of indescribable beauty, stopping for a time at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters in Asilomar.

The Woman's Civic Club, Miss Laura Egan, president, tendered a reception in honor of Mrs. Kathleen Norris and Dr. Mary Harris Armor. The club house was tastefully decorated and the afternoon was one of unalloyed enjoyment to the crowd who came to greet these distinguished and lovable women.

On the cover of the Congress of Reforms program was a reproduction of our blue poster with its white star, which calls upon us all to "Serve America" and "Uphold the Constitution." And all through every session the patriotic thought was prominent. In the salute to the flag, the music, the readings, the addresses, it was constantly stressed. Ours is a patriotic campaign. We strive that California may "support the Constitution" by passing a state prohibition enforcement law.

The spiritual note was constantly sounded. One afternoon was given to an evangelistic meeting conducted by Mrs. M. M. Elmore, superintendent of the department. Rev. H. D. Pettit led the community singing. Lack of space prevents mention of many other splendid features of the program. The state executive committee held three important meetings. The work of the W. C. T. U. of California is moving forward vigorously and harmoniously.

To Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes, state president, belongs a large share of the praise for this great Congress. Mrs. Estes worked untiringly in the preparation of the program and in securing the distinguished speakers. As a presiding officer, she was universally praised. Her poise and dignity, ability to meet any emergency, courtesy and consideration for all who had a part on the program and her leadership of the white ribbon forces in this most crucial campaign, were matters of mutual congratulation among the women from the seventeen counties officially represented at the Congress.

WHY NOT A PIC-NIC?

Why not have a World's Convention picnic some warm day in September? Put a "sticker" on the edge of each of the wooden plates, on the outside of each cup, upon each basket or pail which contains the picnic supplies, and every other possible place. They can also be used for place-cards by pasting on the backs plain paper, and together with the name may be put a question about the time, place, personnel, etc., of the convention. Try it!

For picnics, for letters and cards, for books, trunks, suitcases, parcels, and in every way you can advertise the convention, the sticker is just the thing. And remember that summer prices still prevail—only $2.00 per thousand, $1.25 per five hundred, and for fifty cents you will receive one hundred and twenty-five stickers. Send to

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Tactics of Anti-Drys Are Anti-Patriotic

(Continued from Page Three)

"Organization of business men throughout the state into local units of the Illinois division.

"Filing of light wine and beer petitions, September 11, and a drive from then on to roll up as big a vote as possible for the project by means of speakers throughout the various districts and mass meetings in leading cities."

The drys cannot afford to grow careless, no matter how secure they may feel. In one dry district of Illinois the wet candidate would have had no chance had a campaign in his behalf aroused the drys. But the wets made no move until a few days before the election, when they sent word through the district to the people whose names had been signed to the wine and beer petitions, and the man was nominated.

In New Jersey, as well as in Kentucky, the wets are apparently lying idle, doing no work for the elections. Some of the drys are apprehending some underhanded move at the present time, or some similar sudden move to be made when it is too late for any organized defense.

A series of articles is being published by the *Milwaukee* (Wis.) *Journal*, showing that "the bonus and the tariff and the ship subsidy are important, but none of them affects the fundamentals of national life as vitally as does prohibition enforcement." The paper claims that bootlegging has become an industry, "striking at the roots of law, order, authority, and government," and the fight of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner and his officials is being made in the face of almost insuperable odds, not because all America is drink-loving, or lawless, but because the bootlegging combine (which "has no official corporate existence, regular name or recognizable general headquarters, yet functions, silent and sinister, with the precision and comprehensiveness of a great industrial organization") exists to promote, scientifically and systematically, the illicit liquor industry of the country at large, and uses enforcement officials, judges, juries, court authorities and candidates wherever possible. Its members have political "pull," and use all political parties. Among their objects are: The placing at strategic posts in the prohibition enforcement service and elsewhere of officials useful to them, and the maintenance of friendly relations with all branches of Federal, state and municipal government concerned with administration of liquor laws, especially the prosecuting authorities and the courts.

That the efforts of the wets are for the gratification of personal desires without danger, or for money interest, is clearly indicated by the project undertaken by the Society of Restaurateurs of New York City, which, according to *The Restaurateur*, its official weekly publication, is outlining a nation-wide anti-dry campaign this fall. According to this periodical, "There are considerable grounds for hope in ultimate victory. The dry forces are being beaten at every turn." The three hundred members of the society in New York City have been assessed $50 each, with the assurance that they will be *richer, not poorer, by their contributions*. This organization, according to data given by the New Jersey Temperance Society, together with the Hotel Association of New York City and that of New York state, made up the American Hotel Association, which went out of existence in 1920, after the flagrant violation of the Corrupt Practices Act of which the New Jersey branch was convicted; from its ashes sprang the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, with the same methods and many of the same officers, in close affiliation in New Jersey with the president of the United Brewers' Association.

Further proof that the wets are anything but patriotic may be found in the hyphenated societies which are springing up, or reviving, having for their purpose ostensibly *only* the return of wine and beer, but with much the same personnel as was found during the war to be unpatriotic in other ways. The German-American Alliance, formerly used to perpetuate German ideals even at the expense of the United States, and to oppose prohibition is being revived under the name of the German-American Citizens' League of America. One of its declarations, adopted at the convention held a short time ago in Chicago, reads: "We demand the immediate legalization of the sale of wine and beer to end the reign of hypocrisy and corruption which is disrupting the very foundation of law and order in the United States." This conference also authorized sending a questionnaire to candidates for Congress, asking their attitude on beer and wine.

The league is organized in ten states, claims a voting membership of a hundred thousand in Chicago alone, nearly twice that in Wisconsin, seventy thousand in Pennsylvania, and is strong in Massachusetts, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, while a new branch has been formed in Missouri and another is organized in New York. It is affiliated with one hundred thirty-six German-American organizations in Chicago, and more than thirty in the county. In truth, the wets have concentrated upon the centers where there is a preponderance of foreign population, selecting leaders to whip into line these foreigners, who are thus tools of the breweries and distilleries, Wisconsin and Massachusetts, being largely "hyphenated" states, and cities having a preponderance of foreign population, as New York City, Chicago, and St. Louis. The people are told that "it is the moral, religious, and civic duty of every good citizen to refuse obedience to the Volstead Act."

One more item of interest is that the Anti-Saloon League states it has in its possession printed evidence that much of the money being used for the wet campaign in America is coming from brewing interests in England, and that the bootleggers are contributing to the fund.

All of these wet societies are wealthy and their machinery runs as smoothly as clockwork. Concentrating on a most definite objective they refuse to permit any internal difference to swerve them from that objective. They have learned from the prohibitionists that it is by persistent and united efforts that battles are won, and declare confidently that unless the latter look to their laurels during the coming months the present large dry majority in Congress will be at least greatly lessened, with the prospect of total disintegration within the next two years. If such a thing happens, the unthinking portion of the population of this and other countries will no doubt conclude that prohibition does not pay and that it is for that reason diminishing in favor. Far from it!

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A. M. S.

Your attention, please! Yes, we are going to tune our harp to the same old theme, "Subscriptions," but today we expect to play the Library variation. Is THE UNION SIGNAL to be found in your public library? If not, why not? What's that? Your union "didn't happen to think of it"? Here is our official paper, one of the finest mediums for disseminating prohibition truths, and there is the public library, affording one of the best possible methods for reaching the people. And you didn't think of connecting up the two! But those canny antis are expending a pretty sum for getting half-truths and specious arguments into the daily papers. They know the value of publicity. They know what seed sowing means.

The public library is patronized by all classes. To its rooms flock the student, the teacher, the scholar who seeks broader information than is found in the musty old books at his command, the preacher, and just the ordinary, undistinguished individual who is looking for a little relaxation. Perhaps, when glancing over the magazine rack, one of these, inspired by curiosity, may pick up the covers that contain THE UNION SIGNAL, open them, and find an unexplored world. It may be the scholar, who has been a bit antagonistic toward prohibition because, forsooth, he prides himself on being very "liberal" in his views. "Why," he will exclaim, as he dips into the pages, "I didn't realize that there is another side to the question." Something has been accomplished. We have caught his attention.

The preacher will welcome the opportunity to gather material for that fine temperance sermon that he has in mind, the student for the prize essay that he means to write, the teacher for her class work; but if we could reach only a few, and those the Doubting Thomases, the expenditure of money and effort would be justified. Frequently those who have really been favorably disposed toward our cause have been won over by the enemy because THEY DO NOT HEAR "THE OTHER SIDE" OF THE QUESTION! They must be made to see from our viewpoint, and what is better for the purpose than the use of the inductive method? Place information concerning prohibition where it is easily available—in the public library. Send one dollar and fifty cents to THE UNION SIGNAL for a year's subscription. Any union can afford to risk that sum. It is not a fortune, and it may yield rich dividends. Invest today!

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Quiz: Prohibition, Patriotism and Politics

1. Summarize, as to prohibition, the results of the primaries already held.
2. Are the farmers against prohibition?
3. Show that the tactics of the anti-prohibition organizations are anti-patriotic.
4. What can the W. C. T. U. do for the W. I. I. and for the country?
5. Tell the story of the straw vote on prohibition recently taken in Germany.
6. Discuss the truth of the statement that indifference often constitutes a greater menace to prohibition than does actual hostility.
7. Why do the western states oppose modification of prohibition?
8. Talk briefly on the contribution made to the prohibition cause by the Congress of Reforms and the Chautauqua Institution.
9. Are women of the nation for modification of prohibition?
10. Suggest a good investment for your local union.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly — Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Evanston, Illinois

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The Real Torch of Liberty

—Courtesy *San Francisco Examiner.*

The 20,000,000 boys and girls who this month are enrolled in the public schools of the United States are the unanswerable arguments for holding and enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. Light the way for this army of young people. For their sakes, work and vote for candidates who stand for National Prohibition.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

FEDERAL LEGISLATION PROPOSED FOR EMERGENCY—SOLDIERS' COMPENSATION BILL IN CONFERENCE—NEWEST SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA — DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION STILL ON PROGRAM — WOMAN NAMED AS U. S. APPRAISER — WORK OF DISMANTLING FIVE BATTLESHIPS BEGINS

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Federal Legislation Proposed for Emergency

The Winslow Bill for control and distribution of coal during the mining and transportation emergency was passed this week by the House, 214 to 61, and sent to the Senate. This bill gives the President the right, after issuing a presidential proclamation declaring the present emergency no longer in existence, to proclaim the existence of another such emergency without asking leave of Congress. The Sander's amendment provided that the life of the law should end January 21, 1924. The Borah Bill, which contains certain recommendations not in the Winslow Bill, in regard to the standardization of living and working conditions in the industry, has been offered in the Senate as a substitute for the Winslow Bill.

Soldiers' Compensation Bill in Conference

The Soldiers' Compensation Bill is on its way, but its final fate is still unknown. Both friend and foe find satisfaction in the recorded vote as given in the Senate this week. The vote was 47 to 22, with 27 members absent or not voting. In the vote the foes can see enough votes that can be mustered to prevent passage over a possible presidential veto, and the friends can see that the number of Senators supporting the bonus exceeded by one the necessary two-thirds majority, of those present and voting, to override a veto. The latest rumor is that the McNary Land Reclamation Amendment, which provides for an extensive program of land reclamation and gives former service men preferential rights in settling upon the lands, and the Simmons Amendment providing for payment of the bonus with interest on foreign indebtedness to the United States, may be modified or eliminated in conference and the bill put into such shape on the basis of the proposed insurance certificate plan as to insure an early agreement on it in both Senate and House.

It is venturesome to predict what will happen in Congress from one day to the next, such unexpected things having taken place during the past two weeks. The bill is in conference, and before this reaches you, it may become a statute.

Passage of the Bonus Bill clears the decks in the Senate for the legislation proposed to meet strike situations. The Senate after the consideration of this emergency legislation will tackle the Liberian Loan Bill; the Capper-Tincher Grain Futures Bill; and the Dyer Lynching Bill.

The Newest Senator from Pennsylvania

Major David A. Reed, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, has the distinction of being the youngest man in the Senate, save one, Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who is forty-one years of age, while Senator Reed is forty-two years of age. Mr. Reed is Republican nominee for the regular term to be filled at the November election, and is one of the two World War veterans in the Senate, Senator Davis Elkins being the other.

For the third time within a year, the Senate witnessed the induction into office of a new Senator from Pennsylvania. Mr. Philander C. Knox died last October and was succeeded by Mr. William E. Crow, and Mr. George Wharton Pepper came to the Senate as a successor of Mr. Boies Penrose, who passed away New Year's Eve. Major Reed succeeded Senator Crow, who died recently. All these senators were appointed by Governor William Sproul, theonly state executive in the history of the country to name three members of the Senate in so short a time.

A Postal Economy

Postmaster General Work declares in favor of ownership by the department of every postoffice building, in the country; that is, of every building that houses a postoffice. He has examined leases of buildings or parts of buildings occupied as postoffices, and finds that the rentals for ten and twenty years would in many instances have paid for the building. If the government pays rent for a building until it virtually pays for the building, it must commit the extravagance of continuing the payment. This is not thrifty, as banks, real estate men and others interested, not alone financially, but altruistically, in the welfare of our people, are continually telling the wage earner. The "buy a home" movement is just as economical for the government in the case of an activity like the postoffice as it is for the private individual depending upon his daily work for his shelter and support. For the government to keep on paying rent for a building or a part of it after it has already paid enough to buy the building is foolish.

Department Reorganization Still on Program

The big plan to authorize through Congress reorganization of government departments along lines suggested by a special committee is said to be "very much alive" although it is not to be urged at the present session. The emergency situation in which the country finds itself today is almost exclusively occupying the minds of the legislators.

Woman Named as U. S. Appraiser

Sophie McCord, of St. Louis, has been nominated by President Harding to be appraiser of merchandise at St. Louis.

Navy Not Waiting for Ratification of Treaty

Five battleships designated by the Washington armament conference for the scrap heap are being stripped in navy yards at Mare Island, California, and Boston, and when finally dismantled will be appraised and the hulks offered for sale at public auction.

The ships are the "Virginia" and the "New Jersey," at Boston, the "Rhode Island," the "Nebraska" and the "Georgia," at Mare Island. While they were specifically designated in the naval treaty for junking, they are among the oldest fighting ships in the navy, and probably would have been declared obsolete and scrapped independently of the conference action. It was for this reason, naval officials explained, rather than the treaty provisions, formal ratifications of which have not been exchanged, that the naval board of inspection and survey decided to begin work of dismantling them.

Bootleggers' Liquor Deadly

"The increased death rate from alcoholism, indicated by figures tabulated by the New York State Department of Health, is attributable to poisonous concoctions which unscrupulous bootleggers are peddling," says Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

The total number of deaths in New York state from such poisoning for 1922 to date is 122, as compared with 145 for the entire year of 1921. Members of the state hospital commission say there is no doubt that insanity will show an increase this year, as 1921 showed an increase of seventy-one over the previous year, due in great measure to the deadly poison of liquor now on the illicit market.

Miss Florence E. Smith, who has been in the employ of the U. S. Government since 1875, was given a happy farewell by associates on her retirement from the service. For nearly half a century this indefatigable worker was in the proud employ of the Postoffice Department. She declares that it distresses her to hear people speak disparagingly of government service.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1922.

Chicago's Health Commissioner Placards Houses of Vice

Health Commissioner Bundesen of Chicago is quarantining all houses in which men and women are found with venereal diseases, by nailing thereon a flaming red and black warning sign. It reads:

"Venereal Disease—Keep Out. All persons are hereby notified of the presence of venereal disease within and are warned not to enter. The person having venereal disease must not leave the apartment until the warning sign has been removed.

"This warning must not be concealed from public view, or mutilated or defaced, and must remain posted until removed by the health department.

"Penalty for violation of rules of quarantine: Fine of up to $200, imprisonment of six months, or both."

Boston Police Commissioner Warns Policemen Against Drinking

A warning has been issued by the police commissioner of the city of Boston, Herbert A. Wilson, to the effect that any police officer found under the influence of intoxicating liquor will be dismissed from the force. "While on duty he must not and while off duty he should not indulge in its use," says Mr. Wilson, as quoted by press reports, "inasmuch as even one drink is sufficient to render a man unfit for duty. The community at large must be protected." It is the commissioner's opinion that a police officer under the influence of liquor, with a club and a loaded revolver on his person, is a menace to society.

Rochester, (N. Y.) Conducts Law Enforcement Campaign

In the early part of the summer, under the leadership of Clinton N. Howard, the city of Rochester, New York, entered upon a campaign to bring about law enforcement. The battle opened with a great mass meeting, at which Mr. Howard, who had been gathering evidence, presented his facts, naming places which were violating the law with impunity, and challenged the public officials to do their duty. On the following day he was summoned before a crowded city court, where he gave information which was supported by sworn affidavits. As the outcome of this publicity, a committee of twenty-five prominent citizens, headed by Dr. Albert W. Beaven, was authorized by the mass meeting to become responsible for the moral reformation of the city by holding the public officials to constant accountability, and support was given the campaign by the daily press, especially in the news columns and editorials of the Rochester *Times-Union*, which has the largest newspaper circulation in the city. The campaign has gone steadily on through the summer, saloons have been closed by injunction, raids have been made, and the cause of prohibition has received great impetus.

The Dry West Cannot Be Laughed Out of Its Convictions

William Allen White

(Excerpts from "The Dry West to the Thirsty East" in *Collier's Weekly*, September 2)

A considerable majority of the states, and probably a decent majority of the people of the United States, believe in prohibition as an economic measure. These states enacted prohibition laws and went through about the same revolutionary experience that Kansas had in legal enactments and enforcing agencies. The history of prohibition in Kansas is not essentially different from the history of prohibition in Colorado, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, or Texas, and the States of the Southeast and the Northwest. What Kansas did in forty years, these states did in ten. Prohibition to Ohio and Michigan came quickly, and it has been sustained in a popular referendum.

Senators and Congressmen from Mississippi Valley states and from the South and from the Mountain States and the Pacific Coast States are going to stand by the views of their constituents, because these views are largely the views of these Senators and Congressmen themselves. It is idle to say they are demagogues. They are not. It is idle to say that the people of the West and South are overcome by a mania, or carried away by a fad, or overborne by a wave of sentimentalism. They are fundamentally convinced against the saloon and have been for from ten to twenty years committed against any edging into our national life of anything that looks like a saloon, or anything that is owned by the men who used to maintain the saloon —by the brewers, for instance.

In every community west of the Alleghenies, hundreds of men and women have served on law and order committees, have given money to gather evidence against violators of the prohibitory law, have spent their time and energy and funds to make prohibition a success. These men are not cranks, but business men, farmers, professional men, railroad officers, bankers—good middle-class folks. They acted as they did somewhat because they believed in prohibition, but largely because they believed in the Constitution and in a decent and orderly observance of law. They were inspired by the oldest tradition of the Anglo-Saxon people.

They cannot be laughed out of their convictions, nor scared away from their purpose, nor fooled by fine talk about light wines and beer. They feel deeply that light wines and beer means the return of the old-fashioned saloon and nothing less, and that if you cannot maintain absolute prohibition, you cannot enforce partial prohibition with a saloon where light wines and beer are sold as a rendezvous of the bootlegger of hard liquor! They fear that the same bootlegging agencies which tried to overthrow prohibition, the same agencies against which men and women in these western communities have been fighting from ten to forty years, will come back with light wines and beer.

* * * *

Kansas and thirty states of her tradition and kind would no more lose their forty years' fight for prohibition than they would lose their four years' fight against slavery.

No Vacation for the Wet Forces

Throughout the past summer, whatever may be said of the prohibitionists, the brewers, distillers, winemakers, and imbibers of intoxicating liquors have not ceased their work. In fact, one of the leaders of the wets stated recently that the anti-prohibition workers are better organized than they have ever been. His views, as quoted by the *Christian Science Monitor*, show that national prohibition has not only forced the enemies of prohibition to cleave together, but it has made them " forge new weapons and adopt the methods of the dry forces."

One new policy of the wets is the quizzing of Congressional candidates. In the years when they put up their hardest fights, 1913-1916, they made the most careful investigation of the records of candidates, their associations, and their influence, and then, in the light of their findings, came out with recommendations for Congress, and published the word to their friends, far and wide. Today, as by tactics, they are seeking an actual pledge from their men to stand for modification of prohibition, and are endeavoring to win over, by their show of strength, all those candidates who have weak convictions.

Another change from their olden methods concerns publicity. Formerly, most of the business of the wets was done in secrecy, but today, whatever plans are made and executed behind the scenes, the letterhead of the A. A. P. A. shows a list of prominent people who are openly claiming membership in its organization, and the old wet organizations which are still alive are pouring their strength into the newer societies. Much "wet" literature is being distributed, but appeals are more largely made by means of personal letters and the petitions now being circulated.

The first effort is always to obtain nominations to Congress for known wet sympathizers, and to secure this end the anti-drys have not spared, nor are they sparing, any pains, appealing to women and men, voters of all parties, alike.

And let not the states which have held their primaries, and succeeded in nominating dry candidates, think that there is no further need for watchfulness, for though the effort to replace those members of Congress who have committed themselves to prohibition by their votes, by well-known wets, is the first move of the anti-prohibitionists, when the primaries have not effected such results, and the dry candidates have won out, every possible influence is then to be brought to bear on them to cause them to change their allegiance. It is to be a fight all along the line, and at no point is the firing to cease. The wet organizations declare openly that they will throw their strength to those candidates, regardless of party affiliations, who show "wet" inclinations, and will do everything in their power to elect them.

In the various states, the backing for the wet candidates is a plain indication of the regime which may be expected to follow their election. In California, it is claimed that bootleggers are contributing heavily to a fund to bring back wine and beer, and that the leaders of the wine grape associations are working for the defeat of the Wright Act, that illicit traffic may continue to flourish in that state. The statement of an official of the New York division of the A. A. P. A. that "it is the moral, religious, and civic duty of every good citizen to refuse obedience to the Volstead Act," is going the rounds of the press. In Boston, the National Liberal Alliance, according to the chamber of commerce (which, because of its self-styled "referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment" investigated its history), distributed its straw ballots, and collected its votes, largely in places known to have sold liquor before the

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A NEW STUDY OF LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS

Cora Frances Stoddard

The amount of new life insurance written in the United States is said to have increased from less than eight billion dollars worth in 1918 to more than thirteen billion in 1921. It reflects increase in income and increased intent to save for the future welfare of dependents, possibly, also, increased ability to save. Young men more and more realize the importance of taking out policies early while they are in good health and when insurance costs less than later in life.

Physical condition and habits are of prime importance when one tries to secure insurance. A recent compilation of the experience of insurance companies on three continents by Dr. Oscar H. Rogers, medical director of the New York Life Insurance Company, points out definitely the disadvantage that even so called "moderate drinking" is to the insured man—and to the man who would be insured—and also to the insurance companies.

The experience of seven British, Australian, and American companies shows that the non-abstainers had an average mortality 32 per cent higher than the abstainers. "However freely we allow for considerations of moderation practiced by abstainers in food and every manner of living," says Dr. Rogers, "there must still remain a substantial margin of difference due to alcohol alone."

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company studied its statistics in a way to give a clearer view of what happened within the groups of non-abstainers. About 85 per cent of the group were not even daily drinkers and never used more than two glasses of spirits or three glasses of beer in a day. The "regular beer drinkers" used one or more glasses a day (never more than four in one day) or drank five in the course of a week; this class also used wine moderately.

In terms of the mortality of total abstainers here were the results:

Total abstainers 100%
Moderate, i. e., occasional drinkers 119%
Daily users of beer.....133%
Daily users of spirits.....166%

Other companies show a similar trend.

"There were no really hard drinkers and no drunkards," says the report. "All of such extreme cases were excluded from membership in the companies. The evidence before us is conclusive that the so-called limit of three tablespoonfuls of alcohol a day is far too liberal. Indeed, there appears to be no limit within which alcohol may be entirely harmless. It is as if there were a direct relation between the amount of alcohol used and the amount of damage done the body. The evidence is strong also that the damage done persists long after drinking is discontinued.

"Anyone who uses alcohol now or has used it in the past, is a less desirable risk, all other things being equal, than a total abstainer, and his undesirability is in proportion to the freedom with which he has used the drug."

In view of these facts and conclusions, the young man who asserts his personal liberty to drink is increasingly likely to find himself subjected to searching scrutiny when he presents himself as an applicant for life insurance.

The report brings out a new point—concrete evidence as to the cost of insuring the drinkers whose mortality is excessive. For this Dr. Rogers uses statistics of the Medico-Actuarial investigation. He concludes that in the period observed, the excessive number of deaths among the class of "free, daily" drinkers cost the insurance companies about $[illegible],000; the "quite moderate daily users" caused a probable financial loss of at least $530,000. The financial loss from insuring those engaged in various forms of the liquor trade "must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,500,000. This loss occurred in spite of every effort on the part of the companies to prevent it. It was well known when these persons were insured that the occupations were unhealthful and accordingly, the risks must have been selected with the utmost care." Nevertheless, this very large loss due to the drinkers and the drink traffickers occurred. Had the losses not been distributed through several companies and several years "the financial results would have been a very serious matter. As it is, they are only mentioned to give a clearer idea of the extent to which attempts to insure these risks have proven a financial burden to the business of insurance."

The abolition of the liquor traffic ought to reduce these losses of one of our great financial institutions.

TWENTY YEARS OF TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION

Arthur Lee, Superintendent Public Schools, Clinton, Missouri

The aim of this article is to give a brief summary of twenty years' experience with scientific temperance instruction in one system of public schools, that of Clinton, Missouri, and some conclusions drawn as to its value.

Throughout this entire period, Mrs. I. F. Massie has had charge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's part in this combined endeavor of the schools and that society. Her kindly and helpful co-operation are greatly appreciated.

During these years, thousands of children have had thorough instruction in the effects of stimulants and narcotics on the human body. About twenty thousand essays on the subject have been written. Boys and girls who have gone through the eight grades of the elementary school, and the four years of high school, have had this instruction every year of their twelve years of school life and it has been fixed in their minds by writing twelve papers on the topic. Over two hundred gold medals have been given by the W. C. T. U. for the best essays.

This work has been handled for so long that the instruction, and the writing of the essays, have become systematized. The first thing done each year, after the subjects for essays are announced, is to collect and distribute material from which the teachers will give the classroom instruction. Although we have been accumulating material year by year, our supply is still inadequate. The deficiency was evident this spring when the two hundred students of our high school besieged the school library for reading on the effects of tobacco.

The basis of our collection of material is various texts on physiology and hygiene. We also have a number of health books, written for the use of the general public, that contain good chapters on stimulants and narcotics. One of the best of this type of books is Fisher and Fisk's "How to Live" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.) Our local W. C. T. U. has bought a number of books and given them to the school. We also make use of many of the tracts and leaflets published by the national organization. Individual teachers, the library, and the superintendent's office have made collections of their own, and contributed them to the general fund.

Previous to the beginning of the instruction period, packages of books and articles are allotted to the various rooms. In order that the material may go farther, the time assigned for the work in the high school is immediately after the close of the period in the elementary school. This enables us to use in the upper grades and the high school a good deal of the same material.

A schedule is made in the office, specifying the number of lessons to be given, the days upon which they are to be taught, the days for writing the first draft of the essays, the time for the teacher to correct the essays, for the writing of the second draft, and for sending to the office the essays to be submitted in the medal contest.

All of the writing of both the first and the second drafts is required to be done at school. This does away with the temptation of parents to give children undue help. It also prevents the accusation that the winning essays are copied, or are the work of older people.

From the packages of material that they have received, the teachers prepare a number of lesson plans. The lessons are given in talks by the teacher, in conversations between pupils and teacher, and in regular question-and-answer recitations on matter that the teacher has previously presented, or the pupils have read. The instruction is given in the time of the classes in physiology, in the grades where this subject is taught. In other grades, and all through the high school, the instruction is given in the English classes. Principal emphasis is laid on that phase of the subject with which the W. C. T. U. essay topics of the year deal. Sometimes teaching outlines are sent out from the office. In the high school the essay subjects are used for oral composition, before the class writing on them. Students are designated to prepare, and give before the class, a fif-

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"The safety of the republic rests to a large degree with the teachers of the nation. We call upon teachers everywhere to teach respect for law and order and for constituted authority; to impress alike upon young and old the importance of obedience to the Constitution and to all state and national laws and to local ordinances; to teach the children that laws are made by the majority; and may be changed by the majority; but that they must be obeyed by all; and that he who disobeys the Constitution or laws is an enemy of the republic."—*Resolution Passed by National Education Association*

MINORITY WILL TIRE OF OPPOSITION AND FALL IN LINE FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW

Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant U. S. Attorney-General

I am very willing to do my best toward promoting the excellent cause of prohibition. Replying to the questions asked of me by THE UNION SIGNAL:

1. It has been my experience and observation that prohibition has produced perhaps its most benoficent results on the home life and welfare of women and children. A great deal is always heard about the personal liberty of the workingman that is taken away by prohibiting his glass of beer. When I hear such remarks, I think always, "What about the personal liberty of his wife and children?" For usually the workingman is obliged, because the wage he receives is inadequate to secure luxuries for himself and children, to indulge in this kind of personal liberty at the expense of his family. It has been my observation that there are more family parties at the movies, more times when the workingman's family finds an opportunity to enjoy an outing together by reason of the money saved by the father because of the closing of the saloons.

For several years I was connected with the public defense of women accused of crime, in the Los Angeles courts. Prior to prohibition there would average ten to a dozen women brought in per night for drunkenness. Subsequent to prohibition, and particularly during the years 1919 and 1920, there would not average an drunken women per month.

2. The attitude of by far the larger number of women with whom I come in contact is either secretly or openly in favor of prohibition. It is true that quite a large percentage of those who are secretly in favor of prohibition statutes do in small ways commit technical violation of the Volstead Act. Opinions on public questions of morals, outside of sexual morality, cannot be divided according to the sexes. By far the greater number of men with whom I come in contact, are friendly to prohibition, as are a somewhat larger percentage of the women.

3. It is my personal opinion that national prohibition promotes the health, prosperity and happiness of family and social life. I believe we are passing through a transition period during which the minority who opposed national prohibition are unusually active, unusually loud-voiced in their opposition and restive under the restraint the Volstead Act imposes upon them. But restlessness and discontent are due to the violent activity of the minority who are fighting their last stand. They are *not* due to increased crime. The closing of jails and penitentiaries and the study of statistics of crime establish such a conclusion.

There is one sure element in the American character that can be counted upon to tide us through any period of unrest which is produced when a considerable minority is defeated in the passage of a law, or the adoption of a national policy. That American characteristic of which I speak is good sportsmanship. When you view the good sportsmanship and deeplying patriotism displayed by the southern minority after the close of the Civil War, out of which has been produced a loyal south as devoted to Federal interests as any other part of the country, and when you further realize that that good sportsmanship and patriotism had to struggle up through intense social hardship, bitter financial losses, and personal grief, occasioned by sacrifice to a lost cause, then you realize that the minority who opposed the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, if their opposition arose because of a sincere difference of opinion, will fall into line with the program of law enforcement.

Many of these are foreigners; if so, they have proved unworthy of American opportunities and should be returned to a country where the peculiar kind of personal liberty fits their type of mind.

No quarter should be given that group who opposed the Eighteenth Amendment, not from principle, but only from selfishness, and who now are taking advantage of unsettled conditions for the purpose of forming criminal conspiracies to violate established law.

Let us not overlook the real issue that underlies all the contest that wages around prohibition. In the last analysis it is Americanism in conflict with old world customs and concept; it is democracy against avarice, lawlessness and anarchy. The issue divides men not upon the question of their appetites but upon the question of their loyalty to their country; it is no longer whether we are wet or dry—it is whether we are American or un-American; whether we are for the Constitution and the laws of our land, or for our personal convenience or self-indulgence.

ROY A. HAYNES,
Federal Prohibition Commissioner.

FEDERAL AND STATE COOPERATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Arthur J. Tuttle, Judge United States District Court, Detroit, Michigan

I am glad to discuss the national prohibition law, briefly, as follows:

1. As a private citizen with two eyes, I feel no hesitancy in saying that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law have greatly reduced intoxication in Michigan.

2. I do not think the question of the validity and necessity for law enforcement is open to discussion. I have been on the Federal bench in this district for nearly ten years, and during that period I have charged fifty grand juries. I believe that on every occasion I have made the statement that, while too frequently ordinances passed by cities, and statutes passed by state legislatures, were treated as dead laws and not enforced because some certain community or group of public officials did not like the particular law, yet no law ever enacted by the Congress of the United States had been treated as a dead law, but on every occasion and with reference to every statute there had been an honest effort, and in a very large measure a successful effort, to enforce every law placed on the statute books of the United States. I have laid down the challenge that if any law on the statute books of the United States was not being enforced I would like to be advised of the same. To the present time, no individual, or group of individuals, has ever challenged the accuracy of my statement.

3. I have said, and I now say, that the only manner in which the numerous criminal statutes passed by Congress in recent years can be enforced is by a very full and complete co-operation with the state authorities. In recent years, beginning back with the days of the great Theodore Roosevelt, there has been a turning to the Federal government for relief, whenever the people felt that they were not receiving proper protection under existing state laws. Examples are the Car Seal Act, the Mann Act, the Dyar Act, the Food and Drug Act, the Migratory Bird Law, and now the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law, all of which brought additional work and responsibility to the Federal machinery of government.

4. This swing of the pendulum to the side of the Federal government is presenting some very serious problems, which are deserving of careful thought and consideration.

It will be noted that while the laws mentioned above have all found their right to existence in some clause of the Constitution of the United States, the same wrongs come within the police power of the state, being covered by state statutes. A consideration of the problem of how to enforce these laws leads me to think of the subject in three separate divisions as follows:

(a) Unaided by the enforcement of state laws by state courts and state officers, it would be impossible for the Federal machinery, as now constituted, to thoroughly and satisfactorily enforce all of these Federal laws. If all the violations of the laws enumerated above were to be brought into this court, it would require not one judge, but many, many judges to handle the work. The same would be true of other departments of government.

(b) If the remedy is to be without the assistance of state laws and the enforcement thereof by state officers, it means the creating of several thousands of additional Federal officers in this District and millions of additional Federal officers in the United States of America. This is not practicable.

(c) The thing which is now being done with a large measure of success must, in my judgment, be carried further and the people must be brought to a full understanding of the necessity of proceeding by this third method, which I call complete co-operation between state and Federal officers. It is entitled to our encouragement and commendation.

In the future, as in the past, the great majority of the wrongs done by people must be taken care of in the state courts by state officers. I do not think it is a good thing for the people to get the notion that they carry no personal responsibility in regard to the matter. If things are going wrong in their community, and their local state officers do not clean up the situation, they should "get busy" and replace those state officers with men of efficiency and integrity.

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WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION LIST OF DELEGATES GROWING DAILY—EVERY SECTION OF THE WORLD TO BE REPRESENTED

Philadelphia, "the city of sisterly love," is soon to be the center of the W. C. T. U. universe, and the eyes of white ribboners of all nations are turning toward it, with high expectations. The list of foreign delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention is increasing rapidly. Comrades are coming from Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Egypt, South Africa, Syria, Japan, China, India, Australia, New Zealand and Uruguay and Argentina, South America.

The phenomenal progress of prohibition in India will be the theme of the speakers from there, and Miss Mary Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, the author of "The Power House of Pathankot," will tell the story of the miraculous transformations wrought in whole native communities as the result of sowing the seed of total abstinence truths.

"I move you that caste be banished from this sacred place, that we may be brethren united to put down an evil that is ruining our homes and country," was the plea of a high caste Hindoo, chief magistrate of the town, at a meeting to organize for temperance, over which Miss Campbell was presiding. When a high caste Hindoo is willing to break down the age-old barriers of caste to promote the temperance cause, it is an indication that the work has a sure and strong hold upon India.

Miss Mary Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. Organizer

Miss Campbell tells of her surp e shortly after this meeting, at receivin a call from the British Chief Magistrat f the district, who held sway over 20, 0 souls. He was on a tour of the territ y over which he had control, and not o y expressed his interest and sympathy n the movement she had helped to st t but asked modestly, "Would you be v l- ing to take me in as an honorary mem r of the temperance society?"

Other members of the delegation fr n India are Miss Mabel Archibald, editor f the *India Temperance Record;* Mrs. C. . Hill, Miss H. Davies, M.D.; Mrs. J. Du - man, Mrs. D. E. Alter and Miss Hele t. Root.

The World's Convention is to be h d in the Academy of Music, not ma y blocks distant from the famous In - pendence Hall, which houses the Libe y Bell.

The National W. C. T. U. Conventi , which is to immediately follow e World's gathering, will be held in e Chambers Wylie Memorial Presbyter a Church, Philadelphia.

From these meetings many delega s will go to Toronto, Canada, to attend t e World's League Against Alcoholism, to e held November 24-29.

WHY NOT PERMIT THE TRAFFIC IN BEER?

At one of the mass meetings held in New York under the auspices of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, a popular song ran like this:

"Something's in the air,
Yes, it's everywhere,
It's the thing we are waiting for.
Soon the good old wine,
And the brimming stein
Will come back to us once more."

The real purpose and *raison d'etre* of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has been summed up by Colonel Stayton, its leader, in these words: "I want my beer and I don't care a —— who knows it."

Why not allow such poor thirsty creatures as the redoubtable colonel, who have so few resources that they can't be happy without their beer, to have the beverage? Why not gratify them by modifying the Volstead Law to permit the return of beer?

Let five well known authorities answer:

DR. HARVEY WILEY says, "I am unalterably opposed to a resumption of the liquor traffic, even the re-entry of light wines and beer. I think beer is probably the most dangerous to health of all the ordinary alcoholic liquors. I do not know anybody who favors the return of the saloon, and beer without a distributor is a useless commodity, and with a distributor it is a dangerous commodity."

CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT of the United States Supreme Court says: "I am not in favor of amending the Volstead Act in respect to the amount of permissible alcohol in beverages. I am not in favor of allowing light wines and beer to be sold under the Eighteenth Amendment. I believe it would defeat the purpose of the Amendment. No such distinction as that between wines and beer on the one hand, and spirituous liquors on the other, is practicable as a police measure. Any such loophole as light wines and beer would make the Amendment a laughing stock."

That the permission to traffic in so-called low alcoholic liquors only opens the way to the manufacture of all intoxicants has been proven by history. The *Iowa State Capital*, one of the leading papers of the state, said recently:

"All persons acquainted with the history of Iowa probably are familiar with the fact that Iowa had a beer and light wine law during one of her periods of prohibition agitation. The law did not seem to work well, for the reason that persons authorized to sell beer and wine usually violated the law by selling hard liquors. The result was that Iowa soon declared the sale of beer and light wine to be a failure."

"Alcohol is alcohol, either in whisky or beer," says DR. EUGENE LYMAN FISK, of the Life Extension Institute. "It is nonsense to claim that beer is a hygienic drink. It is drunk chiefly for its alcoholic effect, and if the alcoholic effect is produced the danger of alcohol exists. Any one who doubts that beer can produce a certain form of intoxication need only visit the saloon and watch the beer-drinker in various stages of befuddlement or excitement. If beer does not intoxicate or produce any alcoholic effect, what becomes of the 'racial craving for stimulants' which it is said to satisfy? Furthermore, heavy beer-drinking, as in the case of brewery employes, adds the danger of excessive fluid intake, entirely apart from alcohol. The heavy mortality of brewery employes is sufficient evidence that beer, so far as its effect on masses of men is concerned, is not a hygienic drink."

LEWIS JEROME JOHNSON, M.AM. SOC. C. E., professor of Civil Engineering, Harvard University, is reported by the *American Issue* to have said: "I am firmly opposed to any concessions whatever to beer and wine. Beer and wine were understood to be intoxicating liquors when the Eighteenth Amendment was submitted and ratified. ...There is nothing that can be said today for beer and wine that was not under conside - tion when the Eighteenth Amendme : was adopted and for two generations - fore as well. The beer and wine thec has lost along with the rest."

U. S. CONGRESSMAN A. J. VO - STEAD says: "It is a part of the hist - of this country that for many years bitter and persistent struggle has be carried on against the liquor traffic. T Prohibition Amendment was the cul - nation of the struggle. Before its ad - tion, many states had amendments their constitutions prohibiting the traf These amendments are substantially the same language as the Federal P hibition Amendment. The legislatur of these states, more than thirty in nu ber, passed statutes to carry these amer ments into effect. Not one permitted t sale of beer or light wines that contain more than one per cent of alcohol volume; and with the exception of o or two, in which the language of t statutes might possibly be construed permit the sale of a liquor containi one per cent, they all forbade the sa of any beer or wine that contained mo than one-half of one per cent of alcoh

....The argument that a law allowi the sale of beer and wine would enab the government to collect a large tax delusive. Most of the states have prol bition laws today that could not be r pealed; public sentiment in those stat would not permit it. Without the co sent of the states, beer and wine cou not be sold, despite anything that Co gress could do. Without open sale the states, no substantial tax could collected. Fourteen states forbid t sale of beer and wine whether they ha any alcohol in them or not, as do al Alaska and the District of Columbi Twenty-two states forbid the sale of a beer or wine that has more than one-ha of one per cent of alcohol. Seven stat provide that the definition in the nation prohibition act shall govern."

NATIONAL PROHIBITION HAS COME TO STAY, DECLARE NATIONAL WOMEN LEADERS AND EDUCATORS

INTELLIGENT WOMEN WILL NEVER VOTE FOR REPEAL

Mrs. Philip North Moore, President National Council of Women

There is no question in the minds of women who have thoroughly investigated the returns from the Eighteenth Amendment, as to its value to the world at large.

We cannot believe for a moment that intelligent women of this country will vote to repeal either the Amendment or the interpretation as now in force.

In 59 cities, of over 30,000 population, including New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, etc., the total number of arrests for drunkenness in 1917 was 316,842, and in 1920, only 109,768.

In Bellevue Hospital in 1917 over thirty per cent of all cases were for alcoholism; in 1920, six per cent.

In the same hospital, insanity due to alcoholism decreased from ten per cent in 1917 to two per cent in 1920.

The New York Health department reported 680 alcoholic deaths in the year 1917, and only sixty-nine in 1920.

These are only a *few* of the returns we can quote. I may mention one further point—that a strict enforcement of the law would result in a still greater difference for the tabulation of 1921-1922.

We certainly look to the future with hope.

WELFARE OF HOME IMPROVED

Ellen Pendleton, President Wellesley College

My experience has not been such as to give me any personal knowledge of the effect of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. From all I can learn, however, I judge that the home life and welfare of women and children, especially among the wage-earning class, have been vastly bettered. Moveover, so far as I know, even though some may not have thought the Volstead Act a wise one, they believe that the law should be enforced, and have no desire to alter the Eighteenth Amendment. My belief is that even with the present inefficient enforcement of the law, the situation has been vastly improved.

VALUE OF PROHIBITION BEYOND HUMAN CALCULATION

Josephine Corliss Preston, State Superintendent Public Instruction for Washington

No other one factor has done more to better conditions in homes and resulted in greater improvement in the welfare of women and children than has national prohibition.

To the best of my knowledge this attitude is universal among not only the prominent women leaders of my acquaintance, but among people in all walks of life.

The value of national prohibition as an agent in promoting the health, prosperity, and happiness of the family and society generally, cannot be estimated. It is beyond mere human calculation. It should be the constant endeavor of every person to aid in furthering the cause of temperance and to hold high the national standard of prohibition as set forth in the Eighteenth Amendment.

A FORCE THAT CAN BE RELIED UPON—THE WOMEN VOTERS OF THE COUNTRY

Major Roy A Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner

With the passage of the nineteenth amendment the women of the country came into their long delayed rights of citizenship and at that moment there entered into the realm of our political life a force that can always be relied upon to exert itself on the right side of every moral or social question. Beyond the peradventure of a doubt the women of this country can be depended upon either at the polls or in the jury box to cast their vote for law and rigid law enforcement.—Excerpt from address delivered at Ocean Grove, N. J., August 17.

PROHIBITION AN INESTIMABLE BLESSING

Mary Antin, Author and Lecturer

The difficulties that have been encountered in enforcing the prohibition law are in my mind no argument whatever in favor of restoration of the liquor traffic. It was very difficult at one time to clear the seas of pirates, and yet that was not taken as an argument in favor of permitting piracy to endure. All the pains of readjustment to which this generation may be subjected will be but a small price to pay for the inestimable blessing of a world that shall have forgotten it was once under the sway of the drink evil. —*Manufacturers Record.*

RESULTS FAR-REACHING

May Trumper, State Superintendent Public Instruction for Montana

My experience and observations have been that prohibition has greatly improved the conditions of home life in many families and has greatly benefited the welfare of women and children. The women of my acquaintance are certainly most kindly disposed toward the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law. The apparently unanimous action taken at the recent meeting of the Montana State Federation of Women's Clubs, endorsing the Volstead law and approving of the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment, certainly indicate the sentiment on this subject of representative women in this state.

There is no question in my mind but that within a very few years national prohibition is going to serve to increase the prosperity of the country and to better the general conditions of society. It is difficult to learn of the benefits which have resulted when the people who have been most helped are not the ones who talk about it, and the ones who wish to injure the cause are occupying so much of the stage with their publicity in opposition to the laws. The issue is clear, however, and the results of the Amendment and the Volstead law will be far reaching and definite if the public does not permit its vision to be clouded by the propaganda being circulated everywhere.

UNITED STATES A PROHIBITION COUNTRY FOREVER

Carrie Chapman Catt, President International Suffrage Alliance

Prohibition has come to stay in the United States. It is true that the law is violated as yet in the large cities, but the cities only came under the law when it was made national. Long before, vast stretches of territory were made dry by local option.

In my native state of Iowa, prohibition was first enacted nearly forty years ago. The opponents were not resigned and battles over the enforcement of the law were fought at every election for many years, but public opinion has grown continuously stronger for the law, which now is supported by practically all the population and admirably enforced.

The manufacturers and retailers of liquor are doing their best to discredit the law and its enforcement, but one may be completely assured that this will be a prohibition country forever.

We have found that drink creates crime, poverty and insanity, and the majority of voters are convinced that it is more sensible to shut up the saloons and thus lessen the cost of jails, courts and asylums. Does it accomplish these results? It does. Even in this very trying after-war period a marked decrease in drunkenness is evident, and that, too, in the wettest spots.

NEVER SAW INTOXICATED MAN IN KANSAS

Lorraine Elizabeth Wooster, State Superintendent Public Instruction for Kansas

We have had prohibition in Kansas ever since I can remember. I grew up here, and have never seen a drunken man or a saloon in the state. The first drunken person I ever saw was in Colorado, and the sight was pitiful and terrible to me. The record of Kansas is that of a healthy, cheerful, moral, intelligent, thrifty people, and I notice the states that have not had prohibition as long as Kansas, do not have records as good as ours, and the records of the orphans' homes and those for cripples, etc., are distressing, for they have not room sufficient to care for these children, who are said to be in that condition as the result of drunken parents.

The women of Kansas stand for prohibition, and always will stand for it. National prohibition will give us a better class of people, and I hope it will give us more Americans, for most of the people who are against prohibition are not Americans, and should be deported. I would be glad to see them moving to their "Fatherland" rapidly, and if necessary, I would be willing to pay the transportation for some of them if that would aid them to move more rapidly.

If one will search the records of the jails, the almshouses, homes for the cripples, etc., I think he will get the best evidence for prohibition. The United States is not noted for taking backward steps, and I am for America for Americans, and if it becomes necessary, in order to maintain prohibition in the United States, I would rejoice if some means could be found of disposing of and freeing the country from the undesirable citizens who wish liquor and all the improper acts that go with it.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Evanston, Illinois, September 7, 1922

CALL TO PRAYER

DEVOTIONAL DAY—NOVEMBER 12, 1922—FOR THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS

In exultant thanksgiving to the Lord God of Hosts for marvelous victories achieved, and in humble and reverent dependence upon Divine guidance, we, the General Officers of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States hereby designate Sunday, November 12, as Devotional Day for the coming conventions to meet in Philadelphia, Nov. 11-19.

On the afternoon of Devotional Day, in the Academy of Music, a great inspirational service, with eminent speakers from many lands, will be held. W. C. T. U. members everywhere are earnestly requested to be in fervent fellowship with this gathering, praying that it may give a compelling spiritual keynote for the meetings that will follow.

We urge local unions to give publicity to this international call to prayer and to assemble on Devotional Day, inviting missionary societies and others to cooperate with them. The pastors of many churches of all denominations will doubtless consider it a privilege to preach on law enforcement and world prohibition, emphasizing the importance of our W. C. T. U. conventions and requesting prayer for their widespread spiritual influence.

Our call is issued with more than the customary appeal. It is a challenge to action in a crucial campaign year. In this world crisis, nations, as well as individuals, are being taught the power of prevailing prayer. In unison with women from all lands assembled, Devotional Day, in Philadelphia, will you not help awaken in the hearts of all people intelligent, conscientious zeal for the observance and enforcement of law. Let us rejoice in the high purpose and boundless possibilities of a new era in which our family of nations with Divine aid shall achieve victories for peace and purity, as well as for total abstinence and prohibition.

ANNA A. GORDON, AGNES E. SLACK, BLANCHE READ JOHNSTON, ELLA A. BOOLE, FRANCES P. PARKS, ELIZABETH P. ANDERSON, SARA H. HOGE, MARGARET C. MUNNS.

Sweden's Referendum Campaign Has Educated and Aroused The People

Unofficial reports of the result of the referendum on prohibition, August 27, indicate that the large wet vote in Stockholm overcame the dry sentiment in the country at large. The poll was, as has been stated, only a consultative referendum, taken to find out how strong was the desire for prohibition. The campaign has been of great educational value and has laid the foundation for work for a dry Sweden which will continue until the traffic in strong drink has been outlawed.

Have You Held a Campaign Tea?

Do you want to start something quite unique in the way of social functions in your community? Try a campaign tea, or better, a series of them. Ask some of the most influential members of the W. C. T. U., or their friends, who have beautiful homes, to act as hostesses. Invite to these teas the women who are known to be sceptical concerning the value of prohibition, or who are lukewarm or uninterested. Include in your invitations the members of every women's organization in your town. Have a carefully selected committee from your local union prepared to mingle with the guests, turn the conversation to the issue of the campaign, and tactfully answer arguments that may be raised or give information to those who are ignorant on the subject. Arrange for an attractive speaker who can present briefly and brilliantly the campaign issue and the responsibility of the women to vote and work for the election of dry Congressmen. Follow with a musical selection. Make the occasion very informal, and as delightful socially as possible. Serve tea or lemonade. As the guests depart present them with the series of seven leaflets, "Facts" and other literature that may help to crystallize into conviction the impression that has been made at the gathering.

Campaign teas of this character are proving very popular and successful in certain states. Southern California expects to hold 1,000 in September and October. Start the fashion in your city!

Defining the Real Issue of the Campaign

The Women's Committee of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is in an intensive campaign to organize the women of this country for a return of light wines and beer, and expect, it is claimed, to enroll thousands and secure the votes of a majority of the women at the polls next November.

The measure of success of this committee will depend upon the extent to which they can deceive the women as to the real issue in the campaign. If the women can be persuaded that a modification of the Volstead Law to permit the traffic in light wines and beer will make possible the enforcement of law and safeguard their children, they will undoubtedly so vote.

The crying need from now until November 7 is to make plain to the women voters that the real issue raised by the A. A. P. A. is not the protection of youth from the "terrible results of prohibition" and the modification of the law so it can be enforced. The real issue is made plain at the big mass meetings of the Association, as, for example, last week at the Coliseum, in Chicago, when a speaker called for a rising vote as to how many present "would like a nice cool stein of beer." The issue can be defined in two terse words, APPETITE AND AVARICE, a desire for a drink of beer or wine on the part of some, and of others, a desire for the dollar that can be made from the sale of such drinks.

Put this issue clearly and definitely before the women of this nation, and who doubts how they will vote?

One of the planks of the platform of the A. A. P. A. is "no saloons," but the association refuses to explain how it expects the traffic in wines and beer is to be conducted without distributing centers. The only method apparently will be a bar in every grocery store, every soft drink emporium, every drug store, accessible to the young people of the community and made legally respectable, so that they will have no fear of patronizing it. Does any woman want to see legalized temptation thus placed before her sons and daughters?

And does any intelligent woman believe that the sale of liquors will be confined to light wines and beer? The purveyors of alcoholic beverages never have obeyed the law. Is there any guaranty that they would not violate the proposed law, and sell liquors of all degrees of alcoholic strength?

That the women of this nation in large numbers are awake to the real issue in this campaign is shown by the results of the more than twenty state primaries, where they voted in large numbers. Only one dry Congressman has been defeated, and of the new men nominated, two-thirds have been avowed drys.

The DOMINANT DUTY of the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union during the next two months is to place the REAL ISSUE before the women voters. Put everything else aside for the next few weeks and canvass your community. Make opportunities for personal talks, use your telephone, and the mails. Bring the question before the church missionary societies, women's clubs, young people's societies, business and professional women's clubs and other organizations. See that every woman voter in your city is made intelligent on the REAL ISSUE of the campaign.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

WORLD'S AND NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1922

Tour No 1. For those who wish to spend Saturday, November 11, in Washington, D. C., and who do not plan to go to Toronto.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railway will leave the Union Station, Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Washington at 8:00 a. m. The day will be spent sightseeing, and the trip to Philadelphia will be resumed at 4:30 p. m., arriving in the convention city at 7:30 p. m. The return trip can be made at the delegates' pleasure as no special arrangements will be made by the transportation committee. Apply for reservations to W. E. Blachley, Division Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railway, 323 South Wells Street, Chicago.

Tour No. 2. For those who wish to attend the World League against Alcoholism meeting in Toronto, Canada, November 25-29.

A train on the New York Central will carry special cars for delegates leaving Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 5:00 p. m., connecting at Buffalo with the Lehigh Valley road. No change of cars will be necessary. Arrival at Philadelphia will be at 8:08 p. m. Apply for reservations to Mr. C. Hartigan, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agt., New York Central Railroad, La Salle Street Station, Chicago.

Tickets on the going trip will be available on the Pacific Coast November 7 to 13 and in all other parts of the country and Canada, November 8 to 14. By either route, the one way fare, Chicago to Philadelphia, is $29.46. The return trip will be one-half of the regular fare. The Pullman fares are as follows from Chicago, either route: Lower berth, $8.25; upper, $6.60; drawing room, $30.00; compartment, $23.25.

The trip from Philadelphia to Toronto will be made on the Lehigh Valley road, leaving Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 21, at 8:40 p. m. Several hours will be spent at Niagara Falls, arriving in Toronto at 9:43 p. m., November 22. Tickets must be deposited at Buffalo by all delegates who hold tickets to any point east or west of Buffalo.

An agent of the railroad will be at the convention November 15 and 18 for the purpose of validating tickets. Immediately on arrival in Philadelphia tickets should be left at convention headquarters, the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, with Miss Elizabeth Newman, secretary of the transportation committee. On the return the final limit for leaving Philadelphia is December 1. Delegates must arrive at starting point December 3 for all but Pacific Coast points.

The fare from Buffalo to Toronto is $3.67. The pullman fare from Philadelphia to Toronto is as follows: lower berth, $5.25; upper, $4.20; drawing room, $19.50; compartment, $14.75. Reservations for this trip may be made at the convention.

The Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads have prepared a special letter covering details of trips mentioned, which may be obtained on application to the railroads.

It is very important that reservations for either tour from Chicago to Philadelphia should be made as soon as possible. If a sufficient number make reservations, either or both roads will run a special train for the exlusive use of the delegates.

Parties living east of Chicago may join either tour at the most convenient point; western delegates will join in Chicago.

Be sure to secure a certificate from your railroad agent at the time of purchasing your ticket. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt. No refund of fare will be made because of failure to secure certificate.

N. B. In order to secure reduced fare, tickets must be purchased going and returning over the same route.

State Conventions

North Dakota, Fargo, Sept. 21-25.
Rhode Island, Newport, September 26-28.
Wisconsin, Rice Lake, September 28-October 1.
Tennessee, Springfield, September 29-October 2.
Pennsylvania, Williamsport, September 29-October 3.
Montana, Kalispell, October 1-4.
Washington (East), Spokane, October 3-6.
Maryland, Walkersville, October 4-6.
New York, Gloversville, October 5-9.
Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.
Oregon, McMinnville, October 10-13.
Delaware, Smyrna, October 11-13.
Oklahoma, Enid, October 12-16.
Nebraska, Lincoln, October 13-17.
Indiana, Wabash, October 13-16.
Connecticut, New London, October 17-19.
Colorado, Pueblo, October 17-19.
Massachusetts, Hyannis, October 17-19.
Alabama, Albany, October 17-19.
Illinois, Decatur, October 17-20.
Ohio, Findlay, October 17-20.
South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.
Vermont, Burlington, October 24-26.
Iowa, Ostaloosa, October 24-27.
Arkansas, Paragould, October 25-27.
New Jersey, Camden, November 9-10.

WHICH WILL YOU BE?

This little woman went to the primary,
This little woman stayed t' hum,
This little woman talked dry,
This little woman kept mum,
This little woman cried vote, vote, vote, all the way home.

L. A. Woodford,
Wisconsin S. T. I. Superintendent.

In tolerating, abetting and adopting an attitude of flippancy toward any law we are giving the forces of law and order an undercut from which they will not recover for a generation, and we as a people shall suffer the consequences. Let us not deceive ourselves; if the fiddler plays the dancers pay.—*Lafayette* (Ind.) *Journal.*

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Prayer

Come, my people, enter thou into thy chambers, and shut thy doors about thee. —*Isa.* 26:20.

There is a place where thou canst touch the eyes
Of blinded men to instant perfect sight;
There is a place where thou canst say, "Arise,"
To dying captives bound in chains of might;
There is a place where thou canst reach the store
Of hoarded gold and free it for the Lord;
There is a place upon some distant shore
Where thou canst send the worker or the Word;
There is a place where God's resistless power
Responsive moves to thine insistent plea;
There is a place, a simple trysting place,
Where God himself descends and fights for thee.
Where is that blessed place? Dost thou ask where?
O soul, it is the secret place of prayer!

We pray, O Lord, that we may find a place in thy vineyard where we can do something for thee day by day! We seek from thee the willingness to toil, the ability to watch, the power to pray. Amen.—Record of Christian Work.

Change of Address

Miss Lella M. Sewall, national superintendent of Flower Mission and Relief Work, has changed her residence. Her new address is 1683 Beacon St., Brookline, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Martha M. Allen, national superintendent of Medical Temperance, has appointed Mrs. G. A. Droll, state superintendent of the department for Missouri, to fill the place made vacant by the death of her associate in the work, Miss Bertha Bradley. Mrs. Droll's address is 2301 E. 14th St., Kansas City, Mo.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

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1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

September 28—Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard).
October 29—World's Temperance Sunday.

SUBJECTS AND RULES FOR PRIZE ESSAY AND POSTER CONTESTS—1922-1923

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Mrs. Elizabeth O. Middleton, National Director

It is conceded that the foundation for the Eighteenth Amendment was laid in the school room, through scientific temperence instruction given during the years preceding the passage of this Amendment. This foundation must not be weakened. The children of this generation must be taught that alcohol is present in beer, wine and home-brew, and that alcohol, wherever found, is a poison. Nicotine is a poison. Habit-forming drugs are dangerous. In addition to the regular physiology and hygiene text book teaching, we recommend the essay and poster contests method for inculcating temperance truths.

COLLEGE CONTESTS

Subjects: (a) Best methods of Meeting the Wine and Beer Propaganda.
(b) The Menace of Narcotics.

Number of words: Maximum 1500; minimum 1000.

Markings: The essay shall be graded on clearness of thought, accuracy of statement and originality of presentation.

Prize: $100.00. **Requirement:** Not less than ten colleges in competition.

In a contest for a college prize, a local contest is held with a local prize offered, and the prize essay entered, together with the winning essays from other colleges in the state, for a state prize, the essay winning state prize being entered in the national contest. If there can be no state contest, the local prize winning essays are entered directly in the national contest.

TEACHERS' CONTESTS

(Open to school principals and experienced teachers.)

Subject: Best Methods of Teaching Temperance Scientifically. (Correlating health and temperance teaching according to present-day methods.)

Number of words: Maximum 1500; minimum 1000.

Markings: Essay shall be graded entirely upon presentation of subject.

Prize: $50.00.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL CONTESTS

(Open to students in Normal and Training Schools.)

Subject: Best Methods of Teaching Temperance.

Number of words: Maximum 1500; minimum 1000.

Markings: Essay shall be graded entirely upon presentation of subject.

Prize: $50.00.

In both Teacher and Normal and Training School Contests essay should conform to the state law which requires that "Physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and stimulants on the human system" must be taught in all public schools.

Rules of entrance same as College Contest.

HIGH SCHOOL CONTESTS

Subjects: (a) Why There Should Be No Wine and Beer Amendment to the Volstead Act.
(b) The Cost of Cigarets—Financial, Physical, Mental, Moral, Social.

Number of words: Maximum 1000; minimum 700.

Markings: Essay shall be graded three-fourths on subject matter and one-fourth on style and grammatical excellence.

Prizes: Senior-Junior $30.00; Sophomore-Freshman $20.00.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES

Subjects: (a) Why the Sale of Wine and Beer Should Not Be Legalized.
(b) The Advantages of a Non-Smoker Against a Smoker.

Number of words: Maximum 700; minimum 500.

Markings: Essay shall be graded one-half on subject matter and one-half on originality, grammatical excellence and general appearance.

Prize: $15.00.

FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADES

Subject: (a) The Danger in Wine and Beer.
(b) The Danger Rolled Up in a Cigaret.

Number of words: Maximum 500; minimum 300.

Markings: See Seventh and Eighth Grades.

Prize: $10.00.

NOTE: In high school and grade school contests, every pupil in the room is ex-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Over-match the A. A. P. A.

Every New Member for the W.C.T.U. Is That Much More Power Registered in Defense of Prohibition

TO GAIN MEMBERS POSTERIZE YOUR COMMUNITY WITH THESE STRIKING NEW POSTERS

(Size 19 x 25. Price, each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.)

For Their Sakes Enforce the Law.
Booze Stands Between —.
Forge a Chain.

HAVE YOU SEEDED DOWN THE FIELD IN YOUR VICINITY WITH THESE NEW MEMBERSHIP COMPELLERS?

IF NOT, DO IT NOW!

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page
Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of Leaflets and Prices. Each Leaflet a Winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.

Why a Million Members?

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

OTHER LEAFLETS:

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Mobilize a Million Members.

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Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Recruiting for Membership.

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Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

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Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

DECREASED DRINKING AMONG STUDENTS SHOWN BY SURVEY

The Rev. Franklin C. Southworth, president of the Meadville Theological School, alarmed by rumors about the increase of drinking among students, four months ago addressed a letter of inquiry to the deans of 486 American colleges and now publishes a resume of replies received from 308 of them, including all the leading eastern universities. He says:

"The tenor of the replies received was overwhelmingly in favor of the proposition that instead of an increase in the number of students addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor since the passage of the prohibition amendment, there had been a marked decrease.

The main findings may be tabulated as follows:

No. of Institutions	No. of Students	Reply
111	125,960	No increase
133	181,009	Decrease
16	6,929	No drinking ever
13	44,741	Increase
35	?	Noncommital

As has been pointed out before in these columns, an exaggerated interest in drink because of its prohibition and the difficulty of obtaining it was manifest in the first year of the law's enforcement and has since diminished. Mr. Southworth says:

In the vast majority of American colleges the drink problem has ceased to exist. It will continue to be a problem in some of the metropolitan colleges until the law is more successfully enforced in the cities themselves. Sporadic cases of drinking by college men attract far more attention than formerly and are, on account of the poorer quality of liquor consumed, attended by worse results. These cases, however, are becoming increasingly rare, and the sentiment of college students throughout the country is setting more and more strongly against the illicit use of liquor.

—*The Survey*, August 15.

North End Italian Y. P. B. Flying Squadron

N. Louise Rand, Director

The legislature of Massachusetts at its last session passed a concurrent law enforcement bill, which was duly signed by the governor, but the wets have secured 15,000 names to a petition for a referendum; consequently it goes to the people at the fall elections. The North End Italian Y. P. B., realizing the struggle that is ahead, felt it their duty and privilege to do all in their power to arouse the dormant temperance people to the situation, and for that purpose formed a Flying Squadron. Seven meetings have already been held, and more are planned for the fall. The enthusiastic singing and speaking of these young folks have undoubtedly stirred some of the indifferent members of the audiences. The educational value to the young people themselves of this effort can hardly be estimated, and other Branches are urged to adopt similar methods. The leader of the Branch takes her "Henry Ford" and has ridden over thirty miles to attend some meetings. On these trips the car is placarded front and back:

"Y. P. B. Flying Squadron
"18th Amendment"

This, of itself, we know must have set to talking thousands of people, and agitation is one of our most effective weapons.

DEANS OF WOMEN IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BELIEVE IN PROHIBITION

Never Revert to Old Order

Irma E. Voigt, Dean of Women, Ohio University

There can be no doubt in the mind of any fairminded person that the home life is far better for the women and children since prohibition has been effective. I have never heard an expression from any woman of my acquaintance against the Amendment. My personal opinion is that society will never revert to the old order. It may take a few years just as with any other world movement to bring into line that group of people who seem to find greater joy in law-breaking than law-keeping, but even in this short time the effect has been so marked on the health and prosperity of the American people that the sane-minded leaders will never be willing to destroy that effect.

Liquor Traffic Saps Life of the Nation

Jessie S. Ladd, Dean of Women, The University of Minnesota

According to my limited observation, women and children are much happier, and a load of misery has been lifted from many homes by the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. I know of only one woman who does not heartily endorse prohibition.

Every year of my life I feel more strongly that the liquor traffic is responsible for most of the crime and wretchedness in the world. The estrangement of father, mother, and children, with its consequent wrecking of the home, saps the very life of our civilization.

Women, Law-Abiding and Loyal

Katharine S. Alvord, Dean of Women of DePauw University

The effect of prohibition on the home life of the working people has been distinctly to improve it. More homes are owned, more children receive schooling, and wives are better cared for. I believe that prohibition will promote prosperity, health and happiness. We may expect violations of the law for the present but it is the duty of intelligent people to uphold the Constitution.

Prohibition Promoter of Health

Thyrsa W. Amos, Dean of Women, University of Pittsburgh

My profession does not put me in close contact with classes where I could study the effect of prohibition. From the little I have observed, however, I am convinced that the condition of women and children is much improved by it. So far as I have heard women express themselves, no one has uttered a criticism of the Eighteenth Amendment. There is a strong feeling, however, that its enforcement is inadequate. There is a feeling at the same time, I think, that no one could expect any such radical amendment to be perfectly enforced—at least not for a decade or two. Personally, I feel that national prohibition is a promoter of health, prosperity and happiness, not only in the family, but for society generally.

I lived too long in the state of Kansas and observed too closely the effect of prohibition there not to be unqualifiedly for it.

For the Sake of the Children

Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, President Kindergarten College of Chicago

Almost every woman I know, including our entire faculty, with one exception, and all our students, signed the petition for prohibition and have continued faithful to it. So far as I have had any opportunity to talk with members of the Chicago City Woman's Club, the Chicago Woman's Club, and the Kindergarten Club, each and all have favored national prohibition. I have known many homes made wretched by drink and many lives ruined by it, but never have I seen a home or an individual injured by prohibition.

The Women of My Race Believe in Prohibition

Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

The home life of the people I know has been greatly and wonderfully improved since prohibition went into operation. I was on the train the other day and a very prominent man said to me that since the women helped to bring about prohibition, colored men are buying homes and treating their families with far more respect. I am constantly visiting homes, and I am sure I make no mistake in saying the absence of liquor is a Godsend. The women of my acquaintance, by whom I mean the women of my race, believe absolutely in the Eighteenth Amendment and will stand by it.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Subjects and Rules for Prize Essay and Poster Contests

(Continued from Page Ten)

pected to write. The teacher decides upon the best ten essays. A local contest is held and a local prize awarded the writer of the best essay. In the larger cities a second contest may be held between the different schools and a second local prize awarded. The prize essay of the city is then entered for the county prize or else forwarded to the state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction for competition in the state prize essay contest. The state prize essay is forwarded to the National Director for entrance in the national contest.

POSTER CONTESTS

College or High School

Subject: Alcohol or Tobacco.
Size: 12x15 inches. Bristol board.
Prize: $10.00.

Grades

Subject: Alcohol or Tobacco.
Size: 12x15 inches. Bristol board.
Prize: $10.00.

NOTE: Grade essays must be in pupil's own handwriting. Other essays may be typewritten.

NOTE: Not more than one-fourth of essay should be copied from other writers, and where copied quotation marks must be used.

NOTE: Local prizes should be presented at a public meeting and where possible essays read.

NOTE: All essays and posters competing for national prizes must pass through the hands of the state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction and be sent by her to the National Director not later than August 15, 1923.

HELPS FOR PREPARATION OF ESSAYS

Alcohol

Alcohol and the Human Body, Sir Victor Horsley, $1.25.
Gulick Hygiene Series of Physiologies, or any good text book on physiology.
Set of twelve posters, "Why America Went Dry." $1.50.
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Package of leaflets, 25 cents.
Late copies of the Scientific Temperance and Law Enforcement edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, 5 cents per copy.

Tobacco

Physical Effects of Smoking. Fisher-Berry, $1.00.
Nicotine. Dr. Roman, 15 cents.
Graded Scientific Temperance Manual, 50 cents.
Posters: College Smokers and Non-Smokers, 15 cents; Cigarets Condemned, 10 cents; How the Smoker's Heart is Affected, Wm. McKeever, 2 cents.
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This article will be printed in leaflet form. Order of
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Federal and State Co-operation for Law Enforcement

(Continued from Page Five)

I believe it is very important to constantly preach the doctrine that the people of the community are still responsible for the morals of that community and the law-abiding conduct of that community. If we can move on in that way, with the forty-eight smaller wheels within the one big wheel, I see no reason why all of these laws should not be thoroughly and properly enforced, just as laws have been enforced in the past. When, in the performance of their duty, these state officers find some very bad violation which comes within both the state and the Federal law, let them gather the evidence carefully and submit it to the Federal authorities, and let the case be brought into the Federal court and the offender be severely punished. On the other hand, let the Federal officials go ahead in the performance of their duty and the enforcement of the Federal laws to the best of their ability, giving their attention, in a large measure, to the source of the wrong.

It stands us in hand to be very careful to put honest men into public office, and we must be particularly careful about whom we put into positions for the enforcement of the liquor law, because they are surrounded by unusual temptations on account of the bribes offered by those who want to violate the law. These prohibition enforcement officers ought to be selected with great care and have at least some training to prepare them for their work. We need men of ability, but the very first quality needed is integrity and no man should be considered for a position in connection with the enforcement of the prohibition law who cannot furnish a history of a life of complete and unquestioned integrity.

5. There isn't any question in my mind but that we must concede that the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law have brought into the courts as law violators a few men and women who would probably never have been in a criminal court if these laws had not been enacted. Those I particularly have in mind are some of our foreign people who are very fond of intoxicating liquor and actually think that it is necessary for their health and ability to do a good day's work. I am sorry about that phase of the matter; it is one of the things which disturb me. I think they are coming to a correct understanding of the situation and that, in time, we are going to be relieved of a large proportion of this class of offenders. The wrong which flows from this class of offenses is not the great big wrong which the law was aimed at and there is nothing about it which, in any degree, offsets the large measure of good which the law is doing.

6. The large majority of the men who are manufacturing whisky to sell, who are smuggling whisky into the country, and who are bootlegging whisky, are the very same men who were doing some unlawful things before this law was passed and would be engaged in unlawful things if we did not have this law now. They are the kind of men who are naturally dishonest and looking for some way of making a living by dishonest methods.

7. If a law is a good law and we thoroughly enforce it, then the people will find it out, be satisfied with it, and want to keep it. In the same way, if we enforce it thoroughly and it is a bad law, they will find out about it and want to get rid of it. If we have a law and do not enforce it, it is pretty difficult to have the people find out anything about it and no one can tell what they are likely to do with it. They may keep a very poor law on the statute books for many years if it is not enforced; or they may be disgusted with a very good law if it is not enforced, and repeal it. Therefore, if I were to name some one thing to be done for the best interests of the present law, I would say enforce it thoroughly; and in conclusion I repeat that in my judgment there is only one way to thoroughly enforce these laws which overlap the police power of the state, and that is by complete co-operation with the state authorities.

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National W. C. T. U. Publishing House Evanston, Illinois

Twenty Years of Temperance Instruction

(Continued from Page Four)

minute talk on the subject. Next year, we think that we shall have high school students prepare some of these talks, and give them in each of the higher rooms of the elementary school.

The essays selected by the teachers to be submitted in the medal contest are signed by pseudonyms and sent to the W. C. T. U., to be graded by judges selected by the W. C. T. U. and the school, in consultation. The results are announced in the school and in the papers.

A public meeting is held in the assembly room of the high school where the winning essays are read, and the medals presented. The teachers get up a little program of songs, recitations, and drills to break the monotony of so many essays. This public meeting is always well attended and has value in encouraging teachers and pupils to continue the work. It also enlists the interest of the audience in the cause of temperance and the teaching of temperance in the schools.

Our long experience with co-operation between the schools and the W. C. T. U. in scientific temperance instruction has convinced us of its value.

1. The knowledge that the children receive through the lessons, and in writing the essays, year after year, is valuable protective knowledge. Health instruction, and the teaching of accident prevention, are coming to be regarded as more and more important and securing a prominent place in school programs. Instruction in the effects of habit-forming drugs is an important part of teaching, which is intended to safeguard health and life and form character.

2. The writing of the essays by all the children of the elementary and the high school gives a definiteness to the instruction required by law that it would be difficult to get in any other way. The medal contest arouses interest, and spurs effort. The public meeting, at which the winning essays are read and the medals presented, carries the interest over from year to year. It is educative to the community in the way of making stronger the sentiment against the use of harmful drugs, and in strengthening public support of the liquor and cigaret laws.

3. Improvement in composition throughout the school is an important by-product of the work. Here is one essay that has to be written every year, which is made much of and which is to be the student's best effort. For two or three weeks each year, the attention of every pupil in the school is focused upon a problem in composition. We take advantage of this situation to give all the children a summary and review of the principles of composition suitable to their various stages of advancement.

No Vacation for the Wet Forces

(Continued from Page Three)

adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and its prime mover was once a wet candidate for governor of a western state. In Ohio, it is reported that the petitions for a referendum to the people in November asking for an amendment to the Constitution for modification of prohibition—which has been refused by the secretary of state—were generally left in soft drink places and pool rooms for signatures. In Illinois, petitions have been circulated asking for the restoration of wine and beer. A correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* calls attention to the fact that upon watching two people obtaining signatures to the petition, he noted that the physical characteristics of those approached were those of drunkards, entirely

The state of Kansas is watching the campaigns in the other states with much interest, it is said, as reminiscent of the "old days" of from twenty to forty years ago, when that commonwealth went through many of the same experiences she now beholds her neighbors undergoing. The liquor lobby; the liquor press, which repeatedly stated that prohibition was a failure and published news of all the violations possible to prove its contention; most dangerous of all, perhaps, the influences on elective officials,—all these tactics were used constantly, and Kansas has still to "watch out" for her public officials, since there are from time to time decided derelictions of duty in connection with law enforcement. Nevertheless, there is no one who will not admit that Kansas is practically a "bone-dry" state and has prospered thereby. And it remains for the other states in the Union to "hold fast" to the policies of Maine and Kansas, with prospect of like victory.

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Meet the Challenge with Facts

At the close of an editorial analysis of the *Literary Digest's* poll on prohibition the *North American* of Philadelphia says:

"The *Literary Digest's* canvass should bring high encouragement to the supporters of prohibition. It not only clearly demonstrates that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is impossible, but it reveals that there is only one dangerous issue to be met—the agitation for changing the Volstead Act so as to permit the sale of light wines and beers. Prohibitionists should promptly accept this challenge of the brewers and bootleggers, and meet it with facts and irrefutable arguments, the only weapons with which they have ever won.

"Let them impress upon the public mind that legalized sale of light wines and beers would bring back the licensed saloon, and that the licensed saloon inevitably would become a vast distributing agency for the bootleggers."

The *Manufacturers' Record*, in an editorial completely discredits the postal card vote being taken by the *Literary Digest*. It declares it is utterly untrustworthy for one reason because no organized effort is being made by anybody to get the questions answered by supporters of prohibition, and on the other hand several powerful wet organizations are making desperate efforts to get in every possible wet vote.

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To the friends of prohibition the name of Dr. William A. McKeever is a household word. He has long been a strong partisan of the cause of temperance, and his pen has contributed freely thereto. It is, therefore, with interest that his appointment as editor of the *Golden Rule Magazine* is noted. A college faculty man, educational writer and lecturer, and promoter of all phases of child welfare, Dr. McKeever has always wielded a large influence on the minds of thinking people, and through this magazine will no doubt be enabled to reach and help a still larger circle.

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Washington, D. C. (Special).—The enterprising editor of the Pathfinder has again drawn a real prize in securing for his million readers the rights to publish Booth Tarkington's newest and most wonderful $1000 Pulitzer Prize story "Alice Adams," of which hundreds of thousands of copies have already been sold, at $2 each. This amazingly beautiful story of present-day American life, written in Tarkington's most fascinating style, will begin in the Pathfinder Sept. 23 and be published complete in thirteen issues of that splendid paper. The editor says he will send the paper for this period—13 weeks—to new subscribers who write to The Pathfinder, 251 Langdon Station, Washington, D. C., and inclose 15 cents in coin or stamps. You can also order for your friends, at 15 cents each; but send at once so as not to miss the start of the story, Sept. 23. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he believes the fact that the Pathfinder is growing so fast proves it pays to invest in new friends.

That Good-Citizenship Committee

Flora Swetnam

The young people of Surreyville were stirred to the uttermost. One of their number, a young man apparently of great promise, had suddenly been found to be a secret drinker and, in a moment of intoxication, had struck, and severely injured, his own father. Of course, people were shocked beyond measure. The Good-Citizenship committee of the young people's society promptly held a meeting to discuss the situation. They spoke of a time when Robert Carey had been a fellow member and then sorrowfully traced his downward course, as day after day he had drifted away from them.

"I don't believe Bob ever would have come to this," declared John Tilson, "if his father hadn't agreed to have him assist the wharfmaster during his leisure time."

"That's it," seconded James Fisher. "Mr. Cartmel wanted me for that place, but Dad set his foot down. He said there was too rough a crowd down there at the river front."

"I remember," chimed in Zeph Hall, "that Bob's father said that he had enough confidence in his son to risk the danger of evil surroundings."

"I guess Father knew better than I did," smiled James, "though at the time I was awfully disappointed. Now I have work in the bank for my spare hours, and I make fully as much and under better conditions."

"But we have called this meeting," said Burt Hardin, "to discuss some way of assisting the mayor and council to keep law and order. Has anyone a suggestion?"

"This is mine," Harry Dunn spoke up, holding high a prohibition poster for their inspection.

"That's fine," cried John. "You mean, of course, to put it up somewhere."

"I'll make a dozen if you fellows will help me," replied Harry. "I want to get folks to stop to think. You know what the sermon last Sunday was about—that if we could make the right kind of sentiment, our problems would all be solved."

"Go to it," encouraged James. "We'll do all we can to assist and you are some artist."

"We'll put them in the post office," said Zeph. "Nearly everybody goes there, and will be sure to read what they have to say. They may wake up the public."

"I'll tell you," proposed John, "let's call on the mayor, in a body, and see if he won't help. I like Mr. Hartman. He's a good man, but many of the people have been so indifferent about supporting him he's about ready to give up trying to enforce the dry law."

"We mustn't let him do that," said Burt. "When shall we make that call?"

"Right now," replied James. "He's home Wednesday evenings, I think."

So the committee paid the visit. Mr. Hartman listened earnestly, then replied:

"I'm more than anxious, boys, to stop this illegal liquor traffic, but there's a bunch engaged in it that are slicker than eels. You think you've got one of them—then he's gone!"

"But if we'll get you some information, will you push things?" asked Burt.

"Now look here," said the mayor, "it would be better if you young people didn't get mixed up in this thing. Take my advice and let the matter be managed entirely by older heads."

"Well," said Harry, "it can't do any harm for me to put up my posters."

"Not a bit," agreed the mayor.

"And it won't hurt anything for us to keep our eyes peeled," added Zeph.

"If we learn of violators and bring you some sure-enough facts, will you do your part?" asked John.

"Yes, sir," was the hearty reply. "If I don't, I will resign from the office of mayor and they can get somebody else."

"All right, we'll see you again," and the boys took their departure at once.

Early next morning the five members of the committee filed into the editor's office. He greeted them pleasantly, but could not conceal his surprise.

"What can I do for you?" he inquired.

"We've come to ask a favor," replied Harry.

"And we hope you won't refuse," said John, "because we can't carry out our plans without your help."

"I think I can guess what the favor is. You want me to donate space for some purpose or other."

"That's it," laughed Burt. "Will you?"

"It depends on the amount you want and what you want to do with it."

Then the committee explained their purpose, each member doing his full share of the talking, and after some consideration, the editor agreed to try their plan for a time. They thanked him and left.

A half-hour later, Robert Carey, as he sat on the porch reading, had his turn at being surprised, for the five were bearing down upon him. At first, he acted as if he couldn't get away fast enough, but evidently decided to stand his ground. He greeted them coldly and motioned them to seats.

"Well," he said rather sarcastically, "I suppose you have come to reform me."

"Not on your life," replied James. "That's Robert Senior's and Robert Junior's job. We'd be glad to see it done, though," he added.

"Well?" queried Robert as they waited, hardly knowing where to begin.

"We want you to tell us who brings liquor to town," blurted out Burt.

Robert stared for a moment, then flushed. "Say, you fellows aren't wanting in cheek," he muttered.

"You can't get through the world without a proper amount of it," said Zeph. "What we really did think, however, was that you'd let us in on it for old times' sake."

"Do you want to get some?" sneered Robert.

"No," they shouted with one voice.

"Then why do you come to me for advice?"

"Don't say 'advice,'" counseled John. "Call it information. That's what we're after."

"And you expect me to tell you?"

"We hoped you would."

"Hope is a vain thing," said Robert.

"I guess your mother thinks so," agreed John, "but perhaps you'll tell the grand jury."

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"Will I? That's interesting."

"Say, Bob," appealed Harry, "do you im to keep this up?"

"What I intend to do is my own con-ern," answered Robert, coldly.

"Let's go, boys," said Harry. "I want o get to work on my posters."

Robert started up as if to stop them, ut smothered the impulse. They walked art of the way together, discussing their lans, then they separated, Harry going ome, the others to their different occu-ations. Each one had pledged himself o keep his eyes and ears open, and ain all possible information in every egitimate way.

A few days passed uneventfully, but ne leaven was working. Several times a ay groups gathered about the posters nd talked of the situation in Surrey-ille. The prohibition talks in the eekly paper made many people ashamed iat they had been so slow in backing o the law enforcement officers. They esolved to do better, and some even fered their services in bringing of-nders to justice. The committee saw id heard it all—and rejoiced.

About this time a real estate company lvertised a big sale of town lots at uction. The streets had been decorated r the occasion and a large crowd was pected. This was to be the opportunity r a testing of both sides. Many good tizens announced their intention of aving town for the day, in order to keep it of trouble, for it was known that he gang" had been promised plenty of nisky.

The Good-Citizenship Committee re-lved to thwart the plans of the wets. neir posters and articles had paved the ay for what they now intended to try, d it was easier to get help. They ped to give liquor a black eye.

On the morning of the day before the le, James was going to his work in the nk when he noticed Robert walking pidly toward the bridge. He thought thing of it at the time, but an hour or later, Robert entered, plainly intoxi-ted. He tried hard to be natural as called out,

'Hey, James, still on the job?"

"Yes," answered James significantly, nd so are you."

Robert lowered his voice confidentially. Iy father is as good a man as ever led, but — — I don't care if I —"

Just then the entrance of Zeph and rt interrupted Robert, and he turned d left but not before they had noticed is condition. They exchanged glances th James.

"Be quick," James whispered, "and aybe you'll find out something. I can't it away from here, but you must ask '. Hartman to send an officer to watch e bridge. Tell him that I noticed bert there about an hour ago, and en he came back as you saw him."

They sauntered out as if nothing had ppened, and at once went to hunt the yor. They found him at the court-use. Seeing by their faces that they d news, he joined them at once.

'Please just walk along quietly with " suggested Zeph.

As they went their way, the boys told him what James had said.

"I'll send an officer—perhaps there'd better be two—with orders to search every car that passes," he promised. "I'll tell them to keep the toll gate shut till search has been made."

"Now that James has put our noses on the scent," said Zeph, "I am wondering if the man who keeps the gate isn't as rotten as any of them, because I saw him and Robert meet on the street, one day, and they were laughing a lot about a basket of eggs somebody had brought; he called them duck eggs and said they were the kind for him."

"Fine!" exclaimed the mayor. "We'll stir up something yet. I'll send my men, and later, I'll have the toll house gone over thoroughly."

The officers casually strolled down toward the bridge, as if they were merely out for a walk, but it wasn't long before a half-dozen good citizens were making their way in the same direction. Once upon the scene, the officers hid themselves in convenient places, to be ready in case their assistance was needed. The boys kept quiet and waited, but somehow, in spite of all precautions, an air of expectancy began to pervade the crowd, which had now gathered. Men stood in little groups and talked in low tones. Several members of the "gang" who were hanging around, scented mischief and began to look uneasy.

The onlookers had not long to wait. Soon a car was seen speeding from the neighborhood of the bridge. A short distance behind it, an officer followed on a bicycle.

"Look there," cried one, "I'll bet my hat against a peanut that there's liquor in that car."

"Let's try to stop it," called several men, beginning to run forward excitedly.

The crowd was now just in front of the bank. James came to the door in time to see a rough-looking man deliberately trip up a good citizen, who was making an effort to stop the car. Like a flash of lightning James understood. A loaded truck stood near the curb, its engine still running. With one dash, James mounted it, threw in the gear, and turned it across the street.

"Shoot him," shouted a voice, but it was too late. With a muttered oath, the driver of the fleeing car put on his brakes and stopped. He jumped out and started to run, but a dozen pairs of hands caught and held him fast, while others quickly searched the car and found jugs and bottles. The officer rode up on the bicycle, perspiring freely.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I 'stole' a boy's wheel to follow this fellow. It was the only thing I could lay hands on."

"How'd he get by the gate?" asked Burt.

"The keeper gave him the wink and let him through. I left the other officer to take care of him. He has plenty of help, I assure you."

Just then, Robert came and stood staring. The man in custody appealed to him.

"Bob, you know me," he called familiarly. "Tell these fellers—"

Robert looked from the man to the group of determined citizens who surrounded him. He shook his head.

"It wouldn't do any good, Jim," he said. "Besides, I've just been talking with my mother. I've taken a solemn oath to stop drinking, so help me, God."

Somebody started three cheers for Robert and the Good-Citizenship Committee, and they were given again and again.

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New System of Poultry Keeping—Get Dollar A Dozen Eggs—Famous Poultryman

TELLS HOW

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Has Your State Gained?

On August 1, the twenty states having the greatest number of subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL were as follows:

THE BIG TEN

New York	1837
Pennsylvania	1408
Iowa	1008
Illinois	935
Indiana	893
Wisconsin	820
Kansas	810
Ohio	782
Minnesota	743
New Jersey	705

THE NEXT TEN

Massachusetts	620
California (North)	573
Missouri	533
California (South)	500
Florida	479
Michigan	450
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Maine	381
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Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

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Quiz: Law *vs.* Personal Liberty

1. Mention some of the matters which are being discussed by Congress.

2. State some of the methods which have been used by the wet forces in their campaign this summer.

3. Why should insurance companies refuse to allow drinkers the liberty of insuring their lives?

4. Discuss the value of scientific temperance instruction in the schools, and suggest methods of carrying it on.

5. Give reasons for the optimism of Mrs. Willebrandt in regard to the future of prohibition.

6. Why should Federal and state authorities co-operate in enforcing the prohibition laws?

7. Why not permit the traffic in beer?

8. What is the real issue of the "wet" campaign?

9. What do some of the prominent women of the country have to say of prohibition and its retention in the United States?

10. Have you held a "campaign tea"?

W. C. T. U. BADGES

Made of mother of pearl in Bethlehem. Price, 25 cents each. Orders must be accompanied by price sent by N. Y. or London draft, cashiers' cheque or foreign postal order. Coin or stamps not accepted. Orders for less than two badges are refused. Address treasurer of W. C. T. U., Jerusalem, Palestine. P. O. Box 443.

A Wonderful Offer

A COMPLETE RADIO OUTFIT will be awarded to the person sending in the largest number of yearly subscriptions—over 20—to THE YOUNG CRUSADER, between June 15, 1922, and September 15, 1922, at the regular price of 35 cents each. No other premium allowed.

Mark subscriptions plainly "Radio Award".

Another Angle on That Worth While Investment

Many a W. C. T. U. home these early fall days is filled with special activity as preparations are made for those who are on the eve of departure for the winter's work at school. The mother-heart looks forward both hopefully and fearfully to the new experiences awaiting son and daughter, she puts many a prayer into the loving work she is doing for them, and wonders how she can help to insure right decisions on various problems bound to arise, one of which is the prohibition question.

It is possible, though unlikely, that the young people will be entertained at homes where wine is served. If so, will the W. C. T. U. training at home prove sufficient as a guide? On the other hand it is quite probable that both son and daughter will come into contact with those who, even in this enlightened stage of American history, scoff at prohibition, say that violators of the law are merely showing a proper independence of thought and action, and are urgent with their invitations to "have a taste," "be a good sport," and the like. The influences of home will not be forgotten, of course, but how may one be sure that into the youthful mind will not creep the insidious suggestion that father and mother are a little "old-fogeyish," and need the broadening that would come by being more of the world as well as in the world?

How much easier will it be for your young folks to "show their colors" if each week is received THE UNION SIGNAL with its reliable information showing that not only is it right to stand against drink, but that it pays from the standpoint of health and efficiency, and that the really "best" people are neither bootleggers nor customers of such law violators, but believe in the law as a protection for themselves and for others.

Tell your dear ones that you are subscribing for them, and make the suggestion that they place the papers on file as they arrive week by week. Besides being a safeguard, and a reminder of the home and of the expectations of father and mother that they will "make good" along moral as well as scholastic lines, this periodical will prove valuable for reference in essay and debate work, and for furnishing sidelights in economics and other subjects. Many times will your young folks bless the foresight that provided the material which others had to "dig out" at the library at the cost of considerable time and trouble.

Perhaps there will be a Y. P. B. in the college and of course they will join—if there is none, THE UNION SIGNAL may prove the opening wedge for the formation of such an organization to enrich their whole future.

Is it not an investment worth while

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly | Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

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Packingtown Day Nursery

This nursery in the Stock Yards District of Chicago is built on the site of ten saloons that before national prohibition were located on what was known as "Whisky Row." Two of the saloons were remodeled to make the present building, which is owned and supported jointly by the big packing companies. Forty children are cared for each day.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

INDEPENDENT CITIZENSHIP MEASURE FOR WOMEN SOON A LAW—SENATE ACCEPTS BILL FOR PROVIDING ADDITIONAL JUDGES — SENATE PASSES BURSUM GENERAL PENSION BILL—NEW SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT PROMPTLY CONFIRMED BY SENATE—ANTI-PROFITEERING AND FACT-FINDING MEASURES PASS SENATE — MORE ADEQUATE PROTECTION RECOMMENDED FOR CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Much proposed legislation which has been pending for many weeks is nearing completion. Tariff and compensation for soldiers measures are at this date in conference, but even before this reaches our readers these will probably be before the House for final consideration.

Independent Citizenship for Women Measure Soon a Law

From the Senate Immigration Committee the Independent Citizenship Bill, which passed the House June 20, has emerged and has its place on the Calendar. Senator Curtis, of Kansas, who sponsors the bill in the Senate, is hopeful of securing its passage by the Senate early in the week.

Senate Accepts Bill Providing Additional Judges—House Must Agree

The long delayed bill providing twenty-five additional Federal judges finally was completed by the Senate and upon action by the House, probably early next week, the bill will go to the President. The bill has been urged by the Department of Justice and the American Bar Association as necessary to relieve congested Federal Court Calendars.

Welfare Legislation for District of Columbia Comes to the Front

Without a dissenting vote the Senate passed the Capper Bill providing compulsory school attendance, a school census and creation of a department of school attendance and work permits. The bill provides compulsory attendance at school of all children in the District between the ages of seven and sixteen years. The existing law requires the attendance only of children between the ages of eight and fourteen years. Another feature of the Capper Bill is the authority it gives school officials to take a census of all children in the District between the ages of three and eighteen years.

The bill also provides for better regulation of child labor in the District, in that it creates a department of school attendance and work permits, to operate under supervision of the board of education. The Juvenile Court, which now has jurisdiction over certain cases arising under the compulsory education law, is given jurisdiction in all cases under the Capper Bill. To carry out the provisions of the bill, the Senate ordered an appropriation of $30,000. Indications are that the House will give early consideration to this educational bill.

Model Juvenile Court Bill Proposed by Representative Goodykoontz

The Juvenile Court Bill introduced by Representative Goodykoontz, of West Virginia, is creating much interest in welfare circles. Its passage would enlarge the powers of the District of Columbia Juvenile Court by giving it concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court of the District and power to enforce its judgments, orders and decrees in matters pertaining to the adoption of chidren, proceedings relating to divorce, annulment of marriage, maintenances, custody, legitimacy of children, etc. "The great advantage of bringing matters pertaining to domestic relations before such a court would be that they might be adjusted and those who desire legal relief could obtain it without expense incident to such suits in other courts," said Mr. Goodykoontz. "Let's make the Juvenile Court law in the District a pattern for such courts throughout the United States." Prominent jurists are praising this proposed legislation.

Senate Passes Bursum General Pension Bill

The General Pension Bill authorizes an increase in the pensions of veterans of the Mexican and Civil Wars to $72 a month, an increase in the pension of widows more than 62 years of age from $30 to $50, and an increase in the pensions of army nurses from $30 to $50 a month, all effective the first day of the month after approval of the act. The bill goes to the House for consideration.

New Supreme Court Appointment Promptly Confirmed by Senate

The nomination of former Senator George Sutherland of Utah by the President to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to succeed Justice Clark, who recently resigned, was confirmed by the Senate in ten minutes after the name was received and in open executive session. The promptness with which the Senate acted indicates the cordial approval of members of the Senate, with many of whom he served for two terms. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, to which judicial nominations ordinarily are referred, immediately asked unanimous consent for consideration of the nomination, saying that Mr. Sutherland was so well known to all members that no other course was necessary. Those who know the new member of the Supreme Court best declare that his is not a petty mind, always looking for technicalities. On the contrary, his tendency is to take the broader viewpoint of issues that arise.

Anti-Profiteering and Fact-Finding Measures Pass Senate

The first of the emergency coal bills designed to check profiteering and control of distribution of coal, and which originated in the House and passed that body last week, passed the Senate Thursday with only seven negative votes recorded against the measure. The following day the Senate passed the "fact-finding" Coal Commission Bill which provides for a body of five members to investigate the entire coal industry and report recommendations. The bill as passed by the House fixed the membership at nine. Another Senate amendment specifies that the commission shall make separate and distinct inquiries into the bituminous and anthracite industries.

Both bills have gone to conference for adjustment of differences between the Houses.

Would Limit Campaign Expenses if Passed

The Pomerene Bill regulating campaign expenditures of candidates for election to the Senate and House was passed after brief discussion and without a roll call. This bill is applicable to the general election only, and not the primaries, limiting the expenditures of a senatorial candidate to $10,000 and to the House $5,000. It now goes to the House.

More Adequate Protection Recommended for Children Born Out of Wedlock

The movement for securing a greater measure of justice for the more than 32,000 children born out of wedlock in the United States each year has just received the sanction of a legal organization of the highest authority. The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, at its thirty-second annual meeting held in San Francisco the first week of August, approved a uniform illegitimacy act and recommended it to the states for adoption. Professor Ernst Freund of the University of Chicago Law School, was chairman of the committee which drafted the proposed law.

The action of the commissioners was the outgrowth of a series of regional conferences held in 1920 under the auspices of the Children's Bureau and the Inter-City Conference on Illegitimacy, to consider standards of legislation and protection for children of illegitimate birth. In discussing the proposed law Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau, pointed out that it deals almost entirely with the obligation of the parents for the child's support, and leaves open the questions of status and inheritance rights. She stated that it is in proceedings for determining paternity and compelling support that uniformity of state legislation is most essential. The difficulty of bringing to trial a father who lives in another state from that in which the mother resides or who absconds to another state to escape his obligation has been one of the principal obstacles in the way of legal action.

With few exceptions, illegitimacy laws now in force in American states date back many years and in the opinion of Miss Abbott are very defective by reason of low maximum age limits to which support can be required, small amounts authorized, limitations as to jurisdiction, possibility of settlement for extremely inadequate amounts, or ineffective means of enforcing compliance with the judgment of the court.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Bldg., Washington, D. C., September 9, 1922.

American Legion of Cook County Not For Wine and Beer

The introduction of Captain G. E. Inco :o those who attended a recent mass meeting of the National Association Against he Prohibition Amendment at the Coli-seum in Chicago, as a representativo of he American Legion, was not authorized by that organization, according to the following statement by Secretary William G. Wood of the Cook County American Legion Association, appearing in the *Chicago Tribune:*

"The Cook County American Legion Association, which is the central organization of all the American Legion posts of this county, has not, either as a body or through its executive committee, taken any stand on the beer and light wines question, nor has it authorized any one to speak for it at the Coliseum meeting."

It was reported by those who attended he meeting in the Coliseum that there were 2,000 chairs roped off in front for legionaries, but when the hour arrived or opening the program not a single soldier was in the seats and the ropes were then lifted. One noticeable characteristic of the crowd was the absence of young men. Those in attendance were li middle-aged or old men.

The Alta Post of the American Legion, according to the Dinuba (Cal.) *Sentinel,* recently adopted a resolution in which t endorsed the Wright Bill as a moral nd not a political issue, and pledged it upport.

A Reply to Ex-Governor Dunne

A few days ago a crowd of "the faithful" gathered in the Coliseum of Chicago to celebrate the finish of the drive for signers to a petition to secure a referendum at the November elections on amending state and Federal laws to permit the manufacture of light wines and beer. The principal speaker was former Governor Dunne, who endeavored to show from the Bible, the Illinois state bill of rights, and crime statistics, that prohibition is wrong in every way. "Prohibition has made us a nation of hypocrites and law-breakers. It is a scandal and disgrace that must be blotted out," said Governor Dunne, as quoted by the *Chicago Daily Tribune.*

In commenting upon the speech of the former governor, Chicago's law enforcement commissioner, Dr. John H. Williamson, calls attention to the facts in the case in the following words:

"'Prohibition has made us a nation of hypocrites and law-breakers'? To whom is ex-Governor Dunne referring when he speaks of 'us' as having been made 'hypocrites and law-breakers'? I hope he does not mean the 3,942 members of the state assemblies who voted for the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment—and I hope he is not talking for all the 1,058,785 church members in Chicago, nor for a large number of people who are not affiliated with any church, but who in all sincerity believe in the Volstead Act, and who respect the Constitution of the United States sufficiently to obey the law.

"There is no objection to the constitutional right of any citizen to agitate for a modification of any existing laws, but such loose talk as that falling from the lips of a man like ex-Governor Dunne should not go unchallenged. And it is such language that gives every bootlegger encouragement to defy the law and brings our constituted authorities, Federal, state and municipal, into disrepute."

Educational Standard Set for Policewomen

At the International Convention of Police Chiefs, held recently in San Francisco, resolutions were adopted recognizing the policewoman as a necessity to organized police departments, her primary function being the carrying out of a program for the community that will include the social safeguarding of women and children. The minimum standard set, below which educational qualifications of applicants may not fall, is as follows:

(a) Graduation from a four years' course of a standard high school or the completion of at least fourteen college entrance units of study and not less than two years' experience, recent and responsible, in systematic social service or educational work.

(b) Graduation from a recognized school for trained nurses requiring a residence of at least two years in a hospital giving thorough practical and theoretical training.

(c) The completion of at least seven college entrance units of study, or of two years' work in a standard high school, and not less than two years' responsible commercial work involving public contact and responsibilities tending to qualify the applicant to perform the duties of the position, with the equivalent of the college education through experience, such as secretarial work.

A resolution was also adopted by the convention requesting that universities introduce courses of study as theoretical training for policewomen.

The Wets Attempt to Educate The People

"It is necessary to understand that the liquor traffic is not constituted by a few barrels of beer, wine or whisky, but that it is a well-organized commercial enterprise managed by men and women who for their own material gain cater to the appetites of the victims of alcohol and instill the thirst for alcoholic beverages into the youth of the land in order to rear a crop of customers for tomorrow."

The above words are a part of the introduction to an eight-page pamphlet, written by a man of foreign extraction, now being widely circulated by the Board of Home Missions of the M. E. Church, and they define the difference between the proponents of the liquor traffic, who are using the baser tendencies of man to promote their own material prosperity, and the temperance hosts, who are working to safeguard the nation.

Since lack of space forbids our giving any exhaustive report of the activities of the wets over the United States, we shall merely touch upon their work in a very few of the larger cities—representative of their endeavors in the rest.

It is well known that throughout the summer months the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has been busy in an attempt to get up a petition for a referendum to bring back wines and beer, to be submitted to the voters of several states in November. In Chicago paid workers were stationed at the street corners, personal appeals were made, and it was at last announced that the desired result had been obtained. A great mass meeting was then advertised, a letter being sent out from brewers' headquarters, to drum up a good attendance, as part of an extensive publicity campaign. This letter invited "all lovers of liberty" to be present at the meeting, appealing to societies, clubs, lodges and civic organizations in these words:

"The courageous, patriotic men who have so unselfishly labored toward supplying correction for the evils growing out of the present prohibition farce, ask you individually and collectively to lend your support to this great movement."

On the thirtieth of August a truck went through the streets of Chicago, carrying the petition, reported by the wets to contain 550,000 names. At night, there gathered at the Coliseum several thousand men and women, the majority, as was apparent, being of Chicago's great alien races, while on the platform were others of foreign extraction. Among the invited guests on the speakers' platform were saloonkeepers and officials of former breweries, among them Ernest Kunde, for years head of the Illinois Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, and Anton Landt, treasurer of the Atlas Products Company (formerly the Atlas Brewery). Regrets and best wishes were read from E. S. Broussard, U. S. Senator, Governor Edwards of New Jersey, Samuel Gompers and Irvin S. Cobb.

An effort was made to show that the American Legion, as well as organized labor, was with the moderation campaign. Judge Barasa, one of the speakers, referred to the great number of foreign born in the United States who "would vote not dripping wet," but so that beer and wine could come back again. He added that it was the duty of every foreign man and woman in the country to become an American citizen as soon as possible.

At the present time the A. A. P. A. is concentrating much effort upon the development of a great organization in Missouri, with the special aim of sending representatives to Washington to vote for the modification of the Volstead Act. This association openly hopes to change Missouri's quota from four to nine wet Congressmen this fall, and in its efforts toward this end claims that already working organizations have been established in 37 cities of the state. A reporter from the *Christian Science Monitor* was told by a representative of the A. A. P. A. that upon going into a community the association first seeks out the most prominent anti-prohibitionist and invites him to join. "In St. Louis," he said, "we have several men out getting memberships in the industries. Usually our workers get the head of the concern first, and then obtain permission to meet the employes inside the plant at the noon hour. We have secured about 50,000 names in this way." It would be impossible, in his opinion, to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, therefore in Missouri the A. A. P. A. is seeking for legislation by Congressmen allowing a larger content of alcohol in beer and wine. "After that," he concluded, "I think something needs to be done to keep light wines and beer once they are voted back, or else the public will raise a lot

(Continued on Page Twelve)

MAINE'S AMERICANIZATION CENTER

Charlotte B. Fraser

The worker in the field has a chance to learn the real value of the rank and file of our women. Every state I have visited has the "chosen elect" who do not get into the limelight, but are, nevertheless, the foundation of our organization.

I am glad to write of Mrs. Arthur Craig of Wilton, Maine, a willing worker in our great Americanization field. In September, 1921, I had the privilege of meeting her and visiting the Americanization center, which was then in its beginning. It is called the "Community Americanization School" with Mrs. Craig in charge. Mr. George Goodspeed, one of the leading business men, gave the use of rooms in the section where the foreigners live. At his expense they are fitted with every essential. When the school was opened, the women could hardly speak a word of English, much less a sentence; they were timid and rather backward. Ten months later, imagine my surprise when I again visited the school, to find the pupils eager to talk. One woman told me in good English about the expected coming of her sister from Poland to America. They study arithmetic, geography, history and spelling, their latest accomplishment being the mastery of the diacritical marks. I was more than pleased with the wonderful improvement in the whole environment of the school. These women, a year ago, were sad and homesick looking but the expression on their faces is completely changed. One of them is called the "Woman with the halo," such joy does she bring into the class-room every time she enters it.

One evening the teacher found a stranger present and inquired if she was a new pupil. Some one replied, "She is visiting me; she is my husband's uncle." Later, the lesson of father, mother and relative was gone over most carefully.

The class-room affords these pupils much enjoyment in the way of recreation. They sing the homeland songs in the mother tongue and relate stories of days gone by. The way they sing "Our America," and other songs, and repeat the Lord's Prayer thrills the heart. The children share in all the good things, and the men are not forgotten, as a class for them has been formed with prominent business men of Wilton as teach s. There has been no lack of interested ol- unteer teachers for both classes, as m ıy as fourteen responding to Mrs. Cra 's call.

This work cannot be done without n- tiring effort, patience and love, all of which stand to the credit of this o- worker, in her field of service.

And there is great reason to rej ce that we have such fine, consecrated w k- ers, not only in Maine, but in all ıe various states of the Union.

Story Hour at the Kansas City (Missouri) W. C. T. U. Neighbors

"Tell us a story" is the universal request made by children. At the Kan s City W. C. T. U. Neighbors, once a week a large group of foreign little ones gat r to hear wisely selected tales, the tiny tots listening as attentively as do the ol r boys and girls. Handwork is taught the children, and they sing lustily between e stories.

The principal aim is to teach foreign mothers the English language, and ne teachers, including two paid instructors, are retained. Mrs. Esther Moffett is e permanent resident.

On Wednesday and Friday afternoons are held the classes for mothers, ad sewing lessons are also provided.

Assisting with the children's work are Miss Edna Sperry, Miss Genevie Hobson, and Miss Mida Brandon.

America's Children Must Be Prepared for American Citizenship

[From Address Delivered Before National Education Association Convention by Albin M. Owsley, Director National Americanism Commission.]

The education of American children must be an *American education*. It must prepare the children of America for American citizenship, and the supreme goal of American citizenship has not yet been reached. We Americans must know the details of our government and our history as well as we know the details of our daily lives, before we can fully and rightfully arrogate to ourselves the management of our national affairs. For that, if for no other reason, must we have civil government and American history established as compulsory studies in our schools, and we must compel the study of these subjects till every American citizen-to-be has acquired a full knowledge and complete realization of the rights and privileges and duties of American citizenship. The schools of America should be set apart, as well in the minds of men, as in the streets of the cities—set apart from and above the office building and the factory, in recognition of this, their mighty function for the development of American citizens.

My heart's desire is that every schoolhouse in this broad land shall fly from its staff, from dawn till set of sun, the flag of America, as its privilege and its distinction in recognition of its high estate. This mighty flag—this emblem of human liberty—must float over every schoolhouse as the symbol of that bright American ideal of which the school is the living spirit and the vital source—the symbol of a united nation, a sign of America made visible. This brings with it as naturally as the sunrise follows dawn, the establishment of one language in all the schools, for the expression of the soul of America. As the flag is America made visible, so the language of Jefferson and Lincoln is America made audible.

Community of language is the strong fastener of the ties that bind mankind. The use of a common tongue establishes a strong union of the minds of men that overleaps political boundaries. When ancient Greece was divided into free states by the hundreds, still the soul of Greece was one; and in Athens or in Argos, in Corinth or in Syracuse, the command of the language of Homer and Demosthenes distinguished the Greek from the barbarian. When the ordered Legions brought the great western - tions under the rule of Rome, it was te Latin language that fused alike the G l and Briton, the Bavarian and the Sp - iard into the Roman citizen and the - holder of the laws of the Roman state

The Declaration of Independence a our Constitution comprise our great t national heritage; they are the tw sources of the great current of Americ life today. Shall these epoch-maki documents ever be studied in our scho and interpreted by our children in a language but the original? It cannot . It must not be. One flag above o schools and one language in our schoo the flag and the language of America, America one and indivisible—

"Until God loosen over sea and land
The thunder of the trumpets of t
dawn."

Department of Child Welfare

Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director

EVERY YOUNG MOTHER A MEMBER OF THE W. C. T. U.

"The mission of white ribbon women is to organize the motherhood of the world for peace, and purity, the protection and exaltation of the home."—Frances E. Willard.

EVERY YOUNG MOTHER A MEMBER OF THE W. C. T. U.

"Mother-love works magic for humanity, but organized mother-love works miracles."—Frances E. Willard.

EVERY YOUNG MOTHER A MEMBER OF THE W. C. T. U.

"Organized motherhood is a force, the strongest, the most deeply rooted, the most steadily enduring, that this planet knows."—Frances E. Willard.

* * * * * * * * * * *

These messages telling of the great mission of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, given to the world years ago by Frances E. Willard, still thrill our souls and beckon us forward. MOTHERS form a FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE for the welfare of children. No organization but the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been termed "Organized Mother Love."

It is because we are Organized Mother Love that in the very beginning of our organization we began our child welfare activities; that during the period of war we took part in the work of the government to save and protect children; and that we are now carrying forward a great program of research, of education and of service for them.

It is because we are Organized Mother Love, that for almost fifty years a campaign of prayer, and agitation, and education, and sacrifice was carried on, that National Prohibition—the greatest blessing to child life and to the home, which can ever be brought through any single measure—might be written in the Constitution of the United States.

It is because we are Organized Mother Love that we are praying and working and voting for the continuance and enforcement of the Volstead Act, and that the Eighteenth Amendment may forever remain in the Constitution of the United States.

* * * * * * * * * * *

WE NEED

EVERY YOUNG MOTHER A MEMBER OF THE W. C. T. U.

We need EVERY YOUNG MOTHER today to stand with Organized Mother-Love against the enemies of children and the home; mothers who shall say: "The legalized liquor traffic, in any form, under any guise, SHALL NEVER RETURN."

WE MUST CONTINUE TO TEACH THE PRINCIPLES OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE, in the home, the school and the church. Our children of today, will, tomorrow, be the guardians of the Constitution of our country. THERE MUST BE NO LAPSE IN PROHIBITION TEACHING.

WE HAVE MUCH TO GIVE

EVERY YOUNG MOTHER A MEMBER OF THE W. C. T. U.

Our organization standing as a bulwark of protection for child life and for the home—our great program of child welfare, for health, for education, for protection from child labor, for moral safeguards, for spiritual training—our research work through our gift to the Iowa Child Research Station—our educational exhibits—our friendship and help for expectant mothers—our literature—our Special Papers each month for home or class study—our Child Study Classes—our Mothers' Meetings, all these we have to give to the Young Mother.

EVERY YOUNG MOTHER A MEMBER OF THE W. C. T. U.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AS THE FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS OF OUR CITIES REGARD IT

It has been stated by an authority on the subject that eighty per cent of the violation and defiance of the National Prohibition law is by persons who are not citizens of the United States. This is due, somewhat, to the fact that for centuries drinking has been a folkway among many of the nationalities largely represented in the foreign sections of our big cities. While native Americans have had from childhood the benefits of teaching in the public schools, the home and the Sunday school, on the truths of science concerning alcohol, foreigners of many nationalities have grown up in an environment favorable to drinking, and in the majority of cases have never heard the custom criticized or condemned.

After prohibition had been in operation about two years a student of the Chicago University, Norman Sylvester Hayner, undertook to make a survey of the situation in Packingtown, the neighborhood of the big packing plants of Chicago, almost entirely foreign in population, to discover how this industrial group, with its alcoholio history and tradition, felt about prohibition. As the result of this study, he submitted to the faculty, in candidacy for the degree of Master of Arts, a dissertation, "The Effect of Prohibition in Packingtown." He found the Slavic people, because of the customs of the homeland, generally antagonistic to prohibition, with exceptions, such as a Slav shoe dealer, who declared, "Prohibition is wrong. I am against it. Eating may be just as bad as drinking. People should be educated to temperance. Prohibition has not raised the standard of morality. Look at the Turks. BUT I SOLD MORE SLIPPERS THAN EVER BEFORE LAST CHRISTMAS. IT WAS PROBABLY BECAUSE THE SALOONKEEPERS DID NOT GET IT."

In his closing summary Mr. Hayner gives the following cases showing the breakdown of the drinking folkway, adding his conclusions suggesting possible future disintegration of this folkway:

Cases Showing the Breakdown of the Folkway

The first five cases in this section show prosperity attributed to prohibition. Attention should be called to the fact that four of these cases are Irish American, Irish, Scandinavian and native American respectively. Only the last case of the five is Slavic:

Irish American family. Five children all nervous and high strung. Father a printer and got high wages but drank. Lived in a five room apartment and tried to maintain a standard of living beyond their ability. A year before prohibition a daughter contracted T. B. They wanted to take her to California but social settlement workers urged them to stay here and rent more rooms. Six months after prohibition, met the man on the street car. Almost the first thing he said was, "Have bought a home." He put the roof on himself. "Since prohibition we have been doing all right," he said.

Mrs. Vaughn, mother of eight children, came to settlement to make a request for a summer outing. Drinking never stopped the husband from work but always injured his family. Employer had to help every year. Now did not need to worry—liquor too expensive. Brought home all wages. Seldom drinks.

A Scandinavian family north of settlement—girl better in appearance, getting along better now. "Don't you know we are living under prohibition now," she said. They are buying their own home.

Woman whose husband is a carpenter came for advice about insurance policy. Since prohibition, really for the first time (in four or five years) had clothing, rent paid and husband home.

The following case is very short, but it tells quite a little:

Kalata—Rented saloon and bought a farm. His dance hall closed. Very happy.

The next case seems quite remarkable. In part at least the folkway has been sublimated through attendance at the movies.

Both husband and wife were hard drinkers. After prohibition gave up their saloon and became sober people. Neighbor says instead of going after the booze they go to the movies together.

The next three cases show a change in the attitudes of husband or wife or both.

Mother says it is "like another life" to her since prohibition. Attitude of husband toward her and toward the children has changed. Before children did not have shoes.

Man used to drink. Quieted down since prohibition. His six children and his wife were afraid of him. Wife tickled to death on account of prohibition. Never did smile before; smiling all the time now. Change in the man. Since he don't get the stuff, is in his right senses. There was always an argument in the house before.

Until two years ago man was heavy drinker. Several years ago, he was brutal to his family but of late years has straightened up, is a good worker and kind at home. The Mercy Hospital advised outdoor work for him. He is now junking with horse and cart, making $22.00 to $25.00 a week.

Cases Showing Revolt of Children Against the Folkway

Two older and five or six younger children. Father a switchman and maker o moonshine. The two older children, a boy and girl, objected and broke the still They bored holes in it with an awl. Whe the father found it in this condition h stood and looked at it for about fifteen minutes. He was stupid and had no "ge up" to him. "What's the matter?" asked his wife, who knew what the children had done. But to her surprise, he blamed himself for it. He said he had set i down on nails in a board.

"The Checota Club (an organization o young men using an old saloon on a corner near the settlement as their club house) was planning to give a dance Johnny O'Brien (alias 'Buck'), the champion prize fighter of the district said, 'Joe, we are going to have "Dago Red" at the dance.' Then I said, 'Fine then we will all get drunk.' But Buck asked, 'What do you think of it? Every body would get shot up in the meeting, and said, 'Boys, I don't think——wants us to have it.' Immediately Thibaut, a fellow who drank, said: 'We would make $150. 'I will buy it all myself,' I said, for I knew I could raise the money some way. They did not call my bluff but the club confined itself to the sale of soft drinks and sandwiches. They made money, for the girls also partook of refreshments. On the same night a rival club having the same understanding with the police sold 'Dago Red.' In the course of the evening the police came and drank up all the profits."

Conclusions Suggesting Possible Future Disintegration of the Folkway

In several cases drinking habits were given up with the advent of prohibition. Those reporting these cases tell of decided changes in the attitudes of husband and wife or both toward the home and the family.

According to the records of the United Charities there has been a marked change in the character of dependency cases, since the coming of prohibition. During this period intemperance has been the major cause of poverty in very few instances.

Prosperity of the individual family in some cases has been attributed to prohibition.

Several cases indicate a new sense of independence of women through their reliance upon the prohibition law to support them in their opposition to the manufacture and consumption of alcohol by their husbands.

Children have revolted against the "moonshine" activities of their parents, probably influenced in large part by teaching in the public schools.

There has been a decrease in the number of "low" dance halls in the vicinity of the University of Chicago Settlement.

Many native Americans in Packingtown, who are engaged in business, professional or social work, remain firm in their belief that prohibition is "right" and the folkway of drinking is "wrong." They ask for better enforcement of the law and more time in which to judge its effect.

Hope for the Children of the Foreign Citizen

In an interview with Rev. Warren N. Clark, pastor of the Community Church in Packingtown, he said, "The hopeful thing about the situation, as I see it, is that the children of these foreigners will not form the drink habit. I have been for ten years a resident of this section, and looking back over that period I find that there is no comparison in the conditions. I recall the days when we had in this section of Chicago a 'Whisky Row,' with 239 saloons within five-eighths of a mile. I see three marked improvements under prohibition: First, a decrease in drunkenness; second, in the last two or three years the people have made great improvement in repairing and keeping up their homes, and thirdly, there has been an increase in savings deposits in the banks of the neighborhood, and this increase represents the savings of hundreds and thousands of these foreign working people."

CONTINENTAL EUROPE TO BE WELL REPRESENTED AT WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Fraulein von Blucher, Great-Grand-Niece of the Famous Field Marshal, to Be One of the Delegates

Fraulein von Blucher

White ribboners of Europe are studying the map of the United States in anticipation of the journey they are soon to take across the Atlantic, to attend the World's W. C. T. U. convention, at Philadelphia, November 11-16.

Finland is sending one of her gifted daughters, Miss Maria Stenroth, an author of repute, and a national organizer and field secretary for the W. C. T. U. of Finland. While Finland is one of those progressive countries that have achieved prohibition, Miss Stenroth is eager to study the enforcement machinery of our big republic and carry back information for use in her own land. She brings with her credentials from her government which has commissioned her, as its special representative, to investigate and report. Up to the time of the Philadelphia meeting, she will be doing special welfare work among her own people, of whom there are a large number in this country.

News has been received from Miss Fanny von Hertzen of the purchase of national W. C. T. U. headquarters for Finland, at Helsinki, Suomi.

Noted German Women to Attend Convention

From Germany are coming three noted women. One is Fraulein Gustel von Blücher, the president of the Deutscher Bund Abstinenter Frauen (German Women's Total Abstinence Union), affiliated for many years with the World's W. C. T. U. Fraulein Blücher is the great-grandniece of the famous Field Marshal Blücher, who came to the help of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. Especially valuable work is being done by Fraulein Blücher and her white ribbon comrades in establishing high class restaurants and cafes where good foods are served with no alcoholic drinks, demonstrating to the people the possibility of having an appetizing meal *sans alcohol*.

Moving Spirit of Bielefeld Straw Vote on Her Way to America

Miss Wilhelmina Lohmann, of Bielefeld, is another delegate expected at the World's convention. Fraulein Lohmann was the moving spirit of the recent semi-official test vote taken in her town of Bielefeld, which returned the unusual number of 12,621 votes for prohibition out of a poll of 14,064. This remarkable result was obtained through publicity in the press, the distribution of literature and holding of street meetings, and was the first in the interests of the prohibition cause ever taken in Germany.

Another representative from Germany is Miss Marta Kuppersbusch of Cologne, who is studying at the University of Cologne for a degree in Political Science, taking as her subject "Prohibition." While in the United States, Fraulein Kuppersbusch expects to gather additional data for her thesis.

The Norway W. C. T. U. is to be represented by Dagmar Prior, who has been prominent in the W. C. T. U. work in Denmark and Norway.

Belgium White Ribboners Very Active

It is hoped, although not certain, that the Baroness de Laveleye, president of the W. C. T. U. of Belgium, will attend the convention. She was a delegate to that meeting in Brooklyn, New York, in 1913, and the one in London, in 1920. She belongs to one of the leading families of Belgium. Her father was a professor in the University of Liege, a friend of William Ewart Gladstone, and of wide reputation as a scholar. The Baroness suffered as the result of the war, her ancestral home in Liege being invaded by the Germans and used for the housing of their troops. Before the war, with her sister, she maintained several sans-alcohol restaurants in Liege, and an effort is being made to re-establish them. The W. C. T. U. work in Belgium is growing.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jacqmain, who is spending something over two years in Belgium, because her husband has a position under the government, is giving some very fine help in W. C. T. U. activities in Brussels.

In a letter just received she says that "The Tramp," a film created by a Frenchman, is being given at the High Life Theatre. It shows a chain of ruined lives that follow in the trail of the whisky serpent. She says she is surprised at the interest shown. The theatre managers are putting it on in epochs which bring the crowds each night to see that part of the film. It is extremely well played in French style, bringing in the suffering and humiliation of women and children.

Miss Maria Stenroth

The school cabinet has given the W. C. T. U. the privilege of going into the schools again next year and has expressed its appreciation of the work Mrs. Jacqmain is doing. The white ribboners are outlining a hygienic code which they will present to the cabinet to consider having used in the schools next year. She hopes they will be well enough pleased with their work by next February to create a budget for the coming year for national temperance work.

The W. C. T. U. had a meeting recently where the Commander of the Brussels Salvation Army gave an address and Dr. Cafart, an outstanding scientist of Belgium, read the responses from many colleges and universities of the United States that had been collected by the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.

Not long ago Mrs. Jacqmain arranged a demonstration, or street temperance parade, in which she marched at the head of a band of mothers, bearing a banner, "Mothers, Attention. Alcohol is a Poison to your Children."

A Local Union in Every City in the World

Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson, who has been speaking in the referendum campaign in Sweden, and is to be at the World's Convention, writing of the generous hospitality extended to her by white ribboners of that country, says: "Never did I realize how much every local W. C. T. U., no matter how small it may be, signifies in a struggle like this. Let us have local unions in every little village in the United States, nay, in all the world, so that the women all over the world may be united in this great service of love."

1922	NOVEMBER					1922
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Don't forget these dates for World's and National Conventions

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
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Evanston, Illinois, September 14, 1922

Constitution Day—How Will You Observe It?

"Constitutionalists, not prohibitionists, should be our name now that prohibition is in the Federal Constitution of the United States," declared John G. Woolley, speaking as an American only a few weeks before his death, to a London audience.

Constitutionalist—the term is significant, connotes loyalty, patriotism, belief in, and allegiance to, the principles of true democracy upon which the United States of America is founded.

It is an opportune time to enlarge and enrich our vocabulary with this new name—constitutionalist—for September is the birth month of our Federal Constitution; on September 17 that sacred document will be one hundred and thirty-five years old, having been adopted September 17, 1787.

Let us, as constitutionalists, believers in and observers of the Constitution of the United States, from its first to last provision, from Amendment 1, to and including Amendment 19, celebrate the occasion and get our friends and neighbors to unite with us. It ought to be easy to interest the teachers in the public schools and colleges to include, that week, special lessons or talks, on the Federal Constitution. The editor of your local paper would undoubtedly be grateful to you for suggesting so timely a topic for editorial comment, with special reference to the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement, and if he is wise in his generation, he will publish a telling birthday story relative to the honored Constitution.

Your young people will only need to be told about that remarkable pageant, impersonating the nineteen Amendments, given at the time of the International Congress Against Alcoholism, in Washington, D. C., in 1920, to be spurred on to arrangement for something similar, if not quite as pretentious.

It would, indeed, be an admirable idea to make your September meeting a constitutional occasion. Invite all the women of other societies, have a peppy quiz on the Constitution, all members being prepared to respond.

Let us become worthy the new name, Constitutionalists, by informing ourselves regarding the provisions of the document, that we may bring intelligently to the attention of others its wonderful history.

William Ewart Gladstone said of our Constitution, "It is the greatest document of its class that ever sprang from the mind of man." Shame be upon the would-be vendors of alcoholic liquors who are making the first organized attack upon this venerated magna charta of our liberties. Let us, as Constitutionalists, rise in our might and check this movement to nullify the Constitution.

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

(Through your local papers give wide-spread publicity to the resolutions thus secured.)

A Campaign of Appreciation

If It Should Happen Some Morning——

"Hello, Central, I would like to speak to the law enforcement official? Yes, something important, please. No, never mind my name. Just a citizen. Good morning, Mr.—— I don't want to trouble you, I know you are a very busy man, but I want to thank you most heartily for myself and family, and the community, for the heroic work you are doing to enforce the law. We do appreciate your splendid efforts."

Or

"Central, please give me Judge —. Can't find his number in the phone book. Thank you. Good morning, Judge —. Will you pardon me for calling you to the phone? I couldn't wait for the slow processes of the mail to tell you how great is the appreciation of the W. C. T. U. of the way you are handling the bootlegging cases in our community, especially the flagrant one that came up yesterday. We are so proud of you, and so grateful for your just verdicts. We wish there were a million like you in the country."

Or

"Is this the office of the chief of police? If he's busy, I'll call again. Is it a complaint? No, tell him it's quite the contrary. Good morning, Chief. I don't wonder you are surprised to get anything except complaints. I confess I've been quick enough to enter those, but this time it is most hearty commendation, and I'd like to make it emphatic enough to cover a good many sins of omission in the past along that line. I want to register not my protest but my appreciation and gratitude for the way you are cleaning up this town, and trying to make it a decent place for the youngsters. I know it's a hard job with a lot of criticism even when you do your best. Count on me to help whenever I can."

Or

"Good morning. Is this the editor of the *News?* I know this is probably your busy morning, and I'll only take a second, but I want to pass on to you the high commendation I have heard on every hand of your strong, logical editorial on prohibition that appeared in yesterday's paper. So many people have spoken of it, and we are very grateful to you for expressing the sentiment of the best people of this community through your paper."

To Do Much Good

Perhaps you recall the story of the professor who wished to demonstrate to his classes the power of persistent force. An iron ball was hung from the ceiling of his classroom. It was not easy to move even with a strong arm, but a bit of cork was hung beside it, and repeatedly swung against the iron ball. The pupils laughed at the apparent futility of the action, but the professor persisted. After some time had passed, a quiver went through the iron ball, then it began to sway, and by and by it was swinging in time to the blows of the cork. Then the professor stopped the cork, and at once the heavy ball lessened the length of its path, little by little again becoming motionless.

Temperance workers have employed a like method, with like results. At first their efforts seemed puny, feeble, useless, even foolish, but they kept on—and on—and on—until today's attainment has been reached.

Much has been accomplished, but not enough. The blows must be continued if public opinion favoring prohibition is not to die. Education of sentiment must proceed steadily until every man, woman and child in our land, and in all other lands, knows that alcohol *is* a poison and that it must be kept out of the human system if it would do its best work. Even then we dare not cease our endeavors to retain the knowledge gained.

What is the sentiment of your community toward law enforcement? You may be a single individual, alone in the stand you take, but remember that if a cork can sway a massive iron ball, you "in your little corner" can deliver telling blows against the hosts of evil, and that simply by force of your continued efforts. Talk, write, work and pray, remembering that "If you would do much good, *keep* doing a little,." How greatly we need to impress such a truth upon our minds and hearts!

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

W. C. T. U. OF IOWA DEDICATES HEADQUARTERS

Ella M. Hill, State Vice-President

On July 6-July 7 occurred a red letter event in the annals of the Iowa W. C. T. U., for on these days our state headquarters was formally opened.

Last March we purchased a beautiful residence located at 25th Street and Kingman Boulevard, Des Moines. With some changes, the house is admirably adapted to our needs. On the first floor is our headquarters, consisting of a private office for our president, a general office, reception room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bathroom. Our president makes her home here. On the second and third floors are beautifully appointed apartments, which are well rented and will bring a tidy sum to help the work.

A series of receptions was held and an impressive dedicatory service.

Several years ago, a beautiful, large Bible, lettered in gold, "W. C. T. U.," was presented to the state W. C. T. U. for its headquarters to be, by one of our dear faithful workers, Mrs. M. J. Blake, now past eighty years of age. At her request the ninety-first Psalm was read from it. Our own Ida B. Wise Smith, state president, gave the address and our loved Mrs. L. D. Carhart voiced the dedicatory prayer.

Club women, missionary women, and all women interested were invited, and on the evening of the first day, honorary members and ministers and their families were our guests. The second evening state and city officials were present. A stringed orchestra of Filipino boys, who are in the city attending Drake University, rendered beautiful music throughout the receiving hours. The Garber quartet, one of the most celebrated musical groups, and children of our own Mrs. M. P. Garber, treasurer of the Des Moines federation, delighted our guests both evenings with their wonderful singing. All said they were glad to give their services to the W. C. T. U. Refreshments were served. In the receiving line were all of the state officers and the board of trustees. Dining room and parlor hostesses were officers of the unions of Des Moines.

The occasion was a decided success in every way. The W. C. T. U. was congratulated upon its fine home and the surroundings. Some said they could not see how it happened that Iowa W. C. T. U. found two such beautiful spots as Benedict Home and our new headquarters. We replied that it was in answer to prayer.

An appropriate and happy conclusion was one of the unplanned events that are the joy of W. C. T. U. meetings—the reception of a white ribbon recruit. Mary Elizabeth Hagen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Hagen (the mother, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Edworthy, state Legislative superintendent, having had the ribbon tied on her wrist by Frances E. Willard), was presented by father and mother, grandfather and grandmother and surrounded by "organized mother love." The dedication of this dear child exemplified the work to which the headquarters is pledged—to make the world safe for the little folks.

Members of England's Royal Family at Meeting to Consider Memorial to Lady Henry Somerset

Friends of Lady Henry Somerset in England are planning to perpetuate her memory by the continuation of her work at Duxhurst. At a drawing room meeting recently held for the promotion of this enterprise, there were present Her Royal Highness, Princess Christian, and Her Highness, Princess Marie Louise. The Earl of Shaftesbury was chairman of the meeting. He appealed for generous support for the perpetuation of the Duxhurst home for suffering women and children, that it might continue to be a living and permanent memorial to the noble personality and devoted service of Lady Henry Somerset, its founder.

Try It In Your Church

One of the officers of the big women's Bible class in the Lake Avenue Baptist Church of Rochester, N. Y. (of which Helen Barrett Montgomery is president), was given a copy of the leaflet, "Why a Million Members?" and asked to make a canvass of the class and endeavor to get its members to join the W. C. T. U. This was done, and the latest report is to the effect that fifty women have enrolled and paid their dues. The movement spread and women from other churches asked for and ordered quantities of the leaflet and are campaigning for members in their respective Bible classes. What has worked so well in Rochester, will work in your town. Why not try it?

Please note the change of residence of Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston, honorary secretary World's W. C. T. U. Her new address is 2 Slade Ave., Toronto, Canada.

State Conventions

Maine, North Berwick, September 20-22.
North Dakota, Fargo, September 21-25.
Kentucky, Covington, September 22-24.
Virginia, Danville, September 25-28.
Rhode Island, Newport, September 26-28.
New Hampshire, Lancaster, September 26-28.
Washington (West), Tacoma, September 26-29.
Wisconsin, Rice Lake, September 28-October 1.
Tennessee, Springfield, September 29-October 2.
Pennsylvania, Williamsport, September 24-October 3.
Montana, Kalispell, October 1-4.
Washington (East), Spokane, October 3-6.
Maryland, Walkersville, October 4-6.
New York, Gloversville, October 5-9.
Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.
Oregon, McMinnville, October 10-13.
Missouri, St. Louis, October 10-13.
Idaho (South), October 10-13.
Delaware, Smyrna, October 11-13.
Oklahoma, Enid, October 12-16.
Nebraska, Lincoln, October 13-17.
Indiana, Wabash, October 13-16.
North Carolina, Spencer, October 14-18.
California (North), Modesto, October 16-20.
Connecticut, New London, October 17-19.
Colorado, Pueblo, October 17-19.
Massachusetts, Hyannis, October 17-19.
Alabama, Albany, October 17-19.
Illinois, Decatur, October 17-20.
Ohio, Findlay, October 17-20.
Georgia, Douglasville, October 17-20.
South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.
South Carolina, Newberry, October 20-23.
Vermont, Burlington, October 24-26.
Iowa, Oskaloosa, October 24-27.
Arkansas, Paragould, October 25-27.
New Jersey, Camden, November 9-10.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord.—Hosea 6:3.

Thy Will Be Done

This is the safest prayer to pray,
"Thy will be done,"
Along the world's unlighted way,
Where unseen dangers run;
So, though for all the saints we pray,
Or but for one,
Upon this rock our hearts may stay;
His will shall yet be done.

This is the surest prayer to pray,
"Thy will be done,"
Along the world's uncertain way,
Where crowding terrors run;
For though our dearest plans may fail,
Our hopes die, one by one,
Though heaven and earth shall pass away,
His will shall yet be done.

—*Annie Johnson Flint.*

O God, cleanse our souls from sin! Fill us with the love of Christ! Teach us how to serve thee, how to give ourselves to the doing of thy will, how to deny self, how to follow our Lord! Help us to enter into the liberty of the children of God! For Christ's sake. Amen.

—Record of Christian Work.

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REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

September 28—Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard).
October 29—World's Temperance Sunday.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

WORLD'S AND NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1922

Tour No 1. For those who wish to spend Saturday, November 11, in Washington, D. C., and who do not plan to go to Toronto.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railway will leave the Union Station, Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Washington at 8:00 a. m. The day will be spent sightseeing, and the trip to Philadelphia will be resumed at 4:30 p. m., arriving in the convention city at 7:30 p. m. The return trip can be made at the delegates' pleasure as no special arrangements will be made by the transportation committee. Apply for reservations to W. E. Blachley, Division Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railway, 323 South Wells Street, Chicago.

Tour No. 2. For those who wish to attend the World League against Alcoholism meeting in Toronto, Canada, November 25-29.

A train on the New York Central will carry special cars for delegates leaving Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 5:00 p. m., connecting at Buffalo with the Lehigh Valley road. No change of cars will be necessary. Arrival at Philadelphia will be at 8:08 p. m. Apply for reservations to Mr. C. Hartigan, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agt., New York Central Railroad, La Salle Street Station, Chicago.

Tickets on the going trip will be available on the Pacific Coast November 7 to 13 and in all other parts of the country and Canada, November 8 to 14. By either route, the one way fare, Chicago to Philadelphia, is $29.46. The return trip will be one-half of the regular fare. The Pullman fares are as follows from Chicago, either route: Lower berth, $8.25; upper, $6.60; drawing room, $30.00; compartment, $23.25.

The trip from Philadelphia to Toronto will be made on the Lehigh Valley road, leaving Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 21, at 8:40 p. m. Several hours will be spent at Niagara Falls, arriving in Toronto at 9:43 p. m., November 22. Tickets must be deposited at Buffalo by all delegates who hold tickets to any point east or west of Buffalo.

An agent of the railroad will be at the convention November 15 and 18 for the purpose of validating tickets. Immediately on arrival in Philadelphia tickets should be left at convention headquarters, the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, with Miss Elizabeth Newman, secretary of the transportation committee. On the return the final limit for leaving Philadelphia is December 1. Delegates must arrive at starting point December 3 for all but Pacific Coast points.

The fare from Buffalo to Toronto is $3.67. The pullman fare from Philadelphia to Toronto is as follows: lower berth, $5.25; upper, $4.20; drawing room, $19.50; compartment, $14.75. Reservations for this trip may be made at the convention.

The Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads have prepared a special letter covering details of trips mentioned, which may be obtained on application to the railroads.

It is very important that reservations for either tour from Chicago to Philadelphia should be made as soon as possible. If a sufficient number make reservations, either or both roads will run a special train for the exclusive use of the delegates.

Parties living east of Chicago may join either tour at the most convenient point; western delegates will join in Chicago.

Be sure to secure a certificate from your railroad agent at the time of purchasing your ticket. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt. No refund of fare will be made because of failure to secure certificate.

N. B. In order to secure reduced fare, tickets must be purchased going and returning over the same route.

Posters Will Win Votes—Give Them a Chance

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
The Eighteenth Amendment. (Stand by the Flag and the Constitution.)
Guard Their Future.
Forge a Chain.
For Their Sakes Enforce the Law.
Booze Stands Between—
Total Abstinence Must be Taught.
Milk or Beer?
The Destroyer.
Successful Men.
Lincoln's Prophecy (Portrait of Abraham Lincoln with prophecy).

Price, 10 cents each; per dozen, $1.00. (One kind or assorted). Please send remittance with order.

New Campaign Poster "Vote Right"

A Woman's Appeal to Women. Attractively illustrated. Order in quantities. Use in every available place where it will reach the eyes of women. Price, single copy, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00; per 100, $7.50. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

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Every New Member for the W.C.T.U. Is That Much More Power Registered in Defense of Prohibition

TO GAIN MEMBERS POSTERIZE YOUR COMMUNITY WITH THESE STRIKING NEW POSTERS

(Size 19 x 25. Price, each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.)

For Their Sakes Enforce the Law.
Booze Stands Between —.
Forge a Chain.

HAVE YOU SEEDED DOWN THE FIELD IN YOUR VICINITY WITH THESE NEW MEMBERSHIP COMPELLERS?

IF NOT, DO IT NOW!

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page
Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of Leaflets and Prices. Each Leaflet a Winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.

Why a Million Members?

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

OTHER LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

Declaration of Principles.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Recruiting for Membership.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

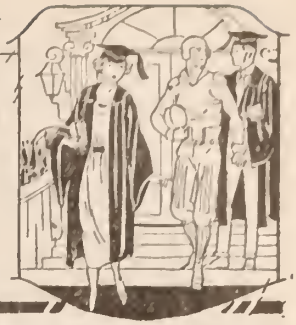
W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.

Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE



SHAKESPEARE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Laura Bell Everett

Cast of Characters:
ANTONIO, the Merchant of Venice, the HOME.
BASSANIO, his friend, BUSINESS INTERESTS.
PORTIA, ENFRANCHISED WOMAN.
SHYLOCK, the LIQUOR INTERESTS.
BELLARIO, MODERN SCIENCE.
THE DUKE, the GOVERNMENT.

Enter the *Duke*, *Antonio*, *Bassanio*, and others.

Duke. What, is Antonio here?

Antonio. Ready, so please your Grace.

Duke. I am sorry for you. You are come to answer
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
Of any dram of mercy.

Antonio. I do oppose my patience to his fury and am armed
To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his.

Duke. Go one; let Shylock come into the court.

Messenger. He is ready at the door; he comes, my lord.

Duke. Make room and let him stand before our face.
Shylock, the world thinks and I think so, too,
That thou knowest not the evil thou dost scatter;
That when thou seest it in its magnitude
Thou'll show thy mercy and remorse more strange
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty.

Shylock. I have possessed your Grace of what I purpose:
I'll have the due and profit of my license.
If you deny it let the danger light
Upon the vaunted freedom of your country.
A country free is this and I, a free man,
Am free to do what pleaseth with mine own.
What if my house be troubled with a rat
When plague bubonic stalks from land to land?
I would defy those officers of law
Who fain would kill the rat that haunts my house.
What if my cows be scattering the seeds
Of fever you call typhoid in the land?
I'll sell their milk as I have done before;
I do defy you and your ordinance.
A man may do what pleaseth with his own.

Bassanio. This is no answer, thou unfeeling man,
To excuse the current of thy cruelty.

Shylock. I am not bound to please thee with my answer.

Bassanio. Do all men kill the thing they do not love?

Shylock. Hates any man the thing he would not kill?

Bassanio. Every offense is not a hate at first.

Shylock. What, would you have a serpent sting you twice?

Antonio. I pray you, think. This is the Liquor Traffic.
You may as well go stand upon the beach
And bid the main flood bate its usual height;
You may as well use question with the wolf
Why he has made the ewe bleat for her lamb;
You may as well do anything most hard,
As seek to soften that—than which what's harder?—
The Liquor Interests in their heartless course.

Duke. Upon my power I may dismiss this court
Unless Great Science, a learned doctor
Whom I have sent for to determine this,
Come here to-day.

Salerio. My lord, there stays without
A messenger with letters from the doctor.

Duke. Bring us the letters. Call the messenger.
[Enter *Nerissa*]

Duke. Come you with messages from Science?

Nerissa. I do, my lord.

Bassanio (to *Shylock*). Why dost thou whet thy knife so earnestly?

Shylock. To cut the very heart from out the home.

Bassanio. Not on thy sole, but on thy soul, fell fiend,
Thou makest the knife keen, but no metal can—
No, not the hangman's ax—bear half the keenness
Of thy insidious blade that layest low
Who lovest thee best.

Shylock. Till you can rail the seal from off my license,
You but offend your lungs to speak so loud.
I stand here for the law.

Duke. This letter from great Science does commend
A young and learned doctor to our court.
Where is he?

Nerissa. He attendeth here hard by.

Duke. Go, give him courteous conduct to this place. Meantime the court
Shall hear the letter.

(*Nerissa* reads.) *You shall understand that I, Modern Science,*
Have put the facts that all the race should know
Into the hands of Doctor Balthasar.
I beseech you, let his lack of years in public life
Be no impediment in your estimation,
For I never knew so young a body with so old a head.

Duke. You hear the learned Science, what he writes,
And here, I take it, is the doctor come.

[Enter Enfranchised Woman as *Portia*, now known as *Balthasar*.]

Duke. Give me your hand. Came you from Science?

Portia. I did, my lord.

Duke. Antonio and old Shylock, both stand forth.

Portia. Are you the Liquor Interests?

Shylock. I am the Liquor Interests. Shylock is my name.

Portia. Of a strange nature, truly, is your business
Yet in such rule that this our law
Can not impugn you as you do proceed.
You stand within his mercy, do you not?

Antonio (The Home). Ay, so he says.

Portia. You recognize his license?

Antonio. I do.

Bassanio. I do beseech you
Wrest once the law to your authority.
To do a great right, do a little wrong
And curb this cruel devil of his will.

Portia. It must not be. Or many an error by the same example
Will rush into the state. It can not be.

Shylock. A Daniel come to judgment! yea, a Daniel.
O wise young judge, how I do honor thee.

Portia. I pray you, let me look upon the license.

Shylock. Here 'tis, most reverend doctor, here it is.

Portia. Why, lawfully by this Shylock may claim
The right to buy, to sell, to give, to offer
To whom he will, but you will wreck the homes,
And injure manhood. Be merciful
And bid me tear the license.

Shylock. When it is used according to the tenor.
It doth appear you are a worthy judge;
You know the law, your exposition
Has been most sound; I charge you by the law
Whereof you are a well-deserving pillar
Proceed to judgment; by my soul I swear
There is no power in the tongue of man

(Continued on Page Twelve)

To alter me; I stay here on my bond.

Portia to *Antonio*. You must permit this business to continue.

Shylock. O noble judge, O excellent young man!

Portia. For the intent and purpose of the law
Has full relation to the penalty.

Shylock. 'Tis very true, O wise and upright judge.

Portia. Therefore submit yourself unto this traffic
That stabs the very bosom of the home.

Shylock. So says the license; doth it not, noble judge?

Portia. It is so. Can you assurance give
That harm will not result, nor grief, nor sorrow
To those who use the beverages you offer?

Shylock. Is it so nominated in the license?

Portia. It is not so expressed, but what of that?
'Twere good you do so much for charity.

Shylock. I can not find it; 'tis not in the license.

Portia. A pound of flesh, close to the heart of home;
The court awards it and the law doth give it.

Shylock. Most rightful judge, a sentence, come, prepare.

Portia. Tarry a little; there is something else.
The law doth give thee here no souls or bodies.
The words expressly are *to sell*, to purchase.
Take then thy license, buy and sell and offer,
But in the traffic, if thou wreck the home,
Thy lands and goods are by the law confiscate
Thereby unto the state.

Shylock. Is this the law?

Portia. Thyself shall see the act.
Thou shalt have justice, soft, no haste;
Therefore prepare to buy and sell and offer;
But in the traffic, wreck no home or heart.
Cause thou no drinker's hand to be less steady,
No drinker's eye to see what is not there,
Or, seeing it, to see it warped or double.
Nay, if the home be wrecked, if fathers turn
To beat the children they should clothe and feed;
If young men lose the clearness of their eyes,
The keenness of their brain, the power to think;
If mothers shrink in bitterness of grief
From him who vowed to love and to protect;
If they who drink have redness of the eyes
And woe and sorrow, thou, thou diest;
Thou diest, and thy goods are confiscate.

Shylock. Give me my holdings then and let me go.

Portia. The law has yet another hold upon you.
If it be proved against an alien
That by direct or indirect attempts
He seek the life of any citizen,
He shall deported be. It now appears
That indirectly and directly, too,
Thou hast contrived against the very life
Of sacred home, the heart of our fair land.
Down therefore; of the Government beg mercy.

Antonio. O Government, no malice moves my asking.
No vengeance do I ask, but only freedom
From all I suffered at his hands aforetime.
Save, save the home from all the blighting evils
That liquor brings on babes and maids and women.
O banish drink with its attendant evils.
Exile the curse that fills the land with sorrow.

Duke. Shylock of the age,
No longer shield we this nefarious traffic;
From this fair land begone with all your horrors.
Remove from us this curse, the curse of liquor.

[Exit *Shylock*]

And now I call on men for law enforcement;
Let not the hidden sale of drink continue;
Let not the rich evade with well-stocked cellars;
Let not the poor dare death by rankest poisons;
Let all the people rise for law enforcement.

The Wets Attempt to Educate the People

(Continued from Page Three)

of money, carry on a campaign, and knock them out again. *The people must be educated to see that beer and wine are not intoxicating, and constitute true temperance.*"

In California, the efforts of the wets have been two-fold—the nomination and election of wet candidates for state and national legislatures, and the defeat of the Wright Act at the November polls. It is said that the hardest campaign ever made by the liquor interests in this state is now being directed against the Wright Act, "publicly, secretly, politically, commercially, and socially," because, if it is conscientiously and efficiently enforced, it will put an end to bootlegging. The fight is being waged in every town, large and small, and is carried even to the farmhouses. It has been found that there has been deliberate misrepresentation of the meaning of the Act. In Berkeley, a dry city, a center of education, thirty-seven men in the business district were asked the question, "What is the Wright Act?" Eight answered correctly, 29 were of the opinion that it "is a law to make California dry forever." In Oakland, 59 gave this last answer, nine had read the Act, and three were "not interested," and other towns were similarly uninformed.

In New York it is stated that the women up-state are solid for prohibition and that no one doubts that the majority of the women in the state are dry. The women of the Democratic state committee declared at their convention that a wet plank in the party platform would mean the loss of thousands of votes. Nevertheless, the wets are doing their utmost to win the women over. They have the names of a few well-known New York women as a committee, and with these as bait expect to win some who hope thereby to advance themselves socially. Others are approached with the argument that the anti-prohibition campaign offers an opportunity for association with wealthy New Yorkers which will further the business success of their husbands. But there is no question that the great majority of members will be gained from the alien population.

Frederick William Wile reminds us in one of his series of articles that New York is 75 per cent foreign-born, Italians predominating, with low-class Jews from Russia, Poland, and Galicia a close second. Many a foreigner is lured here by tales of easy fortunes. When he arrives he is taught bootlegging and makes his pile and goes back to his native land before American laws can reach him.

Prohibition is so important a topic that most magazines and papers are devoting to it much time and attention. Alson Secor is writing a series of articles for *Successful Farming* on "Bamboozled by Booze," in the second of which he makes the following pertinent suggestion: "You who have struggled for fifty years to create and build up a co-operative marketing plan, do you think we should give up the struggle for national prohibition after two years' attempt to mop up all the booze on hand and sent in since we decided to swear off? Shall we be quitters? That is the question for every citizen to answer one way or another. Don't be bamboozled by booze. The story is not all told. The boozers are doing their best to create a sentiment against the Volstead Act. Their side gets plenty of publicity. The other does not."

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Remarkable new publication. Workable plans and methods. Loose-leaf, cloth binder. Prepaid $1.00. Walhamore Company, Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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$1,000 PRIZE STORY FOR 15c
You must not miss reading Booth Tarkington's "Alice Adams," the story the whole country is talking about

Washington, D. C., Special—Announcement has just been made by the editor of the Pathfinder, that, in keen competition with other publishers, he has paid the highest price for the right to publish "Alice Adams," the great story for which Booth Tarkington recently received the famous $1000 Pulitzer prize. Hundreds of thousands of copies of this novel have been sold in book form at $2 each. This amazingly beautiful story of present-day American life, written in Tarkington's most fascinating style, will begin in the Pathfinder Sept. 23 and be published complete in thirteen issues of that splendid paper. The editor says he will send the paper for this period—13 weeks—to new subscribers who write to The Pathfinder, 218 Langdon Station, Washington, D. C., and inclose 15 cents in coin or stamps. You can also order for your friends, at 15 cents each; but send at once so as not to miss the start of the story, Sept. 23. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he believes the fact that the Pathfinder is growing so fast proves it pays to invest in new friends.

W. C. T. U. Annual Field Day at Old Orchard, Maine, Memorable Occasion

Special Correspondence

The Maine W. C. T. U. held its annual field day at Old Orchard, August 16. The platform was beautifully decorated by Miss Allen in memory of her mother, Mrs. Charles F. Allen, the first president of the Maine W. C. T. U. Mrs. Althea G. Quimby presided and spoke on law enforcement, which was the keynote of the meeting. Hearty welcomes were extended by Miss Clara H. Meserve, president of the hostess county, and Mrs. Sophia Harvey, long-time president of the local union. The consecration and devotional hour was of deep interest. The remainder of the morning was given over to departmental work with a stirring address by Mrs. Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, editor of the *Star in the East*, and Mrs. Vena L. Johnson, state treasurer. At 1:30 came the children's hour, led by Miss Clara H. Meserve. An address on Christian citizenship was made by Mrs. Geo. H. Bass, state superintendent. A unique feature was a ministers' medal contest on the subjects, "Law Enforcement" and "No More War," conducted by Mrs. Julia E. Wells, state superintendent. This number was of special merit and greatly appreciated by a large audience. In the evening, there were readings and music by Mrs. Shaw and Mr. and Mrs. Kimball of Old Orchard. The crowning event of the day was the address by Dr. Valeria H. Parker, national director of the Social Morality department. The music throughout the day was in charge of Mrs. Ruth E. Walsh, state musical director, and was greatly enjoyed.

California on the Firing Line

The Northern California W. C. T. U. is asking the women to take this pledge:

"California must support the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, I promise, God helping me, to work, to sacrifice, to give and to fight, cheerfully and to my utmost, as if the whole issue of this Wright Law campaign depended upon me alone."

A Precinct Service Card which reads as follows is being signed by the women of San Francisco county:

"You may count on me for definite work in my precinct to assist in securing 100 per cent registration and vote of our law-respecting citizens for the Wright Anti-Bootlegging Law.

"Name .....Address.....Phone....
"Church .....Precinct....."

Campaign conferences are being held all over California, writes the President of California (South). Each local union of the larger towns in the county appoints a committee of strong women. They make a list of all women's organizations in the city. Each member of the committee takes her share of the list and secures the pledge of one woman of each society to attend an all-day conference. A box lunch is planned. The morning is given to discussion of campaign plans, answering objections to prohibition, discussing what the wets are doing, learning what the Wright Law is and what can be done to sustain it. In the afternoon, there is a speakers' training class, a ten or twenty minute Wright Law speech is outlined, and condensed information and method of appeal given. Every woman uses her note book and pencil throughout the day. The object of these gatherings is to prepare every woman present to make a speech to every society of which she is a member; then to secure her written pledge that she will do this.

For Distribution at Your Fairs
OPEN AIR MEETINGS
and Every Place Where People Congregate
FACTS! FACTS!! FACTS!!!

A Series of Seven New Leaflets to Put in the Hands of Voters. You are THE ONE to Distribute Them!

TITLES OF LEAFLETS:

Labor Leaders Outspoken for Prohibition.
Bankers Believe in Prohibition.
Health Experts Favor Prohibition.
Educators Commend Prohibition.
Women Want Prohibition.
Family Life Benefited by Prohibition.
Manufacturers Approve Prohibition.

Special price, per 100, 30 cents; per 1,000, $2.50. Order in quantities and use now! Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

W. C. T. U. Activities

The Ithaca (N. Y.) W. C. T. U. pays at the rate of $5 per week for space in the local papers, in which are published news, facts and arguments on the prohibition question. Mrs. Mary B. Wood is president of this very large, enterprising union.

Mrs. Cornelia T. Hatcher, president of the Alaska W. C. T. U., writes that Mrs. John B. Marshall, wife of the Federal prohibition director for the territory, has been appointed W. C. T. U. organizer for Alaska. She is touring the territory and meeting with marvelous success in securing new members. At Ketchikan, the first town visited, she enrolled eighty recruits for the W. C. T. U. In four towns, two of them only small villages, she gained a total of 285 members.

Members of the Atascadero (Calif.) W. C. T. U. recently arranged a pumpkin festival, which proved a great success. Caladero pumpkin flour was the basis of the many delicious articles of food served or sold at the demonstration counter in the Mercantile Building. Eighty pies were consumed and the crowds clamored for more. The variety of ways in which the pumpkin flour was used was astonishing, but pumpkin ice-cream, of very unusual and delicate flavor, tasted, perhaps, best of all. Pumpkin candy was another novelty. A good-sized audience assembled in the evening to enjoy an attractive program, which included catchy pumpkin rhymes given by children, and instrumental and vocal music. The union cleared $100.

Most inspiring was the convention of Crawford county (Pa.) W. C. T. U., held recently at Springboro. Among the items of interest which brought joy to the hearts of the delegates was the announcement that the county had added to its enrollment list, through the efforts of Mrs. Azuba Jones, national and state organizer and lecturer, one-hundred-twenty new members.

The convention was enlivened by the presence of Mrs. Viola D. Romans of Columbus, Ohio, organizer and lecturer, who won all hearts by her pleasing personality, beautiful voice and forceful and convincing logic. Mrs. Romans may always expect a hearty welcome and capacity audience in Crawford county.

Mr. Joseph Bohn, a talented violinist of Pittsburgh, rendered a violin solo that was greatly enjoyed.

Prepare for October 29, World's Temperance Sunday

Order All Supplies in Ample Time
Note Helps Here Named
(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Quarterly Temperance Lesson of the International Sunday School Series, October 29. Should be early in the hands of every teacher. Prepared especially for teachers and officers. Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

ENVELOPE LEAFLETS FOR STUDY AND DISTRIBUTION:

Duty of a Christian Citizen.
Clean Hands.
Marion Lawrence on Pledge Signing.
Beware Wine!
Listen, Boys!
Counting Fingers.
God's Bottles.
Why Sign the Pledge.
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Whose Was the Sin?

Mary B. Tyrrell

The bell was tolling from the nearby steeple. Twenty-four strokes tortured the summer air.

"Yes," said my motherly landlady, in answer to the look of inquiry that I, a stranger in the town, gave her, "there's a funeral today, and I am hoping many another thing may be buried along with the poor child who has gone to her heavenly Father."

That evening, as we sat in the moonlight, she told me of the town tragedy the last chapter of which had that day been written.

"It was over twenty-five years ago that Julius Hawes came here to be book-keeper for our bank, and brought his bride with him. They lived in a cottage next door to us (it's only lately he moved to a fine house over on the hill), so I know all that anyone living next door could know of the happenings in the Hawes house. The little home he remodeled two or three times as the years went by but I can still picture the scenes of the last twenty years there. Julius was a good fellow, over-serious, rather pompous, but as well-meaning as a man could be, just the sort to figure as the 'prominent citizen,' and he soon acquired that title in our town. I often wonder why such men marry the women they do.

"Clara was of the butterfly sort, but he did not give her a chance to show it, as he never went in for the kind of things she liked.

"She could talk easily and with the help of dictionary and encyclopedia could put together a deep sounding paper. Since she chose the subjects that seemed too heavy for the other women, she soon gained a reputation for intellect that I never thought she deserved. She had had good housekeeping practice in her mother's home, and she liked to tell just how things ought to be done, which, of course, did not make friends for her.

"She brought up her children in the same superior fashion, though regarding them as something of an inconvenience. There were Rose and Louise, then Robert, born when the girls were eight and six. Before Rose was out of long dresses, Clara made club talks on the training of children and picked up a catchword that governed her whole life from that time on, something about 'the unhampered individuality of childhood,' which she interpreted to mean that every youngster should do exactly as its own conscience or lack of conscience might suggest.

"I've had children of my own, four boys and a girl, good children, too, but there never was one of them who didn't need to be 'hampered' more or less, mostly more, while they were learning the way to live with other folks.

"She was a willful, venturesome child who had a natural inclination to all sorts of experiments in naughtiness. My Susan was just like her, but Susan was prayerfully disciplined for the same things Rose did. Rose's little sister, Louise, was as placid as a May morning, and her mother frequently held her up as an example of successful child training.

"I always loved Rose the best, though, in spite of her tantrums, for she would be penitent before they were hardly over, and would run across to my house to tell me all about it. I am sure I knew a lot more about her thoughts and feelings than her own people did. Her mother would never 'hamper her individuality' by inviting her confidences.

"Clara was too busy, by the time the girls were old enough for school, to pay very much attention to them. She had a hand in all the duties that fall to the wife of a leading citizen, for Julius was cashier of the bank by this time. She got him elected to the school board, then committed her club to a 'policy' of half baked notions of school reforms that drove the teachers frantic, but she did not a thing to reform her own little savage.

"Rose came to my house from school one afternoon in her first year. 'Aunt Anne' she said, 'I don't do any more what I usually do! The teacher sends me into the coat closet if I bite the little girl that sits with me!'

"A few such experiences made Rose, to outward appearances, a fairly law-abiding member of society, but she never lost her smouldering spirit of revolt, and by the time she was twelve the volcano began to rumble. 'Boy struck,' censorious ladies call a girl like Rose, but I conclude that any real girl has something of the same spirit in her, though, as my Susan said when we were talking one day of Rose's latest escapade, and I was thanking the Lord my own dear girl wasn't the least bit like her, 'Well, Mother, why should I be—with my four brothers; boys are no treat to me!'

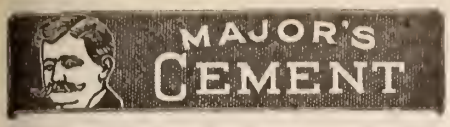
"Rose's intense, self-centered 'unhampered individuality' made her wild for good times and forward in seeking to win the attention of those who could give her the fun she craved. The school boys of her age were still scornful of girlish charms and blandishments, so she threw herself in the way of men, who were only too ready to notice the pert young girl.

"Something of this came to her father. He learned of meetings on the depot platform, of evenings in dark corners at the park, of doubtful amusements with more doubtful company. He thundered at Rose and made her more furtive, more venturesome, and he demanded of her mother that she should keep watch over the girl. Clara tried to chaperone her wayward daughter, but the girl evaded her mother's half hearted attempts.

"One evening Clara came to me to ask me if I was going down town. Rose was determined to spend the evening at the skating rink, and some one should take her there and call to bring her home. As for herself she had a club committee meeting that evening.

"I went with Rose, and I stayed with her, watching the slim figure, in its tight black dress with audacious scarlet touches, flash provocatively in and out of the throng on roller skates. The music machine ground on, the lights glared garishly. The company was not the choicest, but the girl seemed drunken with the thrill of it, and threw inviting glances at utter strangers, unconscious, I truly believe, of her allurement. Next day I tried to talk with her, but while she heard my words of warning I could see she had no sense of danger, nor could I rouse her. A father helpless, a mother heedless, a young girl not at all aware of the risks she ran. I wondered, 'Who did sin, that she was born blind?'

"It was the summer, just before she was sixteen, that the crash came. An automobile was found wrecked in a ditch near town. There were evidences in the abandoned car of a wild orgy, but the oc-



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cupants had vanished. The story gained headway that Rose Hawes and an older girl of doubtful reputation were the women of the party. I could have confirmed Rose's emphatic protests that she knew nothing of the affair. The car had been ditched after midnight; passersby had seen no sign of the wreck there up to that time. An hour before midnight, Rose had come sauntering home under the elms with Joe Hardy, a worthless town loafer. I heard them laugh softly and caught snatches of their conversation; I could not be mistaken. But to clear the girl of one charge by proving another would not mend the situation, for Joe Hardy was not the companion for a night ramble. I told her father what I knew, but we agreed that I would better keep silent.

"Rose realized then, as she never had done, what she was forfeiting, and when her father proposed that she be sent to a distant boarding school she assented eagerly, anxious to begin all over again. Her mother made elaborate preparations, and talked so much of her plans for Rose, that some of her intimates were goaded to whisper, 'Boarding school! Mm-m! Better send her to a Rescue Home!" An over critical lady who visited one of those homes in the city, brought back a murmur that she had caught a glimpse of Rose Hawes in its corridors, and so the story, all of foul air, grew and grew. When the girl came home the next summer, the falsehood had been strengthened to the absolute truth and all the denials her friends had made could never overtake the fast flying rumors.

"There was a sweet, patient womanliness about her that warmed my heart, and with her gentleness at home, she came very close to her sore-hearted father. She sharply warned Louise of some overboisterous companions and kept closer watch over the younger girl than their mother had ever done. I saw to it that my boys and Susan included her in all their plans that summer, and their circle of young folks took her into all their good times, though there were protests from some of the parents.

"She had developed a beautiful voice, and could have given us such music as we seldom heard in our town, but little if a chance was given her. She took the implied rebuke with lovely meekness, walked softly that summer before her critics, and in the fall went up to the state University, her heart set on accomplishing something worth while.

"Some gossiping tongues spread the stories that had been afloat in her home town, and she soon was aware of them. Nice girls' snubbed her, the sororities ignored her, and in six weeks she came home, her spirit broken, beseeching her father to send her away from the scorn he had met. He would have given her what she wished but her mother, vain and futile, insisted on keeping her at home and launching her in society. She issued invitations for a 'coming out party' but so many of the guests sent regrets that the affair fell rather flat.

"Next day the girl was gone. From bits of conversation that reached me from the house next door, I gathered that she had taken considerable money her father had in the house, and left without any farewells. He must have traced her, but he made no effort, that we knew, to bring her back. His pride was too shattered. Soon we heard, from Clara, that Rose was studying music in New York.

"A New York paper came the next winter, and some scantily clad chorus girls looked out from a flaming page of the Sunday supplement.

"In Rosamonde Robbins we could not help but recognize our old time Rose. My husband, the editor, brought home that paper from his pile of exchanges, unfolded it so I could see the horrid picture, then dropped it on the glowing grate. Sometimes the small town newspaper, for all its trivialities, is a graveyard for the family skeletons of the town's folks, and the editor deserves a halo for the things he never tells.

"We heard of Rose often in the next few years; her mother said she was a concert singer, and began to tell stories of her triumphs that the town folk, and even I, doubted. Last winter Louise was married to a classmate at the university, a fine young fellow. Clara planned a grand church wedding with invitations to more than fill the house, secure in the belief that no one would ignore her invitations, this time. The boy, Robert, had been in the hands of the police several times that winter, but even that could not ruffle his mother's calm assurance.

"Rose came the day before the wedding, though I doubt if she had sent word ahead of her visit, and few of us had seen her until she entered the church as maid of honor. Her dress, or lack of it, reduced us unsophisticated souls to gasping astonishment. Clara was rather enjoying the sensation, but I did wonder what the staid, portly banker father thought as he came down the aisle, the bride on his arm, her sister showing that awfully uncovered bare back and the gleaming shoulders.

"Before she vanished from the town, as suddenly as she had come, Rose came to see me, the same dear girl I had loved, when I could see the heart of her, but her face was flinty hard, and there was a note of abandon in her laughter.

"If you have been reading the papers, no doubt you have kept up with the latest chorus girl scandal. I wished I could ignore it, but I followed it through in our New York exchanges, and had my fears as to the leading woman in the sickening details of 'the last act.' But the story Clara has given out, of Rose's sudden death of pneumonia, is the gentlest thing we can think of the poor girl.

"I saw her today, in the peace of death, all the hard lines gone from her dear young face, and I have been wondering, wondering with an awful ache in my heart, what I might have done, what we might have done, and did not do, to bring the careless young girl past the dangers that beset her. And because it is too late for any of us to serve her now, the thought haunts me that there may be other girls coming up through those danger years to whom I might stand in place of some mother so careless she hardly deserves the name. The good Lord lay not the wreck of Rose Hawes to my charge, though maybe He ought to."

Before and After

Mr. A. Major, one of our valued advertisers, a staunch prohibitionist for forty years, sends us the following items showing the transformation wrought by prohibition:

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"The LaFayette Hotel at Asbury Park is owned and run by Mrs. Frost and son. My wife and daughter stopped there eleven or twelve years ago, one season. The hotel was obliged to have a liquor room to accommodate the guests who insisted on having wine and liquor, but since we have prohibition, Mrs Frost told me, they do not ask for it any more. She was very glad to do away with the business and Asbury Park is cleaner than ever. They all appear to be doing a good business. If the weather had been good this season, it would have been one of the best."

All summer I have been traveling! I have climbed to the top of mountains, I have sojourned beside the sea; I have traveled by train, by steamer, by automobile, by horse. I have appeared in many strange places, but wherever you took me, I told the same story about the great event that is to take place in the "City of Brotherly Love" next November. Now, I am home again but I am not satisfied to remain in Philadelphia, because I have a mania for traveling; although I have been all around the world, there are still a few places where I have not been seen—yes, some cities right here in the United States have not yet invited me to visit them. Be hospitable, and give me an invitation to your town and introduce me to your friends. I ask only my expenses, and will take the next train to help you publish the good news to your folks. Send $3.00 and a thousand like me will hasten to your side; for $2.00 five hundred will come; for fifty cents, one hundred.

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Thinking

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

It is evident everyone is thinking something all the time. The question is, is the thinking true or is it false? Some of us may be like the old farmer in a very isolated part of the country, who, when asked by strangers what he did all winter, replied, "Well, sometimes I set and think and sometimes I just set."

If we are "just setting," or if our thoughts about the prohibition question are false ones, it's time we commenced to think aright.

The first and best way to begin this progressive thinking is to get the facts about the subject, and these can easily be obtained through the regular reading of THE UNION SIGNAL.

If you are a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and think it unnecessary to keep informed on results already obtained through prohibition; think it not worth while to have facts to refute the many arguments going around these days; think it too much trouble to learn who are the right individuals to put into office election day; think it useless to acquaint your neighbors, friends, and community with the true situation, right this minute you should change your false way of thinking.

It is a critical period. This is not the time to "just set." You must think and act rightly.

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Go thou and do likewise.

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Quiz: Educating the People

1. "Because we are organized mothe love"—we have done and should do what
2. What is, according to the pastor o the Packingtown Community Church, th most hopeful thing about the present pro hibition situation?
3. How do foreign-born residents o Packingtown regard prohibition?
4. Give incidents illustrative of th attitude of children of foreign parentage toward prohibition.
5. Mention some noted women o Europe who are to attend the World's W C. T. U. Convention.
6. Using items concerning the work o various W. C. T. U.'s as a basis, suggest ways by which your union may help pro mote prohibition sentiment.
7. What is the greatest duty and heritage of the American school?
8. Give the story of the Maine Americanization center.
9. Show how the liquor forces are attempting to educate the people to bring back the traffic.
10. How may *you* help some one to think aright on the prohibition question?

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Department of Child Welfare

OCTOBER PAPERS ARE READY

These papers are for individual study, Child Study Classes or Mothers' Meetings.

1. "The Pre-School Laboratory of the Iowa Child Research Station."
2. "Better Homes for America."

In many states the second week in October has been proclaimed as Better Homes Week. Better Homes mean better housing conditions, better sanitation, more sunshine, more fresh air, easier conditions for the housewife, happier, healthier children, more books, better pictures, more home spirit, more spiritual education.

Every superintendent of Child Welfare, state, county and local, is urged to initiate and help Better Homes Week. Have room demonstrations, window demonstrations of furnishings, pictures and posters. Study the paper, "Better Homes for America."

Send four cents for the two papers.

ELIZABETH A. PERKINS
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly — Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at Evanston, Illinois

Vol. XLVIII — EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, SEPTEMBER 21, 1922 — No. 38

Members of the Shanghai Temperance Students' Alliance, from kindergarten to college. The picture was taken in the Pang Sung garden in Shanghai, China. Frances Willard Wang is seen in the center of the group.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MANY PRAYERS OFFERED FOR MRS. HARDING'S RECOVERY—SENATE'S SPEED KEEPS CLERKS ON QUI VIVE—INDEPENDENT CITIZENSHIP BILL PASSED—MASSACHUSETTS AND SHEPPARD-TOWNER BILL—STATUS OF MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE ACT

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Many Prayers Offered for Mrs. Harding's Recovery

Mrs. Harding's condition, which has been such as to cause the greatest apprehension during the past week, is now so improved as to encourage the hope that she will soon recover her health.

The announcement of her critical illness caused nation-wide sorrow, and elicited messages of sympathy for her and the President from every part of this and other countries.

Mrs. Harding's beautiful devotion to the duties that come to her as the first lady of the land have endeared her to all whose privilege it has been to meet her. Since becoming mistress of the White House more than a year and a half ago, she has given unstintedly of her time and strength almost daily, meeting large or small groups of plain or famous folk from all parts of the United States.

The public has learned many touching stories of prayerful devotion to Mrs. Harding. A rose for Mrs. Harding, who once gladdened his heart by her kindly sympathy in sending him flowers when he lay ill in a Wisconsin Avenue hospital, was purchased by Julius J. Jones, a poor, crippled, colored man. The fact was brought to light by a man living at one of the leading hotels, who said, "The poor old man asked me where the best flower stores were located. He said he wanted the best rose procurable for Mrs. Harding, who had given him flowers when he was sick in the hospital. When he had selected his flower and was on his way to the White House, he showed me a treasured card with Mrs. Harding's signature, acknowledging a previous presentation of flowers and expressing Mrs. Harding's kindly interest in him."

Richard L. Riddle, fifteen-year-old page in the United States Senate, went to the White House executive offices soon after Mrs. Harding was taken ill, with a printed copy of the one hundred and twenty-first Psalm, encased in a gift frame, with the following note to the President:

"I believe God is going to let Mrs. Harding live. My mother and I are praying for her recovery. I am giving you the one hundred and twenty-first Psalm. My dear father, who was a Methodist minister, repeated it just before God called him suddenly, and he dropped dead in the harness, as he wished.

"This Psalm has sustained us in many trials and I know it will sustain you now."

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help," the Psalm begins.

The physicians declared that Mrs. Harding's wonderful pluck and courage inspired their greatest measure of hope. Her solicitude for her husband and the attending physicians has been most remarkable. While Brigadier-General Sawyer, the President's family physician, was holding a consultation with his son, Dr. Carl W. Sawyer, Dr. John T Boone and Dr. John M. T. Finney of Baltimore, Mrs. Harding called to her husband:

"Warren, be sure to have one of your cars take Dr. Finney to the station."

At another time, when the President, his face furrowed with lines of grief and anxiety, was at her bedside, Mrs. Harding smiled up at him and asked if he had played golf. "Don't worry, Warren, I am going to get well. I want you to go right on with your work. Your health is more important than anything else just now."

Men and women of every creed and church, who know the meaning of the family tie, joined in a great prayer service at noon one day at Keith's Theatre, praying that those who were ministering every relief known to medical science might be divinely directed, that the life of this gracious woman Washington had learned to love be spared.

Senate's Speed Keeps Clerks Tip-Toed

Speed seldom seen in the passage of bills by either house of the National Legislature was shown by the Senate last Saturday, when it passed 165 bills in about three hours. The Senate was moving under an agreement for the consideration of unobjected bills, many of which had been pending on the calendar for months, not a few having been objected to many times. However, there were comparatively few senators on the floor and the measures were put rapidly through the successive parliamentary stages and passed, keeping the clerks busier than they had been for months.

A number of bills relating particularly to the District of Columbia were passed.

Independent Citizenship Bill Passed

On Saturday afternoon last, the Senate passed, without amendments, the Cable Independent Citizenship Bill. This completes congressional action and the bill now goes to the President.

Massachusetts and the Sheppard-Towner Act

A petition has been filed by Massachusetts in the United States Supreme Court in which permission is asked to bring an original suit against Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, the Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and the Commissioner of Education, who, under the act, constitute the Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene.

The proceeding, as reported by the Associated Press, was instituted by order of the General Court of Massachusetts, and would restrain those charged with the enforcement of the law from carrying its provisions into effect, especially by prohibiting the expenditure of any public funds. Massachusetts contended that the act was unconstitutional and void, because it would impair and violate her sovereign rights and the rights of her citizens.

In the next issue of THE SIGNAL, we will give a memorandum showing whether Massachusetts and other rich states are being unduly taxed for the benefit of other states.

Present Status of the Maternity and Infant Welfare Act

The Sheppard-Towner Act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy was approved by the President, November 23, 1921. It authorized appropriations for the existing year and for each of the five subsequent years to carry out its purpose, but the actual appropriations must be made in separate acts. A deficiency appropriation bill, not enacted until March 20, 1922, provided $490,000 for the remaining portion of the fiscal year ending June 30, and an appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1923, makes available the full $1,240,000 authorized.

Anticipating the enactment of the bill, six legislatures accepted its provisions prior to its final passage by Congress. One of these acceptances was good only in case the pending Federal Act was passed without change and another was technically inadequate. Oregon accepted at a special session. Of the eleven state legislatures having regular sessions in 1922, seven have accepted the Act, and four, Louisiana, New York, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island did not accept the benefits. Hence to date a total of twelve states have accepted through legislative action. Of the thirty-three states remaining, provisional acceptances have been received from the governors of thirty-one, pending the next regular sessions of their legislatures, Washington and Maine being the two states which have not acted. Although the New York legislature rejected the Federal measure, it created as a result of the women's campaign for acceptance a Division of Maternity and Infancy in the State Board of Health and increased its previous child hygiene appropriation of $30,000 to $150,000, so that the mothers and babies of New York profited by the Sheppard-Towner Act. In Massachusetts $15,000 was appropriated for the balance of the year, and the Governor of Maine set aside $5,000 of his contingency fund for maternity and infant welfare work.

The Act provides that the states accepting shall present their plans for the use of the funds apportioned them to a "Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene" which shall consist of the Chief of the Children's Bureau (Miss Grace Abbott), the Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service (Dr. Hugh S. Cumming), and the U. S. Commissioner of Education (Dr. John J. Tigert). The board met and organized on April 18, 1922, electing Miss Abbott as the chairman, and approved the plans of twenty-three states, or all those which had up to that time presented their plans for the initial period of three months ending June 30. Later, sixteen more states were certified to the Treasury for payments from the 1922 appropriation, and thirty-five states have been certified for payments from the 1923 appropriation. Not all of these certified, however, have made sufficient appropriations of their own to receive the full amounts allotted them under the Act.

The contemplated activities vary in each state according to local conditions and are largely dependent on previous local development in the field of child hygiene. Included in the plans are such general fundamental projects as the establishment of prenatal and infant health centers, increased numbers of public health nurses to give care and instruction, improved milk supply and more complete birth registration.

In states having well organized child hygiene divisions, where the necessary pioneer stages have been passed, an increase in the numbers of county or community public health nurses, whose duties are to be extended to include surveys of facilities for maternity care and prenatal instruction to mothers in classes or in the home, is contemplated. State and district supervisory prenatal nurses are in several states an innovation which will ensure high educational standards and approved nursing technique.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., September 15, 1922.

Abolition of Hotel Bars a Benefit

Voicing his own views and those of other executives of the chain of hotels with which he is connected, Louis Wiggins, manager of the Hotel Rochester, Rochester, New York, is quoted in a recent issue of the Rochester *Times-Union* as saying:

"The hotel bar was a convenience to guests but, at its best, a necessary evil to the hotel. At its worst it brought the hotel into disrepute. Even when conducted in strict accordance with the law it drew to the hotel an undesirable clientele which used the bar and the hotel lobby as a loafing place and which spent little money elsewhere in the place. The abolition of the hotel bar has not only placed the hotel business upon a higher plane in the business world; it has made it financially more profitable."

G. O. P. Women of Pierce County, Wash., Stand for Dry Law

A resolution endorsing the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Law, and cheerfully accepting any additional tax burden necessary to make up the amount formerly received by the government as revenue from the organized liquor traffic was passed unanimously by the members of the Pierce County, Washington, Women's Republican Club at their last meeting, in Tacoma.

School of Government

In co-operation with Radcliffe College, the Boston League of Women Voters will conduct a School of Government and Politics, October 18-20, it is reported. Fifteen members of the Harvard-Radcliffe faculty are expected to speak, including the men at the head of the departments of government, economics, history and education. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Mrs. Walter B. Cannon and Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder are the women members of the faculty.

Beginning October 25, Boston University and the League will offer a course of twenty lectures, to be given Wednesday mornings, on "Laws Every Woman Should Know."

Prohibition Law Must Be Obeyed By All Employes of Ford Motor Company

A statement has been issued by Henry Ford to the seventy thousand employes of the Ford Motor company that all forms of intoxicants are to be barred at all times under penalty of immediate discharge. It is said that Federal and state authorities have not been able to wholly enforce the prohibition laws, and that drinking among some of the employes has caused accidents.

"From now on it will cost a man his job, without any excuse or appeal being considered, to have the odor of beer, wine or liquor on his breath or to have any of these intoxicants on his person or in his home," Mr. Ford's notice to the employes said. "The Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the fundamental law of this country. Politics has interfered with enforcement of this law, but so far as our organization is concerned, it is going to be enforced to the letter."

"I have always been opposed to all forms of intoxicants," said Mr. Ford. "Liquor never did anybody any good, and has caused incalculable suffering and misery in the world."

Spokane Labor Union Refuses To Back Petition For Wine And Beer

Persistent attempts have been made to gain the support of organized labor in Washington for a petition calling for a referendum vote on amending the Volstead Act to allow wine and beer. To the proposition the Spokane union has returned a decided negative. "The Spokane council will take no part in any such movement," states Secretary O. A. Dirkes.

New York a Center For Wet Propaganda

"We shall support at the polls this autumn all wet candidates for all political offices irrespective of party affiliations and use our whole energy to defeat dry candidates. *The moral issues do not concern us.*"

In this enlightening statement, which was made early in the summer, to a representative of the *Christian Science Monitor* by an official of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, may be seen the explanation of the bitter fight that is being waged to maintain prohibition. The boast has been made by the liquor adherents that, unless a marked upheaval takes place in the two major political party conventions occurring this month, there will be sent to Congress from New York county a solid wet delegation.

Those who have studied the situation in this, the largest center in the United States, say that the liquor interests have, to the utmost of their ability, used the politicians as cats-paws, succeeding through them, in many cases, in appointing to posts as prohibition officers grafters," who, by raking in tribute from bootleggers, have facilitated the buying and selling of "booze," obtaining of withdrawal permits, and other shady transactions.

Since New York is not only a cosmopolitan city, but the headquarters for so many national movements, and for leading dailies and periodicals which find their way to all parts of the country, and to their share toward forming the sentiment of the nation, the situation there of wide importance.

The statement of *The Restaurateur*, the publication issued weekly in the interest of the restaurant owners and allied trades, that the members of the national society of the restaurateurs must get into the campaign fight this fall and help those who are attempting to repeal the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment, has already been published in our columns. This organization, whose headquarters are in New York, has ramifications throughout the country, and is endeavoring to mold the sentiment of the nation. The disinterestedness of its president is shown, perhaps, by the story finding its way into the papers that $25,000 worth of liquor was seized in the Hofbrau House, owned by him. And because of considerable dissatisfaction with certain phases of activity of this organization, such as alleged violations of the prohibition laws, the managing director of the Hotels McAlpin, Waldorf-Astoria, and others, Mr. Boomer, recently sent in a letter of resignation of membership.

"Light Wines and Beer Next Summer" is the heading of a recent article in *The Restaurateur*, which deals with the coming referendums in Illinois, Massachusetts and California, "at which the wets will attempt to bind Representatives and Senators to vote for a modification of the Volstead Act in favor of light wines and beer. Resolutions to the same effect will be introduced in several state legislatures, probably including that of New York. A general convention of representative wets from every state in the United States will be called this fall, according to Ransom H. Gillett, general counsel of the Association [The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment], and an organized fight will be made against dry candidates in nearly all Congressional districts. The displacement at the polls of fifty dry Congressmen by the wets this fall would be sufficient, according to Mr. Gillett, to bring about a dramatic revision of the Volstead Act by next summer."

If modification of the Volstead Act is once obtained, the wets can carry out plans which are already laid, such as a chain of "soft drink parlors," or "coffee shops," extending from coast to coast, where, to quote another official of the A. A. P. A., "a girl could order ice-cream soda, and her escort could obtain eight per cent beer." It is reported that one of the strong proponents of this plan is Herbert C. Pell, New York state Democratic chairman, who sees therein a restoration of the oldtime convivial drinking which would result in a great deal of "pleasure" that is now lacking.

This proposition of soft drink parlors is the correct explanation for the retention of choice locations by the wets. It is said that in New York City businesses plainly temporary have been set up in many corner stores where the old saloon fixtures are still intact. Those who are pushing the scheme say that a far greater number of prospective customers could thus be reached than would be possible by a restoration of the oldtime saloon. New places also are being fitted with swinging doors, obstructing shades, and various fixtures, in anticipation of the coming back of wines and beer.

Another side to the situation may be seen, however, in the fact that many so-called soft drink places, formerly saloons, are going out of business con-

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THE MAGNET OF MANCHURIA

Christine I. Tinling

Properly speaking, Manchuria is the Land of the Manchus. It was in the sixteenth century that they began to attract attention, for then the strong chieftain, Nurhachu, consolidated under his own sway the various tribes and also defeated his nearest Chinese neighbors. In the time of his grandson, an opportunity occurred for a vast extension of Manchu power. China was over-run by robber bands and there was no leader capable of opposing them. The emperor committed suicide and the robber chief leapt upon the throne. Then the Chinese called over the Wall to the Manchus and begged for their assistance. The regent who was acting during the minority of the chief, promptly responded, brought a well-disciplined army, defeated the robbers and entered Peking in triumph. To return home after so signal a success was far from his thoughts. He proclaimed himself emperor, removed his capital from Mukden to Peking and commanded all men to produce a pig-tail in token of submission to his rule. Thenceforth, for nearly three hundred years, China was governed by the Manchu Dynasty, which fell at last in the revolution of 1911.

The traveler who visits Manchuria in the expectation of seeing a people quite different from the Chinese is speedily undeceived. For the Manchus today form only about ten per cent of the population. Those who went to China at the time of the conquest settled down there and became absorbed into that nation. Many others subsequently migrated, attracted by the offer of civil appointments, and large numbers of soldiers were sent to garrison the cities. It was not long before the Chinese began to stream northward into the new country where there was so much more room than at home. So today Manchuria is for the most part Chinese. The Manchu women, however, stand out with picturesque prominence by reason of their remarkable coiffure, which is nearly a foot high and brilliantly decorated with flowers, and also on account of their unbound feet. But for them, one would think oneself still in China proper.

The Greatest Wheat-Producer in the East

As all the world knows, however, it is not only or chiefly the quiet, industrious Chinese settler who is attracted, as by a magnet, to Manchuria. Great powers both of the east and the west are gravitating towards this El Dorado and looking with eager and greedy eyes upon its wealth. Russia in the north and Japan in the south remind one of those words of Isaiah the prophet, "The Syrians before and the Philistines behind, and they shall devour Israel with open mouth."

Southern Manchuria is exceedingly rich in iron and coal, and Japan is exploiting these right and left. In fact, no one except a Japanese is allowed to open a mine. The coal basin covers thousands of square miles, the center being not far from Mukden. Copper and gold are also said to exist but have been little developed as yet. Greater in all probability than the mineral wealth of Manchuria are the rich resources of her soil. It is the same black loam that has made Canada so fertile. Mr. Putnam Weale says "Manchuria is destined to become the greatest wheat-producer in the East."

One's own impression of the country, gained chiefly from long days on the Japanese and Russian trains, is of a vast brown plain. For it is early spring and the tender blade is only just beginning to appear. The trees are ahead of the crops and dotted over the landscape are patches of palest green, for the lithe young willows have put forth their leaves and are waving them over the graves in silent salutation to the dead. The family burying-place is usually in the field. Small though the plot of land may be for maintaining the household in food, a bit of it is set aside for the departed, and here may be seen a group of conical mounds with a few trees bending over them. The great plain is thus diversified and the eye finds a welcome relief from monotony. While to the eye of the mind, this close connection between granaries and graves is a reminder that "in the midst of life we are in death."

The Chinese grow wheat chiefly for export; their own staple food is millet, of which there are several kinds. The big millet or kaoliang is used for various purposes, in addition to being the mainstay of men and animals. One contiually sees fences made of its long stalks. These also form the fuel for cooking and for warming the kang. The little bridges over streams are built of a few logs with millet stalks thrown across them and mud on top of all. The stalks form the lower layer of the roof of many houses. The tough rind or sheath of the plant is made into matting for the kang and into baskets for containing the grain and other needfuls. Thus, given enough mud and millet, and a few logs for rafters, one can have a house and heat, food and even furnishings.

Millions of Dollars for Beans

Another product that compels attention in Manchuria is the little soya bean. The quantity exported is amazing. Ranged along an extensive railway station and far beyond its limits are to be seen stacks and stacks of bean-sacks, each as high as a two-story house. One tries to count them but gives up in despair. Bean-cake, too, is everywhere in evidence, big yellow wheels of it, used as food for cattle. The Chinese are particularly fond of bean-curd, a soft white substance made by crushing the beans between stoue rollers and pressing the resultant liquid into semi-solid cakes. It is very nourishing as well as, to the Oriental palate, appetizing. The bean-oil is used in lamps and for lubricating purposes and is also an important article of food. Millions of dollars pour annually into the Three Provinces in return for their bean and its derivatives.

So Manchuria is a wealthy land and destined to become much more so, when her agricultural and mineral resources have been fully developed. Small wonder that she is today the magnet of the East.

Wealth Brings Temptation

But where there is money there is apt to be the more temptation to evil in various forms, and here we see opium, morphine and alcohol all used to a considerable extent. Apropos of the first-named, it was interesting to meet Dr. Dugald Christie, the missionary founder of the Mukden Medical College and Hospital, just now returning home to Scotland after forty years of service. He could tell of the days when almost all well-to-do persons smoked opium, especially those of the official class, and when little children went into the fields to suck the juice that was left upon the withered flowers. Then came the Imperial Edict prohibiting the cultivation of poppy and Chao Er Sun, the good old governor of Manchuria, put it down with a firm hand. Whole fields of it were torn up by the roots and burned, and production was completely stopped. Obstinate offenders were sent in chain-gangs to mend the public roads in the view of passersby. One wished there might be some such punishment meted out to those who defy our Eighteenth Amendment. It would certainly be more effective than any fine and more salutary for the prisoner than lounging in jail. Chao Er Sun's law enforcement was so thorough that Manchuria was among the earliest provinces to be cleared of native opium and so closed to the Indian product. Ever after his time things were kept fairly clean until the military governors came in, when there was observable a slackening of the hand of law. Nowadays poppy growing is being to a certain extent renewed, though by no means so largely as in several provinces of China proper. It is restricted chiefly to the Russian border and to remote districts among the hills where few except robbers live.

Manchus Often Victims of Opium

While not grown in Manchuria to any great extent, opium is yet largely consumed. It is quite evident that considerable quantities are smuggled in. Those who can afford the luxury are in many cases smoking without shame and offering it to guests. Ladies in the official families sometimes frankly acknowledge that they cannot get along without the daily pipe. I heard of a married couple who were addicted to the drug; they had twelve children and every one of them died. The mother finally broke off the habit and later had one child who lived. A hospital cook, well-liked by the missionaries and a regular attendant at church, was found to be taking opium and selling the food supplies in order to get it.

It is noticeable that Manchus are often victims. While they form only a small fraction of the population, in some sections they retain possession of the lands and lease them out to others. So they are frequently well off and as one result they are inclined to use opium, which the poorer people cannot afford.

Use of Morphine Frequent

Everywhere one learns of the ravages of morphine. The hypodermic needle came into common use after the Anglo-Chinese agreement, looking to the eradication of opium. The Japanese pushed the morphia traffic with deadly success. At Chang Chun, well-known as a commercial center, thousands of newly-made addicts found themselves face to face with death when the cruel Manchurian winter came on. They belonged to all classes, some being educated men who had held good positions. As many as from one to two hundred died night after night in that one city. They were actually expiring on the streets, until a philanthropic business man, with the help of missionaries, opened a refuge for them. Those who could not be saved were helped to die decently, while such as were still capable of rescue were taught mat-weaving and match-making while breaking off the habit.

The Japanese pedlars who sneak around the country, offering morphine in-

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PROHIBITION A POPULAR THEME ON PACIFIC OCEAN VOYAGE

Mary Harris Armor

The meetings in California for a month preceding my sailing for New Zealand were full of interest. The W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League are working in perfect harmony and with splendid enthusiasm for the Wright Act. "Wright is Right" without a doubt, and I believe that "Wright the day shall win." I cannot refrain from telling of the splend work the women are doing in San Francisco. Think of having the chance to speak to 1,500 people in a prayer meeting in San Francisco, as I did one evening at Dr. J. L. Gordon's church, the First Congregational. They cheered until the speaker had to come back and make her best bow.

Think of a meeting for women in the concert room of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, when the room was filled, and all so eager to help that when at the close a call was made for precinct workers, each one to take a book and canvass from house to house for the Wright Act, the response was so great and the way the women tried to get those books, in order to begin their task, so insistent, that one was reminded of a bargain sale.

Then how I would love to tell about that wonderful spiritual and exceedingly inspiring and informing Congress of Reforms at Pacific Grove, and of the lovely reception to Kathleen Norris and myself by the Women's Club in their beautiful club house. I never enjoyed a reception quite so much, for at the end we adjourned to the audience room, and Mrs. Norris and I spoke straightforwardly to a large and enthusiastic company, about the Wright Act. As we finished, it was heart-warming to hear the interested comments and the eager queries as to where literature could be obtained and how best to get to work effectively. O, I believe we can count on the women, God bless them!

Dropped My Cares Into the Pacific

The "Maunganui" sailed out of the Golden Gate at 11:20 a. m., August the fourth, and immediately my daughter-in-law and I found ourselves surrounded by so much loving kindness and amidst such novel scenes that we could not indulge in any sad thoughts about leaving the dear old U. S. A. There had been times before that when I thought I could not go, but at the Golden Gate I dropped all my cares into the Pacific and God gave me a perfect rest of faith about everything and everybody.

Crossing the Pacific is so very different from crossing the Atlantic. The sea is so calm, the air so balmy. There is a bar on this ship, and it seemed very strange to me to sit at table with people of seeming refinement who ordered wine or beer, or whisky and soda, as the case might be, as a matter of course, just as I would take tea or coffee. And I guess you may think it even more strange *that I held my peace.*

I had told my daughter-in-law that she must keep still, not let a soul know upon what errand we were bound, or that I could talk. This for two reasons: First, I am on this boat to REST mind, voice and body. Second, I wanted to hear what people holding views different from mine would say about prohibition when expressing their free, untrammeled opinions.

Saw Only Nine Intoxicated Men in Two Months

I have not heard a word of ridicule of the dry law on this boat for these two weeks. One day as I stood quietly gazing out to sea and thinking long, long

Mary Harris Armor

thoughts, a gentleman from Wellington, New Zealand, came and stood by me. I do not think he had the faintest idea that I was a lecturer or that I was going to New Zealand in the interests of prohibition. In the course of his conversation he said:

"I have been to the United States to investigate with regard to prohibition. We are going to vote on that question in our country this fall. I assure you I went with a mind entirely unbiased. I went to see for myself. After spending a little more than two months visiting San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Dayton, Ohio, New York City, and observing closely, I am convinced that PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES IS 95 PER CENT EFFECTIVE."

"I talked with men of large affairs, who have great numbers of employes," he continued. "They all say that without a doubt it is a great thing economically. One man who is in big business with many hundreds of men employed, said to me, 'I like my drink. I was never a prohibitionist, but if it were to come to a vote again in the United States, seeing what it has done for my men and my business I would certainly vote for prohibition.' In the two months I spent in the United States I saw only nine drunken men. There are scores of public houses in Wellington and I could show you at least nine drunken men for every one of these public houses at closing time (six o'clock p. m.) every day of the week."

This gentleman asked me not to use his name, as he is in a business where he cannot publicly take sides. His testimony is all the more remarkable and valuable in that he is not a speaker or a writer. "O, you can do so much good in the campaign," I said, but he replied that he could only use his knowledge in a private way from man to man.

They All Praise Results of Prohibition

Another gentleman from Christ Church, New Zealand, says he takes his glass when he likes but he believes prohibition is a good thing for the country and he is going to vote dry. He says they will surely win this time. But the other man says it will be a bitter fight.

There is a very fine young man on board, hardly more than a boy, who lives in Auckland. He says his father and mother are strong prohibitionists and that we must surely come to see them.

Then there is an American gentleman who is very pleasant. He and I had quite a little talk about prohibition. He declared he never stood for it, that he always thought there ought to be some way to stop the drink other than by law. He said, also, that it is too dreadful the way the law is broken, etc. (you know all that story) but added that no one can deny the great economic value of the law. "I am in a large manufacturing business and we employ a great number of men. They used to be always getting hurt in the machinery, a finger cut off or a hand or an arm or a leg crushed. Those accidents have been enormously reduced. The men do better work and are better off in every way. But the best thing about it is that if we hold the prohibition law for ten years, we will raise up a generation that will not know what drink is."

While many on this boat drink some, and half of them are women, there are just as many who abstain. We sit at the table with the third officer, a very agreeable gentleman who never drinks. The captain's table is right next to ours, and I have watched closely and have never seen him touch liquor.

One Drink Makes a Drunk

I asked a splendid gentleman from Australia, who has traveled much and to whom almost everyone on the boat seems to look up if the captain ever indulged. He replied very emphatically, "O no, none of the ship's officers do. You know a man on duty is considered drunk if he has had one drink." So far has scientific temperance brought us, even on this side of the world.

Another time I will try to tell something of beautiful Tahiti. My love and thanks to so many of our blessed women who have remembered me so kindly both in my joy and in my sorrow, and God be with you till we meet again.

Lady Rhondda Congratulates United States on Dry Law

Lady Rhondda of England, who claims she is entitled to a seat in the House of Lords, has been spending some time in the United States. The day she sailed on the "Olympic" she discussed the prohibition question and said:

"The United States has made a magnificent experiment with its prohibition amendment. You led the world in a wonderful way. What you have done makes everyone realize more clearly the importance of temperance and the vital nature of the drink question."

Noted Scotch Educator Praises Prohibition

The federation of labor is behind the movement for prohibition in Scotland, says Charles W. Thomson, a noted Scotch educator and author, who is visiting in America. He paid tribute to the success of the Eighteenth Amendment by stating that he had been in the United States over three weeks without seeing a single drunken person. Asked by a reporter for the *New Britain* (Conn.) *Herald* what he thought of a modification of the dry law, Mr. Thomson said such action would open the flood gates of intemperance, and was too great a risk for this country to take.

PROHIBITION THE SETTLED POLICY OF THE STATE OF IOWA—LEADING CITIZENS TESTIFY TO ITS VALUE TO THE HOME, BUSINESS AND SOCIETY GENERALLY (WET PAPERS PLEASE COPY)

The following statements from prominent citizens of Iowa were furnished for publication at the request of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the Iowa W. C. T. U.:

This is the Statistical Story Told By Des Moines Police Department

John MacVicar, Superintendent Department Public Safety

In order to more intelligently answer your inquiry as to whether or not my experience or observation had led me to discover any benefits growing out of prohibition, I referred the matter to our chief of police, John B. Hammond. The chief answered my inquiry by submitting certain statistics, showing the relative arrests made by the police department for offenses presumably chargeable to the liquor traffic during the year 1914 (the last year in which the saloons were in operation) and in the year 1921, just passed.

These figures are as follows:

Assault and Battery:	
1914	1921
222	159
Disturbing Public Quiet:	
1914	1921
423	221
Intoxication:	
1914	1921
4434	1949
Total Arrests:	
1914	1921
10866	8722

In this connection it is well to know that the city of Des Moines has, during this period, made very rapid growth in population, increasing approximately from 100,000 in 1914 to 135,000 in 1922.

The chief states further:

"While the arrests for drunkenness for 1921 were considerably less than half of the arrests for intoxication during 1914, I wish to remind you that in the earlier period, the saloons being in operation, the cases of drunkenness were many more than shown on the record, on account of the saloons being able to conceal many of these drunks and large numbers of them were taken to their homes or concealed in other safe places, while in the last year, arrests have been made of all drunks that appeared in public places and on the streets and they were booked at the station.

"I also wish to remind you that during the present year with two big strikes on hand, at the same time, there has been but very little disturbance. In fact, I have not heard of a single instance of 'assault and battery' arising out of a strike controversy whereas in all strikes before prohibition, when liquor was freely in use, assaults were ordinary affairs.

"You will note that the question of disturbing the public quiet, which is largely due to the liquor business, has been reduced one half, and the total number of arrests for the year was reduced 2144 as compared to 1914."

So much for statistics.

My experience and observation lead me to believe that conditions in Des Moines have already been improved by the enactment of and conscientious efforts to enforce the prohibition laws. However, the real benefits will naturally materialize somewhat slowly. In years to come, if sincere efforts are continued to enforce these laws, inestimable benefits will surely accrue.

Consult the Records of the Court as to Effect of Prohibition

Judge F. F. Faville, Supreme Court of Iowa

You asked me to send you a brief statement of my estimate of prohibition in Iowa.

Prohibition has been the settled policy of the state of Iowa for many years. The law has been well enforced in this state. It has resulted in a very marked decrease in crime, as evidenced by the records in the courts of the state. It has improved, in a large measure, the condition of laboring classes who spent their earnings in the open saloon. It has materially decreased suits for divorce. It has been of very great benefit to business generally, in the prompt payment of bills by wage-earners and the greatly increased amount of money expended for home and household affairs.

Since the war and the passage of the National Prohibitory Amendment, our state, with others, has suffered from the quite persistent efforts to evade the law. The temptation to indulge in the illicit manufacture and sale of liquor, because of the exorbitant gain that may be made, has tempted many to become bootleggers. I do not think this condition is by any means a permanent one. We are passing through an era of readjustment and of stabilizing of many affairs of the nation. The present tendency to violate the prohibitory law is only one instance of this readjustment. It will take time, patience and a large degree of faith to get us back to normalcy in this and many other matters, but it will surely come.

We've Passed the Argument Stage, Declares Banker

J. F. Hardin, President Citizens Savings Bank, Eldora, Iowa

You ask me to make a short statement of the benefits of prohibition or law enforcement.

Yesterday I read on the editorial page of the *Times-Republician* of Marshalltown, Iowa, the following:

"No use to argue prohibition. It is like religion. Even the anti knows down in his heart that it is a good thing to have."

The above expresses my sentiment.

20 Per Cent Increase in Business Say Business Men

That prohibition is highly esteemed by the business men of Iowa is indicated by the results of a questionnaire sent out by the Anti-Saloon League to every line of industry, covering the following points:

Has prohibition increased the earning capacity of your employes? How much approximately?

Has prohibition decreased earning capacity?

Has prohibition caused an improvement in the home life of your employes so far as you know?

Has prohibition stimulated business generally?

Replies were unanimous in their opinion that the Eighteenth Amendment had been a boon to business. All reported increased efficiency of employes, estima ing the percentage all the way from to 25. In no case was a decrease in earn ing capacity recorded.

Prominent manufacturers in man cases enclosed personal notes with thei reply to the questionnaire.

A. H. Head, Waterloo Gas Engine Con pany: "Prohibition has undoubtedl been a benefit to workers' families a well as to the majority of citizens of th country."

Horace D. Campbell, Campbell Heatin Company: "When a man doesn't spen his money for booze it stands to reason h has more to spend for groceries an furnaces."

H. N. Straight, Adel Clay Product Company: "This company and practicall all of the employes are strong for proh bition."

Makes Better Workmen

H. Litchfield, Litchfield Manufacturin Company of Waterloo: "We believe tha the manufacturing business generally ha been made more efficient by at leas twenty-five per cent. Employes are bet ter men at their work and better me away from their work."

W. H. Johnson, Dart Truck and Tracto Company of Waterloo: "Without questio prohibition is a success."

C. W. Monroe, Albia Packing Company "Let the good work continue."

The Relation of Social Problems And Drink

Horace S. Hollingsworth, General Secretary Associated Charities of Des Moines

The Associated Charities made an un biased study of the question of liquo drinking some years ago and I submit th following statement regarding it:

The year before the eighty-six saloon were closed, at the request of the Minis terial Association, we analyzed our case to see what percentage of the social prob lems were due to liquor drinking, directl or indirectly. The percentage was twen ty-six. After the saloons had been close a full year, in making our annual state ment we again analyzed our cases fo the various causes of poverty in ou midst and with no special thought as t the outcome regarding liquor drinking We were amazed to find that the per centage of cases due directly or indirectl to the use of intoxicating beverages wa only nine and six-tenths.

The above figures tell the story of th benefits of prohibition at the end of th first year. Since then while the war ha come and brought with it the terrible consequences of the conflict, with mount ing poverty on every hand, yet liquo drinking as a cause has been reduced until it is almost negligible.

With all the social unrest, with all the difficulties arising in the readjustment period, it would indeed have been a calamity had we been compelled to deal with the open saloon and its baneful effects.

We will continue of course for a long time to have trouble with violators of the prohibitory law. But what law is not violated? Yet we do not stop passing good laws. I am sure that the thing which is needed in this country is a reawakening on the question of law enforcement and special adherence to the Eighteenth Amendment.

PHILIPPINES, CUBA, AND THE CANAL ZONE WILL HAVE A VOICE AT THE WORLD'S CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA

When the roll is called at the World's Convention, at Philadelphia, there will be delegates from the Canal Zone, the Philippines and Cuba to respond for those countries and to tell of the healthy progress of the anti-alcohol movement.

The president of the newly reorganized W. C. T. U. in Cuba, Mrs. E. J. Simonds, will have a story of exceeding great interest to tell. This will be re-inforced and emphasized by Mrs. Florence Atkins, national organizer, who the first of this year spent several weeks in Cuba, speaking, organizing and enthusing the women in the W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. of the Philippines is sending as its representative Miss Consuelo Valdez, a talented young woman, twenty-two years of age, an honor student of the University, and an excellent platform speaker. Following the death of Miss Josefa Abiertas, the gifted young president of the Philippine Islands W. C. T. U., a memorial fund of 1,400 pesos ($700) was raised at a memorial mass meeting to be used in sending someone to the United States to prepare herself for organizer and national leader, and Miss Valdez was chosen. She is expected to reach the United States this month.

Mrs. E. J. Simonds, President W. C. T. U. of Cuba

From the Canal Zone comes Miss Elsie J. Keyser, an L. T. L. worker, and teacher in the Sea Wall Methodist missionary school. Miss Keyser has done some remarkable work in organizing into Loyal Temperance Legions nearly four hundred children of the Panama Canal district, in Ancon and Panama City. She has the unique honor of being the first and only policewoman in Panama City. The parents beat the children unmercifully and, although there is a law against it, the native policeman will not enforce it. In order to prevent cruelty to the children Miss Keyser was commissioned as an officer of the law, with full authority. She had a father arrested and tried and fined, and this incident had a wholesome effect and prevented similar offenses.

GOOD WORK IN CEYLON

Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. Organizer

Beginning with the New Year the members of the W. C. T. U. of Ceylon found themselves very busy in planning for the first medal contest ever held in the island, which proved to be a most enjoyable affair, and a help to the temperance cause not only in an educational way, but also financially. Then followed our course of Health lectures, each one given by a government specialist. Unless one has tried it, she could have no idea of the work involved in arranging dates, securing subscribers, procuring hall, chairs, a chairman, etc. But we survived and were congratulated on all sides on the success of our plans. The lectures proved very popular and our exchequer was considerably benefited thereby, but best of all was the helpful information given and temperance was not forgotten, as two of the doctors got in a word against alcohol.

Perhaps our best, at least our most spectacular work, was done in connection with the All-Ceylon Exhibition, where we had a very good display. The committee had very courteously given us a shed, several of our friends lent us furniture, and we had a most attractive rest room. In another part was our exhibit—posters, striking object lessons as to the result of drink upon the body and also upon the pocketbook. Our members were on duty from eight a. m. to eight p. m. every day for two weeks, and thousands of people heard convincing lectures in English and the vernaculars upon the evil effects, not only of alcohol, but of tobacco as well. Sometimes there were hundreds standing about the exhibit and the lectures went on all day. We sold and distributed gratis, thousands of leaflets.

Our first plan included refreshments, but the contract was given out to a man who sold alcoholic drinks, and we were refused the privilege of serving anything in competition with him. There were temperance men on the committee, and the chairman, a keen temperance worker, was expelled from his society for permitting drinks to be sold. He was not a Christian.

I cannot conclude this account without announcing the death from double pneumonia, of our splendid worker, Miss Grace Nathanielsz. She was a girl of unusual ability, very attractive of manner, and a sweet, devoted Christian. She had been under special training with me the past year and was in a position to do her best work. The loss of this gifted young woman is a great tragedy not only to our society, but to all Ceylon.

After helping our new worker, Miss Netta Peterson, to get a start, I shall leave for Burma, reaching there the last of July.

The Grange, Union Place, Colombo.

Let the Church of Christ Say So!

A telling arraignment of the liquor traffic was delivered at the general assembly of the United Free Church, which met in Edinborough, by the newly elected Moderator, Dr. Donald Fraser of Livingstonia. He decried the drink trade in Africa which is ruining tribes, trade, progress, and immortal souls. "The liquor traffic must stop," he said. "Colonial secretaries have said so; governor after governor has said so; many trading houses of West Africa have said so; the London, Liverpool and Manchester chambers of commerce have said so. Let the church of Christ say so, and it can be stopped!"

Sweden's Women Not Discouraged, Writes Emilie Rathou

The advisory poll on national prohibition taken in Sweden on August 27, resulted in a sufficiently large dry vote to show that sentiment for a dry law is strong. According to press reports, the wet vote was approximately 938,000 and the dry 900,000. There were dry majorities in the country districts but these were overcome by big wet votes in Stockholm and other cities. Writing of the plebiscite, Miss Emilie Rathou of the W. C. T. U. of Sweden says that the present restrictive system had tended to popularize the drinking habits. The social democratic government is against prohibition and it is supposed that a secret order had been sent out to the laboring classes to vote against prohibition. The opposition was well organized and almost the entire press favored the continuance of the present system. Many were influenced to vote against prohibition by the widely circulated propaganda of illegal traffic and increased taxes that would result. This explains the large wet vote. The Sweden W. C. T. U. will continue its work of education, will organize new unions, and continue its campaign until victory comes, as come it surely will.

India Says "Thank You"

The Representative Council of Missions for the United Provinces of India at its last meeting at Lucknow adopted the following resolution:

"We feel constrained to commend and thank the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the help and leadership it is giving to this cause throughout India, and especially for the efficient and acceptable service its World's and National organizer, Miss Mary J. Campbell, is now giving in various parts of this province. When at all practicable we believe missionaries will do well to affiliate their temperance activities with the various departments of W. C. T. U. work."

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Evanston, Illinois, September 21, 1922

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

(Through your local papers give wide-spread publicity to the resolutions thus secured.)

Not a Prophecy But a Pointer

Are the friends of prohibition lying awake nights worrying over the *Literary Digest* poll, as the pro-liquor press intimates? Indeed they are not. We have yet to discover that the optimism of a single believer in prohibition has been dampened in the slightest degree by this poll. There are far more reliable methods of feeling the pulse of the people than a "postcard-minus-signature" ballot. The results of the primary elections the country over positively and emphatically negative the findings from the *Digest* vote.

No one except the most superficial thinker will regard this poll in the light of a prophecy. But, on the other hand, one would be lacking in common sense if he failed to see in it a warning against over-confidence.

In the women's poll, 48,485 registered enforcement, and 39,914 for modification, a very small proportion, to be sure, of the 2,200,000 ballots sent out. But what about the 39.000 women who registered for modification? They were led, no doubt, by the propaganda of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to believe that lawlessness may be cured by giving more power to interests notoriously lawless, and that intoxication may be lessened by legalizing a traffic in such well known intoxicating liquors as wine and beer.

Whence came those 39,000 women who voted for modification? Did they come, any portion of them, from your state, from your community, from your circle of acquaintance? Would they have so voted had there been brought to their attention evidence as to the actual benefits of the present prohibition law, testified to by the best authorities? Do they know that Kansas, and other dry states which have passed through the law-violation period, esteem the law so highly that no candidate for office who favored its repeal could have a chance of nomination, much less election? Do they know that all the great national women's organizations, comprising in their membership the substantial, intelligent, worthwhile women of this country, have gone on record for the present prohibition law and its enforcement?

It is beyond belief that any true-hearted, home and child loving woman will deliberately vote to legalize the traffic in wine and beer, to be sold promiscuously and thus made accessible to young people. Let us strive earnestly to clear the atmosphere for the women who are being misled and confused on this question. Let us work definitely to get those who voted in the *Digest* poll for modification and repeal, to change from Column 2 and 3 to Column 1, by turning on these issues the searchlight of truth.

Strikes Minus Liquor

It is a matter of common comment among the men who have been closest to the situation in the coal mining regions during the recent strike that there has been a most remarkable absence of violence. Why is this, they are asking. And the invariable answer is: Because they could not as in the old days easily secure liquor; because there was not as in the old days a central rallying point in the place where liquors were sold. Approximately a million men are said to have been involved in the big strikes. The strike had lasted for weeks, large numbers of strikers had been evicted from their homes, and with their families suffered great privations. They might well have grown desperate and resorted to violence and it is a matter of history that under similar circumstances in the past they did do such things. The comment of *The Patriot*, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a newspaper published in the state where these strikes were most serious, analyzes the situation in the following sapient fashion:

"As the strike in the hard coal district comes to a close, even the casual observer must have been struck with the absence of the disorder which in the past so often attended such industrial conflicts. The strike was the longest in the history of the region, but not once was it necessary even to consider calling out the guard and the work of the state police was largely routine.

"Miners themselves and their friends have no hesitancy in saying that the one big factor in this becoming example of industrial deportment was the prevalence of prohibition. Many visitors to the coal regions say booze is easy to get there and hence prohibition played no part in the good order during the strike. But that does not change the fact that however easy it was to get liquor, the saloons were not the rallying point of the men on strike. Liquor did not incite to riot and bloodshed.

"No more impressive demonstration of the value of prohibition need be asked than that revealed in the coal regions To the scoffers and doubters as to the benefits of the embargo on booze, the hard coal strike is difficult to explain away.'

From the Viewpoint of The Traveler

If any of the anti-prohibitionists are honest doubters as to the value of our dry laws, and are really convinced in their own minds that these laws only lead to more drinking and to lawlessness in general, they would become broadened in mind should they travel in Europe.

The Lake County Times, of Hammond (Indiana), prints a lengthy interview with Dr. J. A. Graham, who has recently returned from twelve months of research work abroad. Commenting upon the evils of drink across the waters, the doctor states: "After a year spent in Europe, I see I have a better perspective of prohibition than before I left and I cannot see how any man would wish to have the saloon back. We are so much better without it."

The well-known novelist, Fannie Hurst, just back from her tour of European countries, says that "We don't see the benefits of prohibition until we go abroad and compare our country with others. Prohibition is one of the greatest sociological reforms the world has known."

Those who would bring back light wines and beer, because "prohibition has caused bootlegging" would perhaps see things in a different light if they were to visit Belgium. Arthur W. Forbes of New Bedford, Massachusetts, is quoted by the *Standard* of that city as writing: "Here in Belgium they have banished hard liquor. They have wine of reduced alcoholic content and beer, but the bootlegger plies his trade and sells brandy, Scotch, and whisky, and is doing fine."

On the other hand, that real prohibition is gaining ground in the United States is seen even in foreign countries. Fannie Hurst said she noticed that even the American people who talked against prohibition in Europe, did more talking than drinking. "Lots of them make up for lost time in a drinking way," she stated, "but I noticed most American men talked about cocktails and drank water."

And this opinion agrees with others regarding conditions at London hotels. "Our American patrons," said the manager of one of the biggest hotels in London, "are an exceedingly nice kind of people, but they are observing their national custom. They are not drinking nearly as much wine as they used to." And the dispatch which quoted this manager added, "A visit to a well-known 'American bar' seemed to bear out what the hotel manager said. Americans by the score were in the near-by lobby, but at the bar were only four customers, and they were unmistakably British."

Prohibition is working!

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

FRANCES WILLARD ON HOME PROBLEMS

Jane A. Stewart

"One swallow does not make a summer and one parent by the hearthstone does not make a home. We need to stop singing the old ditty, 'What is home without a mother?' unless we add, 'The father alone can make the house home.'"

Over twenty years ago, Frances Willard uttered these words before the National W. C. T. U. convention in Baltimore, during her splendid annual address. Frequently, before that time, in her public speeches and in her writings, she voiced her views on the problems of home, with special emphasis on the part that man should have in it.

"Does anyone suppose we have found out what man might be in the home?" she once asked. "He has been thus far an embryonic figure there, a mere sketch or outline, dim and shadowy." "Immeasurable has been the loss to men," she declared, "that in the age of force, of war and pioneering they were so much shut out from the holy ministries of home's inmost sanctuary, where Madonna and child are evermore enshrined. * * * The nearer the father approaches to the cradle, and the more frequently, the happier for him and for his home and for the state. * * When the hand that rules the world shall also rock the cradle, the millennium will no longer be far off. When the father builds his life and thought into his daughter as the mother has hitherto built hers into the son, the world will see her grandest women and her kindliest men."

Miss Willard firmly believed that "boys and girls should be trained very much alike and have the same toys." In this way girls would get needed outdoor exercise.

"There are cogent reasons," she once said, "why the fatherly instinct is less strong in boys than is the motherly in girls, and nothing more beneficent could happen to men or to the world than that they should have this sacred, home-conserving instinct more strongly accentuated in heart and life. *If either is to play chiefly with dolls, by all means let it be the boy.*"

"Man needs home more than woman does," she observed, "though without it, either is at best but a jewel torn from its setting. He is in more danger without its anchorage than she, for the centripetal forces of her nature will always draw her strongly toward the light even though its beacon shine from some happier woman's fireside, while the centrifugal forces of his nature will drive him far off into darkness."

She looked on home problems in a most practical way. "At the present rate of improvement, two generations will not have passed before the outgrowth of invention will have reduced to a minimum housewifely cares, and the wholesale will have supplanted the retail in household economics," she predicted. "Thus set free from accustomed occupations, the average woman will enter more largely into her husband's pursuits and share more constantly her children's studies and recreations. The desideratum will be found when the house becomes a unit not by such extinguishment as makes 'husband and wife one and that one the husband,' but by *such recognition as makes one-half the property the wife's in fee simple, and associates the husband with her as equal partner in the rearing of their children.*"

That man in the home will have a larger place in the proportion that woman gains standing room in the constantly growing world, was Miss Willard's opinion. Motherhood, she felt, would not be less, but "fatherhood a hundredfold more magnified." She thus announced "the approaching beatitude of man": "When to the splendor of their intellectual powers and the magnificence of their courage shall be added the unselfish devotion that comes of 'child-ward care' we shall see characters more Christlike than the world has known save in the calendar of saints."

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Hymn of Action

Not in dumb resignation, we lift our hands on high;
Not like the nerveless fatalist, content to do and die.
Our faith springs like the eagle's, who soars to meet the sun,
And cries exulting unto thee, "O Lord, thy will be done."

When tyrant feet are trampling upon the common weal,
Thou dost not bid us bend and writhe beneath the iron heel.
In thy name we assert our right, in truth by tongue or pen.
And even the headman's ax may flash thy message unto men.

Thy will! It bids the weak be strong; it bids the strong be just;
No lips to fawn; no hands to beg; no brow to seek the dust.
Whenever man oppresses man beneath the liberal sun,
O Lord, be there; thine arm make bare; thy righteous will be done.

—*John Hay.*

Refined Intoxication

Mr. Burton W. Currie of the *Ladies Home Journal*, in an editorial in the September issue, makes the positive statement, "It is all buncombe that you never see a drunken person in Europe. If you know a drunk when you see one, there are numbers to be seen in London, Paris, Rome and all through the Baedeker. In London I saw a dozen drunks all at one time in a 'pub,' and I saw almost as many later in the evening about the lobby of an exclusive hotel. On the Continent it was common every day to encounter an alcoholic breath that would devarnish a near-mahogany sideboard. One evening in Naples, at one of the best hotels, I sat near two middle-aged gentlemen in the uniform of generals of some still royal army, who were unable to navigate at the conclusion of a highly vinous meal and had to be assisted to the lobby. This interesting proceeding was conducted with such dignity and deftness that it attracted scarcely any notice. I suppose this might be catalogued as refined intoxication, an art that we in our crudeness never learned." * * * "The whisky, wine and beer interests of Europe are deeply concerned over our prohibition experiment. They denounce it as a farce and a failure. They are spending more and more money every year on propaganda to promote the booze habit. They see all about them an ever-increasing number of water drinkers, both in the British Isles and on the Continent. You constantly hear that it is dangerous to drink water abroad unless you buy the bottled brand. This isn't in the least degree true today. There are very few cities and towns abroad that are not well provided with perfectly safe public drinking water."

Final Returns on Literary Digest Prohibition Poll

A poll of 1,000,000 votes out of a voting strength of 20,000,000 leaves large room for speculation, says someone in commenting on the published results of the *Literary Digest* poll. And a poll of 922,383 votes out of 12,000,000 ballots sent out certainly leaves room for speculation, especially in view of the fact that many who received ballots, considering the propositions not proper subjects for a vote as they related to a provision of the Federal Constitution, refused to use their ballots.

The summary of the 922,383 ballots received, as given in the *Literary Digest* of September 9, is as follows:

	For Enforcement
Main Poll	306,255-(38.5%)
Women's Poll	48,485-(44.5%)
Factory Polls	1, 53-(8.4%)
Totals	356,193-(38.6%)
	For Modification
Main Poll	325,549-(41.1%)
Women's Poll	39,914-(36.7%)
Factory Polls	10,871-(62.1%)
Totals	376,334-(40.8%)
	For Repeal
Main Poll	164,453-(20.4%)
Women's Poll	20,448-(18.8%)
Factory Polls	4,955-(29.5%)
Totals	189,856-(20.6%)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL OFFICERS:

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1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

September 28—Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard).
October 29—World's Temperance Sunday.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Delegates whose shortest route to the Philadelphia conventions does not take them through Chicago should buy a one-way ticket to Philadelphia, securing convention certificate (not a receipt) showing full fare paid. This certificate will be turned over to Miss Elizabeth Newman, secretary of the transportation committee, on arrival. The railroad agent will be at the convention Nov. 15 and 18 for the purpose of validating all certificates. This will permit the delegates to buy a return ticket for one-half the regular fare.

The World League Against Alcoholism meeting in Toronto following the Philadelphia conventions hopes to secure a convention rate but that has not yet been announced. Delegates may buy tickets at Philadelphia for Toronto and must return to Philadelphia by Dec. 1 which is the last date for leaving on the convention rates.

The convention rate of one fare going and one-half fare returning applies to all parts of the United States and Canada except California and Nevada. Delegates from California may take advantage of the nine months' round trip ticket or they may buy tickets to the first point in the Western Passenger Association and there secure a ticket and certificate to Philadelphia.

State Conventions

Maine, North Berwick, September 20-22.
North Dakota, Fargo, September 21-25.
Kentucky, Covington, September 22-24.
Virginia, Danville, September 25-28.
Rhode Island, Newport, September 26-28.
New Hampshire, Lancaster, September 26-28.
Washington (West), Tacoma, September 26-29.
Wisconsin, Rice Lake, September 28-October 1.
Tennessee, Springfield, September 29-October 2.
Pennsylvania, Williamsport, September 24-October 3.
Montana, Kalispell, October 1-4.
Washington (East), Spokane, October 3-6.
Maryland, Walkersville, October 4-6.
New York, Gloversville, October 5-9.
Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.
Oregon, McMinnville, October 10-13.
Missouri, St. Louis, October 10-13.
Idaho (South), October 10-13.
Delaware, Smyrna, October 11-13.
Oklahoma, Enid, October 12-16.
Nebraska, Lincoln, October 13-17.
Indiana, Wabash, October 13-16.
North Carolina, Spencer, October 14-18.
California (North), Modesto, October 16-20.
Connecticut, New London, October 17-19.
Colorado, Pueblo, October 17-19.
Massachusetts, Hyannis, October 17-19.
Alabama, Albany, October 17-19.
Illinois, Decatur, October 17-20.
Ohio, Findlay, October 17-20.
Georgia, Douglasville, October 17-20.
South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.
South Carolina, Newberry, October 20-23.
Vermont, Burlington, October 24-26.
Iowa, Oskaloosa, October 24-27.
Arkansas, Paragould, October 25-27.
New Jersey, Camden, November 9-10.

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New Pamphlet for Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Schools. Just what you want for your teachers. See that they are supplied. Price, per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Change of Address

Please note the change in the address of Dr. Valeria H. Parker, national director of the department of Social Morality, from 1800 Virginia Avenue, Washington, D. C., to 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

GLIMPSES OF TEMPERANCE WORK AMONG CHINESE STUDENTS

Frances Willard Wang

Following our National W. C. T. U. Convention, the World Students' Christian Federation held its eleventh conference in Tsing Hua College, the very spot which reminds Chinese of the genuine friendship of our beloved friends across the sea. I refer to the Boxer uprising in China and the return of the surplus of the indemnity fund from the American Government, which made possible the founding of this beautiful school and the training of hundreds of young men.

As the student secretary of our organization, I was asked by the president, Dr. Mary Stone, to attend the conference. Not to speak of the joy of hearing many good addresses, renewing friendship with those whom I met years ago, and making many new acquaintances, I was especially happy to see the new president of the W. C. T. U. in Manila. She informed me concerning the progress of the work there, but the news of the death of dear Miss Abiertas, former president, gave me a great shock. While traveling in the Philippine Islands, I had my picture taken with Miss Abiertas and her sweet likeness is now a great comfort to me.

On rushing back from Peking, a cry for help for the starving Russians was everywhere heard in Shanghai. At the appeal of Mr. Wong Cha Shan, the general secretary of the Russian Famine Relief Society and former senator from Chili province, I at once pledged my assistance to relieve the suffering of the poor humanity up north in the cold regions. For about one week, during the afternoons and evenings, I went out to speak for them in colleges and high schools, pleading with the students to help. As very few girls will allow themselves to speak in public, my work was considered unique and successful. As a by-product, I introduced many influential college students to our organization. One of them is now president of the Shanghai Temperance Students' Alliance.

Boys and Girls From Kindergarten to College

Ever since my return from America two years ago last April, I had been going from one place to another up to the New Year, when the doctors suggested that less traveling would be better for my health. Unacquainted with the local work, I at once felt the difficulty of staying in Shanghai. I was informed, however, that there, as in other places in China, are many members. And that is all! Then I began to investigate the students' activities and found hardly any! Consequently I reasoned why. But at last I discovered the trouble. It was the lack of "joint." So at once I planned to organize a Shanghai Temperance Students' Alliance and, thank the dear heavenly Father, I have succeeded!

Early in May I called a students' delegation meeting at the headquarters and there planned to hold a students' rally in one of the beautiful gardens in Shanghai. Besides the main speaker that I was asked to invite, each school was requested to give a stunt. On May 13 at 2:00 p. m., the time for the proposed rally, about three hundred boys and girls, from kindergarten to college, assembled at the Pang Sung garden gate. It was the most wonderful sight one ever saw in China! The old Chinese custom prohibits boys and girls coming near each other, but here we found the expression in favor of co-education. Two by two they went in, and after the blowing of a whistle, all came to assemble in a newly built oriental straw tent, which was surrounded by beautiful willow trees and artificial lakes and mountains. Every item on the program was snappy and enjoyed by everyone to the utmost. Even the pleasure-seekers attended our meeting, standing beyond the rails. The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

Young People at the World's Convention

The young people's work in England, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, India, China, Japan, the Philippines, Argentina and Uruguay will be represented by delegates from these countries at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Philadelphia, November 11-16.

A demonstration of unique interest by the young people is planned for one evening of the Convention.

Students' Alliance Planned

Again, a delegation meeting was held on the beautiful lawn of the garden, which is rarely seen in China. I presided at the meeting and after I had made a few remarks, one of the college boys, Mr. Chang Tsai Ysio, presented a plan for organizing the different school unions into a students' alliance. This was voted for unanimously. Before the close of the meeting four persons were elected to draft the constitution.

On the third of June, ratification and election took place. Mr. Charles K. L. Woo of the Institute Franco-Chinois d'Industrie et de Commerce was elected president of the alliance, and Miss Huang Fong Trau of the Bridgman Girls' School was elected president of the Body of Councilmen. It is the rule of the organization that no matter what the president of the alliance does he must get the consent of the president of the Body of Councilmen, so that no abuse of power will ever occur. The organization is of a most perfect type. It has three departments—social service, lecturing, and investigating—and each presents a budget to the president and is responsible for its own work. Four big meetings are to be held each year, two in the spring and two in the fall.

The organization is only two and a half months old, but it has achieved already some striking things. About a week ago the students who are living in Shanghai started a temperance campaign among the children in the fifty summer schools, opened by the Christian students in the city. Instruction was given by myself, Miss Tinling's story-telling method was used, and we found it very interesting and successful. "Golden Apples" and "Green Spectacles" are now known by hundreds of little ones in Shanghai. The result of this campaign is an increase of L. T. L. members.

Another good thing that our student members are doing in Shanghai is to render some really good social service to the poor. Thus a Chiao Yong Yuan (Poor Relief House) is now in planning. Ten or twenty of the poorest among the poor will be taken in during the winter. The aged will be cared for and the little ones sent to school.

Possible Y. P. B. Among the Soldiers

As I was writing, a call came from one of our college student members, Mr. Tso, from Honan, where the good General Teng is. About a month ago he went back from Shanghai for the summer and got all his friends to join us. As he knew how well worked out is our Students' Alliance in Shanghai, he urged me to organize the same in his home town and he has unselfishly promised to give a vacant room in his own home for our office use. As they are practically all boys, I felt the inconvenience to go. Not to discourage him, I have asked the president, Mr. Charles K. L. Woo, of the Shanghai Temperance Alliance, to represent me. Not only is he a good speaker and organizer, but he is well acquainted with the work. It is possible that they will get General Teng's consent to organize a Y. P. B. among his soldiers. As Mr. Woo starts for Honan, three days' journey from here, shall we not pray for his safe journey and a successful time?

Beside the local work, I had also the opportunity to visit the nearby cities such as Soochow, where I spoke in the Y. M. C. A. conference, Liu Ho, etc.

This has been a wonderfully blessed year to me. I have never enjoyed my work as much as I did this spring. As I write, my heart is full of deep appreciation of those whose spirit of sacrifice has made possible the work in China.

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Virginia Branch of American Legion Defeats Motion for Light Wines and Beer

Faith T. Parrott

Like most of the states, the Old Dominion is now busy concluding the year's work, holding county conventions, summing up reports, and "calling up" the unthinking who are one year late in the payment of their dues. While hoping for advance in the work of the state, many forward steps have already been taken. For example, at the annual convention of the Virginia branch of the American Legion in Charlottesville, a motion was made that that patriotic body go on record as favoring the return of light wines and beer. After a lively discussion, it was defeated by a large vote.

In one circuit where moonshine and bootlegging have caused many murders and a full docket, the presiding attorney, Judge N. E. Clement of Chatham, has boldly announced his intention to see that those committing violations shall be punished to the full extent of the law. His continued brave stand (and revenue officials and all law enforcement officers are now in constant danger of their lives) has made a profound impression. President Roosevelt's saying that publicity is a great cure, was recently forcefully illustrated when another undaunted son of Pittsylvania county, Prohibition Officer W. T. Shelton (as kind as he is cool) went to a small place with armed men to arrest breakers of the whisky law. The public became annoyed and frightened after detectives and officers had fled for their lives, and sent telegrams to all parts of the state in an endeavor to ameliorate conditions.

Times move on! White ribboners are to assemble for their convention this year in the city of Danville, where, during the Civil War, Neal Dow, the "Father of prohibition," was for some time a prisoner. The records speak of kind attentions shown him by his captors.

Danville, a flourishing city upon the Dan river, has many churches and clubs, and one of the largest and most modern cotton mills in the world. Through the efforts of various ladies in the town, its girl operatives are housed in a comfortable building, with reading rooms, and all of the conveniences. Flowers and shrubbery make the exterior attractive. Every visitor to Danville is shown this home, called Hylton Hall.

That the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be welcome is shown by a front page article in *The Methodist*, which said: "It should be an honor to have such a band of Christian women meet in Danville. The influence of the W. C. T. U. was an all-important factor in the banishing of the saloon, and it now stands four-square for law enforcement, as it did for securing legislation to keep the victory for God and home and native land."

Georgia to Have Temperance Day in Public Schools

Special Correspondence

After five years of persistent, prayerful effort on the part of the W. C. T. U., Temperance Day in the Public Schools is to be observed in Georgia the fourth Friday in March, the House having passed the bill August 24, and the Senate the last day of the legislative session.

Of the fifteen bills sponsored by the Woman's Legislative Council of Georgia, only five were passed—Temperance Day in the Public Schools, the Children's Code Commission, the Child Placement, Equal Guardianship, and an appropriation bill for the Georgia Training School for Girls.

Mrs. August Burghard, director of Publicity for the Georgia W. C. T. U., is an indefatigable worker, furnishing each week to the woman's section of nine dailies, among them the Atlanta *Constitution*, material pertaining to prohibition and W. C. T. U. activities.

Georgia is rejoicing in the splendid work accomplished by Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, national organizer and lecturer, on a recent tour of her home state. Despite the handicap of exceedingly hot weather and other adverse conditions, which sometimes made her audiences small, she proved a tower of strength to the cause and so impressed upon her audiences the fact that all are needed in the great battle of the W. C. T. U. against organized opposition to the national prohibition law, that 147 gave their names as members. She also organized local unions and Y. P. B.'s, paid all expenses, and left a goodly balance in the state treasury.

Sacramento W. C. T. U. Holds Candidates' Meeting

From the president of the Sacramento W. C. T. U., Retta Parrott, comes word of the part that city is taking in California's battle for a state prohibition enforcement law. She writes: "Our candidates' meeting was quite a success, eight appearing in person to express their sympathy with our declaration of principles. A number of others sent written messages.

"An interesting interlude was the speech of Miss Uta Hayashi, president of the Osaka branch of the W. C. T. U., the largest in Japan, having over a thousand members. She is making a tour of the coast and has already spoken in a number of California towns. Miss Hayashi is a delegate to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Philadelphia and is on her way thither. Her words were interpreted by Mrs. Watanabe, who has recently become a member of the Sacramento Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, for fourteen years president of the California W. C. T. U., was also a guest at the meeting. She has spent about twelve days here helping in the organization work of the Wright Act Campaign Committee. A number of trips were made to the smaller towns of Sacramento county, and it is believed that much good will result.

"The well known novelist, Kathleen Norris, is to speak at a meeting in Sacramento. This will be under the auspices of several of the women's societies. She has been speaking before women's clubs of the state with very good effect."

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Law *vs.* Lawlessness

The wets know no party; they are not bound by allegiance to any organization. They regard the obtaining of a drink as the only right guaranteed by the Constitution, and in talking of Constitutional rights they ignore the Eighteenth Amendment which is now a part of the Constitution. The real issue is LAW versus LAWLESSNESS. No man who appeals to the underworld for votes can be trusted to represent a law-abiding constituency. The drys must be as much interested in the enforcement of the law as the wets are in the violation of the law. That means that the drys must make the liquor question the supreme issue wherever there is a candidate who stands for intoxicants.

—W. J. Bryan in *The Commoner.*

The Magnet of Manchuria

(Continued from Page Four)

jections for a few coppers a prick, are in the habit of using the same syringe for all and sundry. Medical missionaries can tell of people dying from the effects of the contagion thus spread, quite aside from the morphine itself. Cases come to them covered with septic abscesses, the whole body a mass of putrefaction. A doctor told me of a man and wife who were patients in the mission hospital. While they were actually there, it was found that a Japanese man was smuggling morphine to the one and a Japanese woman to the other. The temptation followed them even when they had fled from it.

Indeed, for those who have acquired the habit, it is difficult to walk safely along the streets. The newspaper stands often keep morphine on sale; so also do the pawn-shops. A notice that "So-and-so buys bones" means that one can get an injection from him, while many drug-stores sell on the sly. A Chinese friend told us of a gang of brick-layers who left their work twice a day to go and get their hypodermic. An evangelist came across a boy of twenty who had been the unfortunate possessor of house and land and had sold both to purchase morphine. He was buying twelve dollars' worth of the drug every three days.

Women receive injections in their heads, using their hair as a covering for their sin. A little fellow of nine attending a Christian school looked so white and miserable that the teacher examined him to ascertain the cause. Finding marks upon his arm he questioned him, and elicited the confession that he had been a morphine user for two years and had learned the habit from his mother.

In one of the smaller towns I heard that many families had sold their homes to procure the drug and at the same time it was stated that conditions were even worse in the neighboring villages from lack of any supervision at all. Some people destroy their houses by degrees, taking down tiles and rafters and selling them piecemeal, to satisfy the craving, just as they did in famine time in order to obtain food.

The morphine fiends are known as inveterate thieves. They will take the palings from the garden, or steal in through the window and seize bedding. The dressings and towels of the hospital will be snatched if the nurse's back is turned. One addict stole the new matting round a coffin in which a young girl had just laid her father. The ground in Manchuria is frozen from six to twelve feet down in winter time and funerals have to wait till spring, so the casket must stay out in the yard until it is practicable to dig a grave. But a morphine fiend cannot let even that remain undisturbed; no sense of decency or sympathy for the mourners deters him from an evil deed. His moral nature has been blighted and he is hardly conscious of any distinction between right and wrong. After perhaps three years of this abject slavery, he escapes from his passions into a dishonored grave.

Drinking is more common in Manchuria than in China proper for two simple reasons, the actual abundance of grain and the comparative abundance of money, more particularly in the north. Up on the borders of Mongolia, where there are no railway facilities, it is not surprising that the wheat which cannot be sold should be turned into liquor. More than fifty years ago Mr. Williamson, in his book entitled, "Journeys in North China" made the following statement concerning Manchuria: "The only manufactures we saw were those of oil and whisky, the latter, being esteemed an economical mode of using up surplus millet and maize, is extensively carried on; we came upon distilleries covering large areas, employing many men and supporting huge colonies of pigs. Distillation was objected to by some of the first Emperors of the present dynasty, as a waste of food; but it has outlived all interdicts, and is more flourishing than ever. The mode of conveying whisky is curious; it is carried in huge wicker baskets lined with a thick paper. The baskets are squat, and several being carefully roped on each cart, they are rattled safely over hill and valley, stream and swamp."

The same liquor is made today, and as in China proper, it is drunk hot in little cups about as large as a salt-cellar. These are filled from the pewter vessel which is kept warm in the ashes of the stove. When a feast is spread for, say, a hundred persons, twenty-five pounds weight of native whisky is usually included in the menu. Those who employ a journeyman carpenter or joiner are under an obligation to provide him with liquor. Almost everybody in Manchuria drinks this liquor and many people use it at every meal. They believe that it helps digestion, and it certainly does give a flavor to their very monotonous fare. It is rare for a Chinese to be demonstrably the worse for drink, so it is not necessary to waste words on the subject of its excessive use. What they have yet to learn is that the most moderate quantity regularly taken has injurious effects on body and mind.

It is not to be concluded, however, that drunkenness is unknown. Judging from the cases that have come under one's own notice in a short visit, there must be more than is usually realized. But when people drink in the privacy of their own house, the effects are not as evident as when men congregate in saloons. Assuredly the Chinese drink far less than the western nations; but on the other hand they drink more than the casual observer would suppose.

I heard of one woman who was in the habit of consuming a pound of whisky every day, until she died from its effects, and now in the same town there is another woman known to be taking regularly the half of that amount. Unfortunately, it is very cheap, a pound of liquor only costing the equivalent of ten cents of our money. One day I was returning from a meeting in company with a missionary, when a Chinese soldier the worse for drink used bad language to us. My friend reproved him, and the man

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snatched his sword from its scabbard and threatened to stab the foreigner. Thank God, he did not actually do it, but it made one realize the danger of having hordes of undisciplined soldiers, within reach of cheap whisky, let loose, weapon in hand, among a civilian population. This was in Northern Manchuria, where the drinking customs are much more pronounced than they are in the south.

Dr. Christie told me that for the first twenty years of his residence in Mukden he saw very little drinking. There was no fighting in the streets and policemen were not needed. But when southern Manchuria came into touch with the west during the Russo-Japanese war, the liquor problem assumed serious proportions. The Chinese adopted Russian ways and began to think that hospitality was incomplete without the foreign vodka and whisky. Moreover they felt obliged to empty the glass each time a toast was proposed and very often it was drunk in spirits unmixed with any water. The doctor on one occasion at a semi-official banquet saw a man fall into a stupor from which he never woke.

The Japanese grow vines extensively on slopes of their leased territory and they are flooding the country with cheap wines. They are themselves great drinkers. The new-fashioned stores, which have glass fronts, instead of being open to the street, display bottles in the windows along with the various other foreign products which have recently come into vogue, such as canned goods and imported fruits. As no license is necessary any store can carry wine.

There is a good deal of drinking among the foreign railroad officials in Manchuria, sometimes with lamentable results. Marshal Joffre recently visited China and took a run up to Mukden. On each section of the journey the company had two of its representatives appointed to ride with him as a special safety measure. Among them was a young Englishman who had acquired distinction in the war. He escorted the French hero to a certain southern city and returned the same evening after drinking in the interval. That night he fell off the train and was killed, adding one more to the fatal tragedies of the liquor traffic. Temperance work is clearly needed in the East as well as in the West, needed, too, among all the races that mingle there.

Now for a glance at a few places visited during my spring tour. That conglomeration of races was nowhere so strikingly illustrated as in Harbin, the mushroom city which boasts the largest foreign population in the entire Orient. When there I felt as though I were living in three foreign countries at once. Besides being in China I was in Russia and Denmark. We drove through the streets in a Russian droschky, and the signs on the stores were mostly in that unpronounceable language. The letters are much like English ones turned upside down and wrong way about, so while they are tantalizingly familiar, there is no making head or tail of them. I was entertained in the Danish mission and slept under that peculiar Teutonic article which belongs to the feather-bed genus and takes the place of sheets and blankets. It is an exasperating experience to spend a night under one of these things for it is like having a big ball for bedclothes and one has the uneasy feeling that the said ball may bounce at any moment.

Harbin is an impromptu sort of city, which seems to have grown up by chance and to be governed in much the same way. In fact the center of gravity of the "wild and woolly west" would appear to have shifted to the Far East. We called a carriage at the station, but two young soldiers jumped into it while we were attending to baggage and they refused to budge. When the decent driver insisted on keeping his engagement with the foreign ladies, one of the soldiers struck him on the face with a leather strap, drawing blood. But no policeman interfered; they are said to be afraid to do so. We had to drive a long way round, because the short cut to the mission was dangerous after dark. Travelers were liable to be robbed if nothing worse.

Before we reached our destination the cabman explained that he could proceed no further, the reason being that the road was no better than a bog. Right in the midst of this modern city were several of these sloughs, and occasionally cutting across the street were little gullies over which not even a rickshaw could take a passenger. Sometimes one had to go along a board-walk consisting of but two planks, raised a couple of feet above a sea of slime, and suddenly in the dark, on this rickety road-way, one would have to pass coolies with their heavily laden poles or a beggar or even a bicycle!

But in the midst of all this mess and muddle there rise some good solid buildings and fine modern stores, two of them boasting revolving electric signs. The latter both belong to Christians. The Danish mission is meeting with great success in an effort to reach business men. It has no less than eight Bible classes in as many different stores, aside from those conducted in the church and the Y. M. C. A. In the largest we had a temperance meeting one night when the day's work was done and the doors closed. In the back of the big store there gathered over a hundred young men, with their employer, to hear about alcohol and tobacco and their relation to business efficiency. Another good gathering was held in the Y. M. C. A. which in Harbin, as elsewhere, is vitally interested in the temperance question and ready to co-operate with the W. C. T. U.

The Volstead Act, finally passed nearly a year after the armistice by a more than three to one vote in both houses of Congress, merely carries out the plain meaning and intent of the Eighteenth Amendment ..... One hardly need add that, apart from the constitutional question, a legalized traffic in beer and wine would be a cover under which it would be impracticable to enforce prohibition of the traffic in other intoxicating liquors.

—*Lewis Jerome Johnson.*

Drunkenness from beer was responsible for many of the offenses that made the people demand prohibition. With the return of the beer traffic would come a return of all the evils that follow in its train. "When I was dean of the Cathedral of Chicago," said the Right Reverend Walter T. Sumner, bishop of Oregon, recently, "the men found lying around drunk all day in my neighborhood were drunk on beer. They didn't drink whisky, they drank beer."

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Women Preachers Hold Convention

At beautiful Winona Lake, home of many conventions, there recently assembled the members of the International Association of Women Preachers, in a gathering full of promise for the future. The Winona reporter, writing for the *Daily Times*, said that seldom in any company would there be found such eloquence and persuasiveness. Interest centered upon the address of the president, the Rev. M. Madeline Southard, who, speaking on the subject, "Not a Sphere but a Hemisphere," declared that the age-old idea that men and women have different spheres of interest and activity, mutually exclusive, is rapidly passing, and that life will be far better and happier when it is understood that neither men nor women are equal to directing any phase of life alone, but as two eyes give perfect sight, so the blended view of men and women gives complete human vision.

The Rev. Lida Herrick preached on the theme, "Called to Be Saints." Her address was in the spirit of the recent student conference at Shanghai, "Agreed to differ, but resolved to love." One of the happy things about this association of preaching women is that while some sixteen denominations are represented in its membership, there has never been the slightest friction on doctrinal questions. With so many things in common the women find no need of introducing minor differences.

A most polished and scholarly address on the Bible was given by the Rev. Lee Anna Starr, D.D., of Pittsburgh, Pa. The Rev. D. Willa Caffrey, from the state of Washington, spoke with characteristic earnestness on intercession and the need of a world-wide revival. The Rev. Ella L. Kroft of Indianapolis stirred all hearts as she told of the providence of God and the consolations of the inner life.

Business sessions were felt by all to be very fruitful. It was agreed to put out a small paper, *The Woman's Pulpit*. The following officers were elected: President, M. Madeline Southard, Winfield, Kansas; vice-president, Lida Herrick, University Place, Nebraska; general secretary, Marie Burr Wilcox, Nelson, Nebraska; recording secretary, Carolyn Hosford, Springfield, Massachusetts; treasurer, Ella L. Kroft, Indianapolis, Indiana; auditor, Jessie M. Monsor, Decatur, Illinois. The officers will be glad to hear from women ministers or others who are interested.

The Cause in Nova Scotia

Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, who has recently completed a ten weeks' trip through the "Land of Evangeline," writes as follows of the conditions she found:

"Nova Scotia is one of the seven dry Canadian provinces. Her law is not as far-reaching as the American prohibition law, but nevertheless it has proven a great blessing and will be kept. More than that, she will try and strengthen the weak places. The members of the W. C. T. U. are not strong in numbers but they are earnest, capable women. The society does a much greater work than we in the United States in the way of traveler's aid. The W. C. T. U. has at most principal stations somo one to meet the trains and look after young girls or elderly women. We might pattern after them to advantage. They do much work for soldiers and sailors. Of course, Nova Scotia is a maritime province. That makes a difference. It is only a short journey to Labrador. That makes a difference, also. But nearly every working union does something in the line of making comfort bags, and nearly every union gathers up a box or barrel of clothing and sends to the Labrador missions.

"It was my happy lot to put in six new unions and to obtain a goodly number of members. An unusual experience was the opportunity to speak to an audience composed entirely of fishermen. The next day, at Lunenburg, we saw 1,500 fishermen start for the banks of Newfoundland in one great fishing fleet. Another out-of-the-ordinary experience was to utilize a couple of days, unexpectedly left free, in making a hurried trip to Newfoundland and back. (Much of the travel in Nova Scotia is by water.) It was a pleasure, also, to find so many Y.'s in this province. But whenever I tried to speak to a Y. or an L. T. L., it always rained!"

Physicians Condemn Smoking by Women

"The outstanding fact is that though there is a divergence of opinion among medical men regarding the danger from nicotine if inhaled in excess by men, there is one question upon which there is the fullest accord: Cigaret smoking is injurious to women; it induces increased pulse rate, heightened blood pressure and irritable hearts."

This is the statement made by Harry Burke in an article in the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Dr. Samuel Lambert, physician to the late Theodore Roosevelt, says that cigaret smoking among women is intolerable and a menace to their health. "Intemperate smoking causes nervousness and may lead to something worse. Women who use cigarets cannot be temperate. At best it is a horrible weed and should be let alone. It fouls the breath and makes women unwomanly."

Dr. Samuel A. Brown, dean of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, says that smoking is much more injurious to women than to men. "Nicotine is a muscular depressant and lowers the muscle tone. Cigaret smoking in excess decreases the muscle activity and vitality and is very objectionable. Men take more exercise than women, and the effect is not so noticeable or injurious. Women who smoke cigarets usually sit around, ride in their motors, attend teas, dinners or social affairs, and get very little real exercise. Their mode of life is entirely different from that of men.

"Women smoke nervously. They cannot smoke moderately. Their nervous condition develops anaemia and other ills to which the sex is susceptible. From the standpoint of health, cigaret smoking among women is very objectionable and, on the other hand, it is a let-down of moral standards. Among growing girls, particularly those developing mentally and physically, the habit is extremely dangerous."

W. C. T. U. Badges. Made of mother of pearl. Price 25 cents each. Address treasurer W. C. T. U., Jerusalem, Palestine. P. O. Box 443.

New York a Center of Wet Propaganda

(Continued from Page Three)

stantly, their owners having used up available cash paying large attorney's fees, putting up bail bonds, perhaps paying fines, and even when not convicted for illegal liquor selling, bearing court expenses so heavy that all profits were lost.

The way of an official who attempts to be "straight" in New York is beset with numerous difficulties. The story is told of one auditor in the income tax unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau who found that a certain distillery had claimed exemption on account of capitalized excess income which would lose the government almost a million dollars. He refused to allow it, and consequently the wets used means to have him removed from office. This is only one of many instances which might be given to show that public officials find it more difficult in New York City, perhaps, than in any other part of the country, to enforce the law. The statement has gone the rounds that at any hour of the day any officer of the law can "clean up" numberless times as much as his weekly, or monthly, or even his yearly income. He has to be made of iron to withstand the temptations in this line which come to him.

"New York," says Mr. Wile, a well known newspaper correspondent, "is the wettest spot in America for a variety of reasons. It is the money center, and bootlegging calls for and runs into big money. It has the largest population, including millions of aliens. It is steeped in traditions of graft—occupying, of course, no lone distinction in that regard. It is the country's principal harbor and natural distributing point for traffic so largely dependent on over-sea smuggling. And finally, New York is an avowedly wet community."

Shall New York (which is said to hold the key to the situation), with a large proportion, if not a majority, of its citizens of foreign birth, and knowing little and caring less of the history of this great country, be allowed to dictate to the rest of the United States what laws shall be obeyed?

The Senate's Longest Legislative Day

On Wednesday, August 2, when the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Senator Crow, the longest legislative day in the history of the Senate came to an end. The legislative day began at 12 o'clock noon April 20, the hour of the taking up of the tariff bill, and continued for 104 calendar days, or 2,475 hours. August 3 the chaplain was present to offer prayer at the opening of a daily session, the first since April 20, recesses having been the order.

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Attention! Aim! Fire!

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

Comrades in this battle, our weapons will be deadly to ignorance, indifference, inaction.

Get a piece of writing paper and a pencil. At the top of the page write "Working list." Make a list of names, five, ten or twelve, of men and women who may be a trifle skeptical about the ultimate good from the Eighteenth Amendment; those who believe and repeat, "There is just as much drinking as before prohibition; one can get liquor anywhere," etc. Include the persons wholly ignorant on the subject and those who are "for prohibition" but are inactive because their affairs do not seem to be immediately touched by the problem.

Now, you have your list, make it your special duty to telephone, personally meet, or write to everyone on the list. Explain the situation, the truth about which you may get weekly from THE UNION SIGNAL. Ask them if they wish the saloon back. Point out to them how needful it is for them to become acquainted with present conditions. Tell them by what method they may inform themselves, none better than by subscribing for THE UNION SIGNAL. Suggest they send in a subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL for six months, only 75 cents. Perhaps you can do it for them.

One need not be a great speaker, need not even leave her home to do this work. Think of someone now! Telephone right away! Did you get them? If not, try again. If out of the twelve aroused, two should become really interested, think of the good gained, if every W. C. T. U. member would make this effort. *Please do.*

FIGHT WITH FACTS

Glad to get a few subscriptions for I do not see how W. C. T. U. women can fight this battle as it must be fought with facts, without THE UNION SIGNAL.

Mrs. W. A. Lawson,
Honorary President, Wisconsin W. C. T. U.

GOOD ADVICE

"Come prepared to subscribe for THE UNION SIGNAL at the state convention," advises *The Union Worker*, the state paper of the Nebraska W. C. T. U.. "Take it for yourself, your trio teams, your pastors, your high school, your town library, and see your work grow."

REAL APPRECIATION

The Dallas (Ore.) W. C. T. U. has decided to give THE UNION SIGNAL to its Trio Team. We already have one copy for the president and have found it so helpful we want more.

Mrs. L. G. Miller,
Dallas, Ore.,

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 2
50. Waseca County, } Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.
52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, } Dist.
54. Marshall County, } No.
55. Pennington County, } 14
56. Norman County, } Minn.
57. Edmunds County, South Dakota
58. Mower County } Dist. No.
59. Freeborn County } 30, Minn.
60. Bell County, Kentucky.
61. Chippewa County, Wisconsin.
62. Eau Claire County, Wisconsin.
63. Blair County, Penna.
64. Ness County, Kansas.
65. Blue Earth County, Minn. (District No. 21)
66. Dawson County, Nebraska.
67. Ellis County, Kansas.
68. Woodbury County, Iowa.
69. Kingman County, Kansas.
70. Lincoln County, Montana.

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Quiz: The World and the Work

1. Show that much of the wet propaganda comes from New York.
2. Give two or three items of news proving that prohibition is gaining ground.
3. What statistics are given by the Des Moines police to show the value of prohibition?
4. Quote from statements of business men of Iowa in regard to the effect of prohibition on business.
5. Summarize the history of Manchuria's experience with drugs and drink.
6. Paint a word picture of Harbin and Miss Tinling's work there.
7. Tell the story of Mrs. Armor's ocean voyage.
8. Who are Mrs. Simonds, Miss Valder and Miss Keyes?
9. How is sentiment for prohibition being promoted in Ceylon?
10. What results have been apparent in "strikes minus liquor"?

Two notable books—"Jennie Casseday," a sketch, and "The Message of the Lord's Prayer" for the needs of today, both written by Mrs. Fannie Casseday Duncan. Fine gift or anniversary books. Price $1.00 each. Address Mrs. Duncan 834 Second St., Louisville, Kentucky.

When You Have to Make a Collection Speech

"There are three kinds of givers," says someone, "the flint, the sponge, and the honey-comb." To get anything out of flint, you must hammer it, and then you get only chips and sparks. To get water out of a sponge you must squeeze it, and the more you squeeze the more you get. But the honeycomb just overflows with its own sweetness."

The way some people give is illustrated by Farmer Bronson's cow.

As he was milking, a summer boarder asked: "How much milk does the cow give in a day?"

"Wal," replied the farmer, "ef ye mean by voluntary contribooshun, she don't give none. But ef ye kin git her cornered so' she can't kick none to hurt, an able-bodied man kin take away about eleven quarts a day from her."—*Exchange.*

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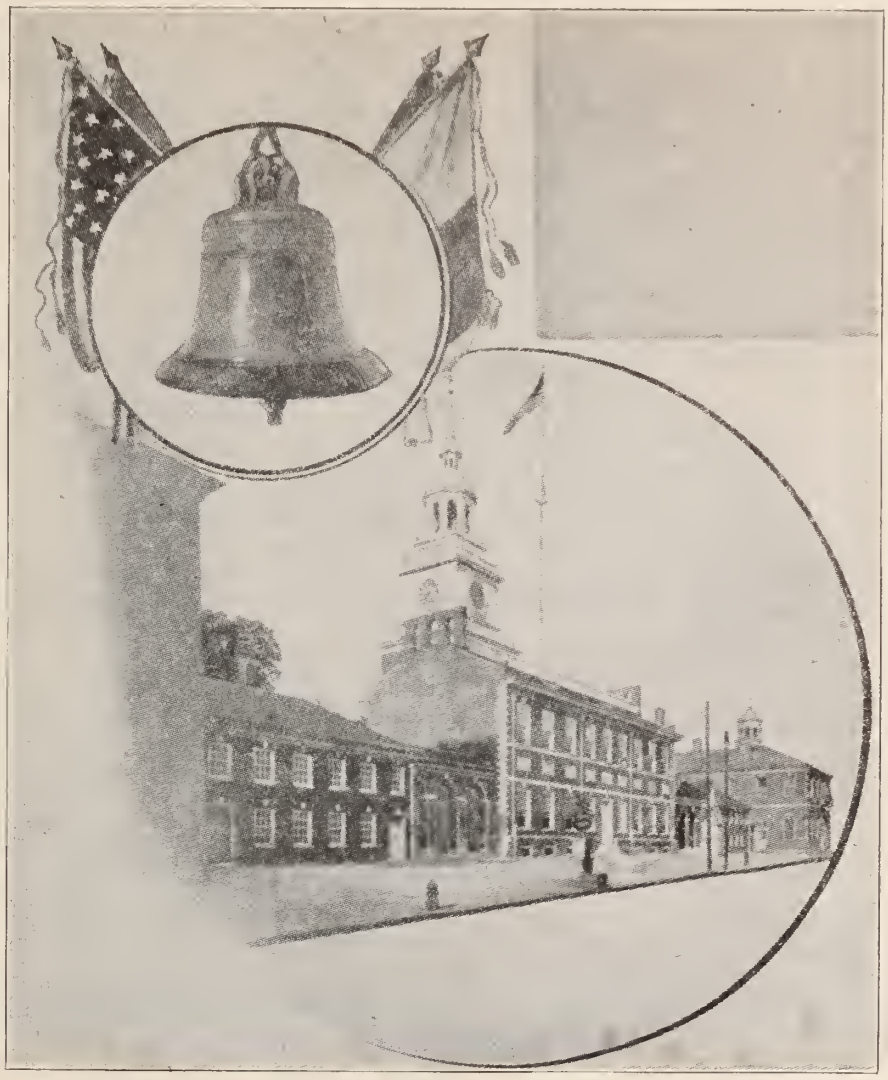

ATTRACTIONS OF CONVENTION CITY

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, the birthplace of American Liberty. In one of the rooms of this building the delegates from the American Colonies met and issued the Declaration of Independence, which was passed on July 4, 1776, and publicly proclaimed from a platform in the Square on July 8. In the main corridor is the Liberty Bell, shown above, on which are inscribed the words found in Leviticus (25:10), "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS ADJOURNS SECOND SESSION—DONATION BY CONGRESS TO SOLDIERS WITHOUT PLAN FOR FINANCING DISAPPROVED BY PRESIDENT—NEW TARIFF LAW IN FORCE—APPOINTMENTS MADE UNDER NEW JUDGESHIP LAW—MILITARISTIC AND PEACE PROGRAMS DO NOT HARMONIZE

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Final touches were given to last moment legislation and to rounding up long-time pending legislation, and the Sixty-seventh Congress adjourned its second session *sine die* Friday afternoon at two o'clock. Members were happy to be released for the election campaigns and home affairs until the probable call by President Harding for a special session about November 15.

Donation by Congress to Soldiers Without Plan for Financing Disapproved by President

The Soldiers' Compensation Bill during the past week has been hurried from one legislative journey to another and at last gone down in defeat. The bill, passed by both Houses but vetoed by the President, got a big vote in the House—two hundred and fifty-eight to fifty-four over the President's veto—but met its final defeat in the Senate, where the vote gave forty-four yeas to twenty-eight nays, or four less than the necessary two-thirds to enact a measure over the President's disapproval. The House gave fifty more votes than the required number.

The House vote on the first passage of the bonus last March 23, was 333 to 70, or 4.75 to 1, as compared with 4.77 to 1, today. The Senate vote today compared 47 to 22, by which the measure was first passed on August 31. Most of the House votes to sustain the President were cast by members from eastern and southern states, with western delegates voting almost solidly for the bill.

The President's veto of the Compensation Bill was largely foredetermined. The people who consider seriously the affairs of state will, when they read the veto message, where the reasons for the veto are clearly given, applaud the President's course. Senator Bursum of New Mexico, soon after the defeat of the bill under consideration so many months, introduced in the Senate another soldiers' bonus bill, defined as "The Veterans' Refund Adjusted Compensation Act." The measure would provide for payment of $20 for each month of service together with the refund of all compulsory allotments made by the service men and payments on account of Government insurance between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1919. No provision is made for financing the bonus. Where the amount due a veteran did not exceed $50, it would be paid in full on October 1, 1923. In all other cases, fifty per cent would be paid October 1, 1923, and the remainder on October 1, 1926, together with interest at four per cent.

New Tariff Law in Force

This week completed legislative action on the tariff bill, which has been more than a year and eight months under consideration by the Congress. It is the first Republican protective tariff law in nearly ten years. The Underwood Democratic tariff, enacted in 1913, was the tariff preceding this. Here is a midget story of the newest tariff progress in the two Houses:

House Ways and Means Committee began hearings, January 6, 1921.

Bill introduced in House, June 29.

Formally reported by Committee, July 6.

Passed by House, July 21.

Referred to Senate Finance Committee, July 22.

Hearings started, July 25.

Hearings concluded, January 3. 1922.

Reported to Senate, April 11.

Passed by Senate, August 19.

Referred to conference, August 22.

Reported out of conference, September 11.

Sent back to conference by House, September 13.

Reported back to House and approved, September 15.

Approved by Senate, September 19.

Signed by President, September 20.

Effective, September 22.

American tariff making enters a new phase. For the first time in history, Congress has relegated part of its authority over taxes at the customs, conferring broad powers upon the President to increase or decrease rates or to change from foreign to American valuation as the basis of assessing *ad valorem* duties on imports.

Appointments Made Under New Judgeship Law

Under the new Federal law for extra judges, three new ones have been appointed as follows: Walter C. Lindley, as an additional Federal judge in the eastern Illinois district, Elisha H. Brewster and James Arnold Lowell, as additional judges in the Massachusetts district.

Militaristic and Peace Programs Do Not Harmonize

Some of our members who co-operated with the National Council for Reduction of Armaments in its "No More War" day demonstrations, may have been disturbed by newspaper editorials inspired by propaganda sent out by certain militaristic groups which are opposed to the movement to rid the world of war. One of the methods used in an attempt to discredit this movement was the bringing of a charge of Bolshevism against the National Council, its officers and its organizations.

Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, attacked the movement against war as "war against patriotism," which led to Chief Justice Taft's resignation from that body. An anti-labor organ and a former anti-suffrage paper lined up with the opposition. On the other hand, a great bulk of the press, from the four leading papers of Maine to the Los Angeles *Times*, was better informed, and supported the movement in news and editorials.

These attacks will undoubtedly again occur as the campaign to end war progresses and grows more and more effective. Do not let them disturb you. They are the surest sign of success. Nothing is easier than a campaign of misrepresentation. Be prepared to answer it by giving your newspapers the facts concerning the organization and the program of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, of which our organization is a participating member and in the shaping of whose policies we have a voice. This program is three-fold-world organization (under any name), world-wide reduction of armaments to police status, and education for world peace. It is only by organizing all our forces in co-operation that we can put an end to war.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., September 23, 1922.

Improved Conditions in Chicago

Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, who recently completed a personal survey of enforcement conditions in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, expresses himself as particularly pleased with improved conditions in Chicago, "due, in great measure, to the whole-souled spirit of co-operation displayed on the part of the state enforcement officials. All of which impresses the people, especially the bootleg element, that the government is in earnest and flagrant violations no longer will be tolerated. The result is that today scarcely any real liquor is legally available, and the product being peddled is of such character that even those, heretofore unafraid, now dread to drink it. I learned that there is an alarming rate of deaths in the city of Chicago, as reported by physicians, caused by liquor redistilled from so-called body rubs. Inexperienced operators, in attempts to withdraw poisonous ingredients from rubbing compounds and wood alcohol, only partially succeed, and the dangerous product, containing concentrated lye, etc., is not only bottled in fraudulently labeled bottles but is injected into near-beer. Drinking of the same has developed a disease, according to hospital officials, wherein respiration is interrupted and victims die of suffocation.

"I also learned that the home brew fad is rapidly dying out in Chicago, due, principally to the fact that careless, inexperienced methods caused an epidemic of acute indigestion, attended by many deaths, a natural development of immatured yeast, which taken into the stomach and coming in contact with certain articles of food, creates gases and resultant acute indigestion."

INTERESTING FACTS IN REGARD TO THE WET AND DRY SITUATION

DRY TRIUMPHS

"Big Grumbling Period Over"

"The 'big grumbling period' of those unfavorable to enforcement is over," said Prohibition Director R. A. Day of New York, recently. "The American people are accepting prohibition as an indisputable fact, although, true to American characteristics, especially in reference to any proposition which appears to them to curtail personal liberty, some at first argued the question and fought the provisions of the act. However, they have accepted the inevitable and transferred their active and militant efforts to other fields."

Bootlegging Has Ceased to Be Profitable

Assistant Federal Prohibition Director N. T. Jones of Georgia reports that bootlegging has ceased to be a profitable business in that state. "Two men recently told me," he said, "that they had lost $65,000 in the illicit business during the past three years. One of them is now doing time in the Federal prison at Atlanta, and the other is serving six months in the county jail at Chattanooga. Both are now penniless and disgraced. I have yet to know of a single man who has ever cashed in a profit in playing the game."

Mr. Jones declared that where it was possible several months ago to discover a dozen stills a day, it is impossible now to locate that number in a week. "We not only have the moonshine problem under control, but have practically stopped shipments of liquor as baggage, freight or express through the state," he said. Doctoring of liquor is now being conducted to such an unscrupulous extent that even that which is smuggled ashore is rectified and adulterated."

A Record Collection of Liquor Fines

The story is told by the *San Francisco Chronicle* of an unequalled record recently made by Federal Judge Frank H. Rudkin, who in forty-seven minutes of time fined thirty-seven liquor handlers the amount of $7,750.

In ten days the judge has disposed of over eight hundred cases, and for that time, the fines collected, added to the bond forfeitures, would exceed $100,000, it is said. Four hundred and fifty other cases were dismissed for lack of evidence.

According to the assistant United States Attorney, in charge of the Volstead prosecutions, had the defendants elected to go to trial, it would have taken more than five years to have heard the calendar, which was thus disposed of in ten days.

Fine Co-operation of State and Municipal Officers

There will be no let-up in the activities the Pennsylvania dry agents, according State Prohibition Director John T. Davis. "Perhaps the greatest aid to enforcement is the splendid co-operation we receive from the state police and county and municipal officers generally. Heavy penalties imposed by courts are having a wholesome effect. In one case a woman was fined $1,000 and sentenced to serve one year in the workhouse, while the man connected with the case was fined $2,500 and sentenced to the workhouse for two years.

"I feel that the pleas of 'gullty' of more than nine-tenths of those arrested during the past year in the middle district of Pennsylvania, indicate that the organizations at Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre and Williamsport have shown effective work and have been sure that they had sufficient evidence before presenting cases."

Enforcement of Law Demanded by Catholic Abstainers

"Should Germany pass a prohibition law every German through love of the fatherland would become an abstainer," was the thought-compelling statement made by the president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union at the closing session of its recent convention held in Philadelphia, as he urged that educational work be continued along temperance lines, since the final solution of the drink problem must come from force of example and moral influence rather than legal restrictions. Resolutions were passed urging maintenance of law and order as a civic duty, and the law of prohibition as a part of the law of the land, as well as temperance instruction to teach the harmfulness of drink to the foreigners who come to this country.

Arkansas Stands for Rigid Enforcement of Dry Law

"Splendid co-operation of the general public and the improvement in public sentiment has helped this year to show progress far beyond the expectations of the most ardent supporter of enforcement," says Prohibition Director Thad W. Rowden of Arkansas. Penalties assessed for violation of prohibition laws in the state during the year amounted to more than a million and a half dollars. All enforcement agencies in the state are lending unqualified support and have been of invaluable aid, as has the press, which has been in full accord with the methods of enforcement employed.

Jail Population of Massachusetts Decreases Under Prohibition and Family Life Improves

Denial of reports that have been put into circulation that the number of inmates of Massachusetts prisons has increased materially since prohibition became effective, was recently made by Sanford Bates, state commissioner of correction, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*. Mr. Bates asserted that these statements have no foundation in fact and it is believed that they are set on foot by organizations opposing prohibition, with an intent to mislead and distort. During the past two years decrease in prison population has been general; In some cases the smaller prisons have been almost depleted. One county jail is now being used as a shoe factory. While there may have been an increase in the number of prisoners since 1920, when the low-water mark was reached, it must also be noted that there are only about one-half as many persons in jail as there were before prohibition.

A comparison of the number of families receiving aid from welfare associations, in which intemperance was formerly a source of difficulty, during the years of 1921 and 1917 respectively, showed a decrease in Boston of 93.1 per cent.

WET ACTIVITIES

A New Organization

The Rational America League has recently come into existence, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., branches in several states, and a membership already estimated at over twenty-two thousand, and growing rapidly, according to the statements of officials. Mr. Robert R. White, the president, asserts that the object of the league is to find out what the people want and see to it that they get it, and he therefore appeals to the voters for support in the effort of the league to put into Congress men who "will accurately represent the will of the people upon this question" (the weakening of the Volstead Act), for, "we believe," he says, "that the American people want beer and light wines and that their will should prevail."

Mr. White advances the novel theory that the Volstead Act was put through by the brewing interests, who "knew that there was no surer way to make the people demand a drastic revision of the law and repeal of the whole Eighteenth Amendment than to make the restriction so absolute that they would chafe under its impossible provisions."

The members of the league pay annual dues of a dollar, and sign a pledge to support its "principles," outlined as follows: "To foster and uphold the Constitution of the United States of America, to encourage 100 per cent Americanism, to promote respect for law, to encourage the enactment of good and statesmanlike legislation, and to discourage the enactment of shortsighted and ill-considered legislation" by working for an "amendment to the Volstead Act so as to permit the manufacture and consumption of beers and wines of moderate alcoholic content, the most practical and necessary step toward the establishment of law enforcement, respect for the law, and the practice of temperance." The league has an official organ, the *Rational American*, to which the leaders of the wet forces in Congress, among them John Philip Hill of Maryland, and George H. Tinkham of Massachusetts are contributors, and it is doing its utmost to "find out the will of the people" by telling them that they want the law modified.

Chain Letters

One of the latest methods used by the wets to promote sentiment is the sending out of a chain letter which reads "This is a chain letter to make the country wet again. The only way to do it is to register and vote. That is how the reformers jammed prohibition through. Every voter counts, so see that you are registered and vote for anything that means a wet United States. Vote against prohibition and vote in prosperity. Send this letter to five wet friends. If you fail to keep up this chain, no harm will befall you but you will continue to pay a big price to bootleggers for bum hooch."

"Smash the Wright Act"

Another effort of the wets is found in the publication of *Liberty*, a four page paper published in California. The first issue was put out in the late summer, with the announcement that it would be printed twice a month and that the subscription price would be

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PROHIBITION AND INDUSTRY

Laura Miller, National Director Women in Industry Department

You do, each of you, want prohibition to be an accomplished fact, don't you—whether you're the newest member, or an old war-horse state president? But you wonder sometimes whether all the departments are worth the time and enthusiasm they seem to draw off from the main job, don't you? I know I do. I think you ought to question. Law-enforcement these days is too big a task to have any dallying by the wayside picking flowers.

But some wise old grandmother once discovered that "the longest way round's sometimes the shortest way home." Granted that women in industry work is a long way round. Is it a genuine "way home" to the goal?

If you don't agree with me that it is, when you've read this article, I wish you would write me frankly why.

Prohibition is not a fact while great sections of city and country are wet. Pick out those wet sections. Aren't they mainly industrial in character? Aren't the industrial sections typically those where law observance by judges and juries, as well as by the "scum" of the population, is low? Doesn't the need for an aroused woman vote for cleanliness and order, for an all-the-year woman enthusiasm for law enforcement seem the white hope of this generation in those sections? There are just two chances to get that woman vote on your side soon. Catch the girls in school with a vitalized, up-to-the minute scientific temperance program in the public schools. Follow that up with a vigorous campaign among the most flexible, most educable, most reachable group of voting age—the employed women.

Count on Americanization, social morality, child welfare, hospital and jail work, publicity, women in industry, welfare work—all these and many others to work, slowly but surely, to the desired end. But go after the workingwoman's vote, now!

Intensive Pre-Election Campaign

You have nearly six weeks to work in. That's plenty of time. Use a week—or two weeks—even at a pinch three—to get your campaign in shape. Find your leader. Let it be a woman who knows election issues and candidates thoroughly. If she hasn't enough magnetism to hold a group together, find a class leader who has the magnetism, and make the election specialist a teacher only. Plan on the group of women you want to reach. Use every sort of publicity, newspaper, movie card if available, telephone, personal call, etc.

Invest Fifty Cents in a Good Cause

Write to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois, for five Vote Right posters. (See cut and UNION SIGNAL of Aug. 24-31, page 4.) Ask for an old poster or two free at the same time and use backs, if you want to paste

a notice of time and place of meeting at bottom of poster. Don't neglect the church as a source of publicity, but don't depend on it to get this sort of group together. You can find your group as well, or better, if you live in a small town. Each woman's vote counts. And some of those women will be in a city working before the next election and will remember your teaching, when you can't reach them.

Keep Membership in Mind

Don't make membership the aim of this citizenship class. But don't forget about it. Be planning for night meetings, etc., to hold any new members you may secure at the end of the class meetings.

Meanwhile Other Plans

As an organization, you can do wonderfully fine work for women in industry and for your own ultimate goal, in two other fields. Keep them in mind as programs for the winter are being worked out. Urge them upon unions other than your own. If you have a state superintendent, ask her aid. Call on your national director at any time for suggestions or aid. Find out what machinery you have in your state for the protection of women in industry. You ought to have some sort of labor bureau. It may be called the State Labor Commission, the State Industrial Welfare Commission, the Minimum Wage Commission (dealing only with the minimum wage law) or the Industrial Court, as in Kansas. If you have such a bureau, it ought to have at least one woman in an executive position to deal with women's industrial laws. Not half our states have such a woman. Has yours?

Legislation

You have some of the best legislative machinery any woman's organization has ever developed. You're pledged by the industrial creed of 1875 "to labor and to pray" for industrial welfare laws. Is any such law proposed in your state for passage this winter? Find out from the state superintendent, or state labor office, or the national director. Find out, too, if it is a good law endorsed by the right people. If it is, study it, talk it up, get publicity for it, get a meeting devoted to it, and letters sent your legislators for it.

Law Enforcement

Law-enforcement is particularly your watchword. Carry the word into industry in your town. Find out what laws are on the books for the protection of women workers. Find out whether they are enforced. Do this quietly. Avoid publicity. Assume that the employer does not know he is a law-breaker. But see that infractions are reported to the proper branch of the state labor commission. In many states, the labor inspectors can go only when they have a report of violation. Help them and carry the slogan of law-enforcement into the district where you want to make the prohibition law enforcement most telling.

But first: Get your workingwomen's citizens' class organized!

[Until further notice, write Mrs. Laura Miller, national director Women in Industry department, at 119 East Nineteenth Street, New York City.]

Disappearance of Saloons Followed by Erection of Labor Temples

Richard T. Jones, Director Fourth District, United States Employment Service, Kansas City, Mo.
(From Article in Christian Science Monitor)

Members of organized labor generally are in favor of prohibition. They have observed its operation and have come to regard the Eighteenth Amendment as a blessing. Labor temples have been erected in every part of the country as a direct result of the dry law.

The writer campaigned in Michigan in the fall of 1916 when that state voted dry. He found that organized labor in Detroit had been trying for many years to build a Labor temple, a home of its own. Headway was made slowly, when at all. During thirteen years of agitation on the subject, prior to 1916, the group having the temple project in charge had been able to secure a building lot, but little progress had been made toward building the temple until the city was rid of its saloons and the local labor movement was freed from saloon politics.

Chief Patrons of Saloons

As in many other American cities the working classes of Detroit were the chief patrons of the saloon. Meeting places of the unions in many cases were in saloon buildings or else very close by. Because of the "free" rent feature, or rental for a comparatively small monthly amount, it was difficult to interest these local unions in a proposal to build a temple owned and controlled by all unions in the city.

But with the ousting of the saloons from Detroit, things began to take a turn. The temple advocates got busy and the following item taken from a recent issue of the *Detroit Labor News*, official organ of union labor in that city, tells the story:

"The present revenue of the building amounts to $900 a month, which will meet all operating expenses, interest, payment on mortgage, taxes, insurance, etc., and leave a monthly balance of $100."

The above offers a striking argument in favor of prohibition to those who know the labor situation in Detroit, and Detroit is only typical of the average American city in this respect.

Valuable Property Purchased

St. Paul, Minn., is another example. Since the adoption of the Elghteenth Amendment the local labor temple

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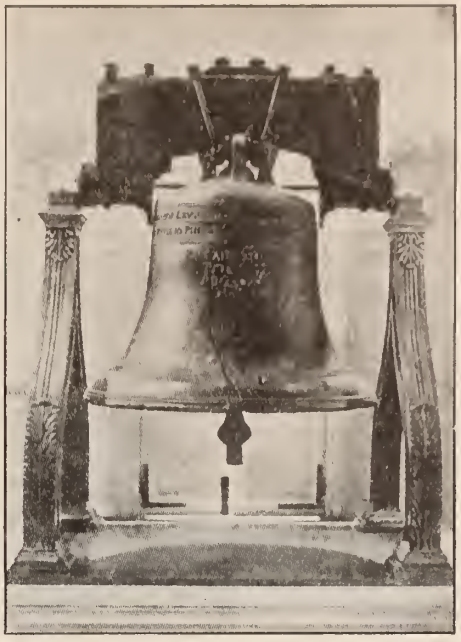
PHILADELPHIA—THE CONVENTION CITY

Philadelphia is rich in points of historic interest. It was here that the beginnings of independent government in the United States were made, and here still remain many buildings reminiscent of those momentous days.

Chief among them is Independence Hall. On May 10, 1775, the East Room on the first floor was the meeting place of that staunch body of patriots who formed the Second Continental Congress. In this room, June 15, 1775, George Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Here, too, on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed; and by this act Independence Hall has become the nation's patriotic shrine. The convention to form a new constitution for Pennsylvania met in the west chamber, July 15, 1776, and adjourned September 28, 1776. This convention unanimously approved the Declaration of Independence and declared that they "would support and maintain the freedom and independence of this and the other United States of America at the utmost risk of their lives and fortunes."



Unpretentious in its exterior, it is yet the most historic spot in America. It comprises three main buildings: A central structure, the State house with wings adjoining, and two buildings, one on Sixth and one on Fifth Street, one erected for the city and the other for the county of Philadelphia.

The central building was designed and built between 1729 and 1734 by Andrew Hamilton, a barrister of Philadelphia. The two others were not built until 1785, after the close of the Revolution.

The East Room in Independence Hall, which was the scene of the deliberations of the Second Continental Congress, still appears practically as it did at the time of that historic meeting. In various parts of the hall are to be found relics of all sorts, a facsimile of the original Declaration of Independence, and many portraits. There are some masterpieces by Benjamin West, and valuable portraits by other noted artists. The chair and table used by the presidents of the Continental Congress are to be seen here, and resting on the table is the original silver inkstand—with its quill box and sand shaker—from which the members of Congress dipped the ink when they autographed the famous document. There are also fourteen of the original chairs used by the delegates from the Colonies.

In Independence Hall still hangs the Liberty Bell—best-loved relic in America—whose tongue first announced the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It is suspended from its original beam within an ornamental frame in the main corridor, where it may be closely examined, but is carefully guarded from vandalism.

It was strangely prophetic that the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania caused a quotation from Leviticus to be cast upon the bell. It reads: "*Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.*"

In August, 1752, the bell was received in Philadelphia, and the following month it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper. It was recast, but it was not done satisfactorily. It was again recast in May, 1753, and in June of the same year it was hung in the State House steeple.

The bell was in use until 1835, when it cracked while being tolled during the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall. The old bell has been taken from its home in Independence Hall ten times, the most recent tour being at the time of the Liberty Loan parade. Philadelphia is proud to show this splendid old relic now and then to millions of Americans afar. To look upon it is to become a better and a more patriotic citizen. It is America's most beloved relic. The journeys of the Liberty Bell have been:

1777—To Allentown upon the approach of the British Army.
1884—To New Orleans.
1893—To Chicago.
1895—To Havana.
1902—To Charleston.
1903—To Boston.
1904—To St. Louis.
1908—On Founders' Day at Philadelphia.
1915—To San Francisco.
1918—Liberty Loan Parade, Philadelphia.

WHITE RIBBONERS FROM EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, SOUTH AMERICA AND THE ISLANDS OF THE SEA TO GATHER AT PHILADELPHIA FOR WORLD'S CONVENTION

The coming World's W. C. T. U. Convention to be held in Philadelphia promises to be a record-breaker. White ribbon comrades from all the ends of the earth are on their way, or planning soon to start for the United States to attend the great meeting.

From England will come Lady Aurea Howard of London, daughter of the World's late president, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle. She will be accompanied by Miss Christine Roberts, daughter of Lady Cecilia Roberts and granddaughter of Lady Carlisle. Miss Agnes E. Slack, one of the World's honorary secretaries, will be in the party as will several others from England.

Scotland will have a delegation of at least seven, including Mrs. George Milne, of Aberdeen, vice-president of the Scotland W. C. T. U., Miss Jane Darling of Edinboro, Mrs. Helen Barton of Prestnick, Mrs. Jane Gemmill and Miss Daisy Gemmill of Glasgow, Miss Marion Ferguson of Partick, and Miss Wilson. Ireland will be represented by Mrs. Moffett Clow, president of the Ulster Women's Temperance Council.

Miss Maria Stenroth, field secretary and organizer for the W. C. T. U. of Finland, will be the delegate from that country. Miss Dagmar Prior, president of the White Ribboners of Denmark, will also represent Norway, by special request. Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson, who has been speaking in the campaign in Sweden will be at the convention to tell of conditions in that country. It is hoped the Baroness de Laveleye, president of the W. C. T. U. of Belgium, will attend.

Germany is sending three of her prominent women: Fraulein Gustel von Blücher, president of the Deutscher Abstinenter Frauen, Fraulein Wilhelmina Lohmann, of Bielefeld, and Miss Marta Kuppersbusch, of Cologne.

Japan is to send two delegates, Mrs. Kubushiro, national W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary, niece of Madam Kaji Yajima, and Miss Uta Hayashi, president of the Osaka W. C. T. U.

Dr. Mary Cutler of Seoul, Korea, will attend as the representative of the country she has served so many years as a medical missionary.

A former secretary of the Young Women's Branch of New Zealand, Miss Jean Begg, will come from New Zealand.

Senorita Consuela Valdez of Manila, will give a report of the work in the Philippine Islands.

India is to have at least six delegates: Miss Mary J. Campbell, of Lucknow, World's W. C. T. U. organizer; Miss Mabel Archibald, from Madras, editor of the national official paper; Miss Helen I. Root, national secretary of the L. T. L.; Mrs. C. B. Hill, Dr. H. Davies, Mrs. J. Dussman.

Burma will have two delegates: Miss Agnes Ashwill and Mrs. St. John, both from Rangoon.

Mrs. J. S. Nagle of Singapore will be the Malaya representative.

Mrs. Charles Perrine of the American University at Beirut will speak for Syria.

Two of the national officers of the Australasian W. C. T. U. will attend: Mrs. John MacLeod, president, and Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, national corresponding secretary. With them will be Miss Edith M. Bailey, national general secretary of the L. T. L., Mrs. William Park of Kew, Victoria, and Miss Adie Robertson, L. T. L. worker.

The land of the Sphinx and the Pyramids will be represented by Mrs. S. M. Zwemer from Cairo. Mrs. E. J. Simonds, president of the Cuba W. C. T. U., Mrs. E. J. Amsden from the Canal Zone, and Mrs. James Benedict of St. John's, wife of the American consul, are expected.

South America's delegation will include Senora Bernardina Munoz de De Maria, honorary president of the Liga Nacional Contra el Alcoholismo, of Montevideo, Uruguay, and her daughter, Senora Berta De Maria de Santiago, superintendent of the Young People's Branch, Dr. Ernestina Perez of Santiago, Chile, and Miss Hardynia K. Norville and Miss Muriel Ayres from Argentina.

LET THE CHURCHES HOLD FAST

Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary, Federal Council of Churches

"To think without confusion clearly" on an issue so confused as is the prohibition question today is not easy. But amid the welter of propaganda there are at least two fundamental facts that must be kept always in the foreground and in support of which every church in the land ought to be a powerful center of educational influence.

1. The tendency to treat the Eighteenth Amendment as if it were not as integral a part of the Constitution of the United States as the First or the Nineteenth, is fraught with social peril. One wonders, therefore, in what misguided moment a periodical of the dignity and prestige of the *Literary Digest* could ever have been led to conduct a poll in which people are asked to vote as to whether they are in favor of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment. Put in synonymous words, it becomes an insult to any loyal citizen: "Do you believe in supporting the national Constitution?"

It is entirely proper, of course, for those who do not believe in prohibition to work for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment (even in face of the fact that it was ratified by the largest vote ever given to any amendment!) but to try to nullify it while it is still a part of the basic law of the nation is elemental disloyalty to America. Suppose we all decide against enforcing the parts of the Constitution that do not exactly suit us at any time—what then? Let the churches sound over the land President Harding's ringing statement:

"Whatever breeds disrespect for the law of the land is a force tending to the general breakdown of the social organization."

To that let them add such words as those of the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association at its last session:

"The people of the United States, by solemn constitutional and statutory enactment, have undertaken to suppress the age-long evil of the liquor traffic. When, for the gratification of their appetites or the promotion of their interests, lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers, and social leaders both men and women, disobey and scoff at this law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide; they are sowing dragons' teeth and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest."

2. The appeal in behalf of beer and wine is tantamount to an appeal for the return of the saloon. For how are beer and wine to be distributed? The well-to-do could buy in quantities for use at home but the ordinary man must buy his daily portion by the glass. And he could get it, so far as we can see, only in one of two ways: either from any store that cares to dispense it, like soda water or groceries, or else from places especially licensed for the business. In the first case, we would be moving back about a hundred years to the period before the rise of the temperance movement, when Abraham Lincoln's store was expected to sell liquor along with sugar and tea. In the second case, we would be face to face again with the outlawed saloon.

Before we are called upon to vote upon beer and wine, let the beer-and-wine folks tell us how they expect to prevent the return of an institution that impoverished countless homes, undermined the public health, fostered crime, corrupted political life and proved itself the enemy of every good influence in American life.

To vote for beer and wine is to vote for the return of the saloon. If the churches will make that as clear as daylight, there need be no fear that the temptation of liquor will waylay our men and boys on every street.

FEDERAL JUDGES EMPHASIZE IMPORTANCE OF LAW OBSERVANCE

Educate the People as to the Purpose and Aim of Prohibition

Judge Samuel H. Sibley, United States Courts, Northern District of Georgia

Georgia having already been a prohibition state, at first was affected by the Volstead law unfavorably, in that the supply of liquors from the outside was cut off and a larger market made, both at home and abroad, for the illicit liquors produced here. The result was a great increase in the price and a great stimulation of the business of making and selling illicit liquors. This effect is now wearing off and I think violations of the prohibition law are on the decrease. My personal experience in the Northern District of Georgia is that second offenses are very rare. I have not yet sentenced a single person in my District for a second offense. I am hopeful that repeated explanation from the Bench of the humane purpose of the prohibition laws and the duty of right-minded persons to observe them, as well as the threats of severe punishment for second offenses, will bear fruit.

As to the necessity of enforcing the law, it is undoubtedly true that an unenforced law produces very regrettable results and leads to contempt for all law. Undoubtedly, this and every other law should be faithfully enforced, or altered, if found incapable of reasonable enforcement as it stands.

The sentiment for prohibition ought to be based on education as to its purpose and aims. People who are accustomed to moderate drinking are unable to see why their right and liberty in this particular should be interfered with. Many of them would cheerfully give up a liberty in this regard if convinced that it was necessary for the happiness and safety of others. It is only because the prohibitionist is thus convinced, that he is a prohibitionist. I think that the attitude of every one should be to give the law a full and fair trial at any cost and personal inconvenience to himself, and this is the view that should be presented to all honest-minded persons who feel otherwise about it. Of course, the man who is losing money by prohibition, or has any unworthy or ulterior idea, will have to be dealt with by force and not persuasion.

Clear Duty of Judiciary to Uphold Dry Law

Judge J. W. Woodrough, United States District Court, Nebraska

Every judge of every court in the land has taken his oath to uphold the Constitution and laws of this country and these laws rest upon constitutional and legislative sanction. There is no duty more clearly, directly and positively imposed upon the judiciary than is the obligation to uphold these laws in the spirit in which they are written and enacted for the complete suppression of the liquor traffic, and I have proceeded in every one of the many hundred cases that have been presented before me in the court with the firm determination to enforce the law in its letter and spirit, without fear or favor, or respect of persons.

In many cases before me claim is made to settled positive convictions and beliefs contrary to the law, but that is no defense, or palliation, for violation of law.

It is the rightful function of such great organs of publicity as THE UNION SIGNAL to ascertain and publish to the world the results that are accruing from these laws, and to find the best ways to the realization of the ideal that has inspired the great struggle to save our country from the menace and curse of the liquor traffic.

But for the courts there is only the one function—to take the law as they find it and with faith, courage and resolution, day by day, in each case as it is made out, honestly and impartially—enforce it.

Marked and Wholesome Growth of Prohibition Sentiment

Judge Frank S. Dietrich, United States District Court, Idaho

In the main, the benefits of prohibition have turned out to be what those who advocated the policy claimed for it. In practice, it is not perfect, of course, and some evils are incident to the first period of its administration, which it is to be hoped will pass in due time, but upon the whole, the good even now greatly outweighs the bad.

As to the desirability of obedience to the law, the right-minded citizen can have but one answer. Those who encourage disregard for this or any other law, or, as officers or jurors, decline to enforce it, because they are not in sympathy with its policy, are disloyal to the first principles of citizenship. The law having been duly passed and its validity declared by the tribunal in which we have vested final authority, for anyone now to decline to obey or to enforce it, is nothing short of anarchy. In this respect, it is thought there has been a marked and wholesome growth of public sentiment. Greatly to their credit, it is to be said that many who doubted, and possibly still doubt, the wisdom of prohibition, and were at first inclined to wink at, if not to encourage, disregard of the law, have themselves yielded to its authority and are demanding obedience on the part of others. And, generally speaking, officers, whatever may have been their personal views upon the merits of the law, are vigilantly and vigorously seeking to enforce it.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHILDREN HELP TO KEEP AND ENFORCE THE NATIONAL PROHIBITORY LAW

DECREASED POPULATION IN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS

"There has been a decrease of population in our institutions not only since 1918 when wartime prohibition was in effect, but prior to that date," writes RICHARD W. WALLACE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF NEW YORK. "THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE SO FAR AS OUR WORK IS CONCERNED IN INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN. There are undoubtedly several contributing factors. The number of children in institutions was reduced from 36,253 in 1915 to 31,895 in 1920. The REDUCTION CONTINUED THROUGH 1921." (The annual report of the state board mentions prohibition among the factors that have to do with the reduction of the population of these institutions.)

BOYS' BRIGADE LEADER EXTOLS DRY LAW

JOHN F. BURGESS, COMMANDANT OF BOYS' BRIGADE, writing in the *Baltimore Sun*, said:

"In this work in which I have been engaged for the past fifteen years, I come in contact chiefly with the extreme cases of wretchedness, occasioned by indulgence in strong drink, and I value at their true worth prohibition laws to protect those who have lost inclination or power to control themselves. I who have known men to pay $8 for a quart of liquor while their children were dependent upon the charity of strangers for shoes, am thankful for any law that makes liquor too expensive for those men to buy, or makes it impossible for them to get it at any price. I who have seen thinly clad women go to corner saloons to coax their already drunken husbands home, sincerely hope that the saloon will have no further right to exist.

"I have seen also within the past year the wonderful effects resultant from the closing of the saloons. Two parents whom I know, who for fourteen years previous to the enforcement of the Volstead Act, had never been inside a church, are now enthusiastic church workers. Parents who seldom or never visited Brigade headquarters or the Boys' Brigade summer camp to ascertain under what influences their children are progressing, now take an active interest in the careers of their boys."

RISING GENERATION WILL NOT KNOW TASTE OF LIQUOR

"The rising generation will not know the taste of liquor; they will not see it being consumed in public places; they will not form a taste for it or a habit of indulging in order to conform to group practice, and so they will have no wish for it," says M. V. O'SHEA, PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. "But it will take a generation completely to eliminate the desire for alcohol, and the practice of ridiculing prohibition and glorifying alcoholic indulgence. No student of racial psychology believes that prohibition could take full effect at once. It is meeting with greater success than could reasonably be expected. Most of our people are not thinking about liquor; they have no wish to indulge in it. It is only a small proportion of habitues and 'smart alecks' who are indulging and prolonging the reaction against prohibition."

CHILDREN GAIN AS DRINK LOSES

The children are having a better chance under prohibition. In Boston, arrests of minors for all causes fell off slightly in the two prohibition years from the wet years' average; but the average of arrests of minors for drunkenness decreased 34 per cent, according to the report of the Scientific Temperance Federation, recently published in its journal. This report goes on to say that arrests in Boston of children under ten years of age have dropped almost one-half (45 per cent) in the prohibition years; arrests of children ten years old, but under fifteen, fell off 21 per cent. In 1921 the total number of arrests of children under fifteen years of age was the smallest in the ten years. Compared with the wet years' average this represents a saving of about 600 children of this tender age who should be in the home rather than within the arm of the law.

FEWER NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Arrests of the groups known as the "Neglected, wayward and delinquent children" accounted for in Boston police reports are decreasing in numbers. The neglected and wayward reached in 1921 their lowest point in a decade; the number of delinquent children was the lowest since 1912. There were 539 fewer delinquent children on the police records in 1921 than the average for the seven wet years.

The number of neglected children before the Boston Juvenile Court decreased 52 per cent in the prohibition years. There were only 40 of them in 1921, as compared with an annual average of 118 in the wet years, while in the preceding unemployment year—1915—there had been 138 neglected children before the court.

How improved home conditions due to prohibition reacted favorably on the children is shown by the report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In 1921 the society analyzed 4,352 cases handled during the year, and found intemperance a factor in only 734 or 16.8 per cent. A similar analysis of 2,056 cases in 1916 had found intemperance a factor in 47.7 per cent. Thus intemperance as a factor in this work has decreased to a little more than a third of what it was five years before.

PROHIBITION HELPS IN MAKING GOOD CITIZENS

WILBUR F. SMITH, PRINCIPAL OF THE BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE, says:

"As the director of an institution that aims to educate boys and train them for good citizenship, I naturally advocate temperance and obedience to Federal and state laws. I believe that not only has prohibition come to stay, but there will be no sentimental relapse to personal liberty of action in regard to the sale of liquor because men know in their hearts that strong drink is an evil. They will stand back of a law that conscience approves even at some personal sacrifice, it may be, to themselves."

LET THE CHILDREN SPEAK

You can hush every other voice of national and individual complaint; you may silence every other tongue, even of mothers of destroyed sons and daughters, and even of wives of profligate husbands; but let the children speak—the little children, the wronged children, the crippled children, the abused children, the blind children, the imbecile children, the deserted children, the beaten children, the nameless children, the dead children! O my God, this army of little children! Let their weak voices, faint with oppression, cold and hunger, be heard! Let their little faces, pinched by want of gladness, be heeded! Let their challenge, though made by small forms—too mighty for estimate—be reckoned with! Let their writing upon the wall of the nation, although by tiny fingers, as stupendous as eternity, be correctly interpreted, and read that the awful robbery of the lawful heritage of their little bodies, minds and souls and hearts is laid at the door of alcohol.

—EVANGELINE BOOTH in War Cry July 1, 1922.

PROHIBITION A CHILDREN'S LAW

"Many lives, especially of children, have been saved by the diverting of incomes from alcohol to the grocer, baker and milkman," W. J. B. DEACON, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES for the state of Michigan, is reported to have said. "Kansas for forty years a dry state has considerably fewer tuberculous children than Michigan, partly due to open season and partly to better nourishment. When malnutrition is corrected in Michigan our tuberculosis rate will be lowered still further. With the agitation over deaths from alcohol poisoning today it should be remembered that a few years ago legitimate beverages caused more deaths and that more children died of malnutrition and tuberculosis than at present."

"In our family work and our work with children, our visitors no longer find the cases in which alcoholism was formerly such an important cause of distress," writes RICHARD K. CONANT, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WELFARE for the state of Massachusetts.

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Evanston, Illinois

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Evanston, Illinois, September 28, 1922

Mark them On Your Calendar—World's Temperance Sunday, Registration Day and Election Day

These are history-making days. Great issues are at stake. The women of the nation will have much to do in deciding those issues for weal or for woe. Never was there a time when, in connection with an election, there was greater need for every good woman to give a full measure of devotion to her civic duties.

Three dates of vital significance all women should mark on the calendar: First, the day of preparedness, World's Temperance Sunday, October 29, when there will be opportunity in Sunday school, church and young people's meetings, to press home the responsibility of every Christian voter not only to go without fail to the polls and vote but to see that his or her family, friends, neighbors, business associates and fellow townsmen and women do the same. Secure the co-operation of the Sunday school superintendent, pastor, or leader of the young people of your church, and arrange for a forceful, snappy, earnest, soul-stirring presentation of the issues on which we are to vote November 7.

Mark also Registration Day, which falls on a different date in different cities, and broadcast the information through all the women's organizations, urging the members to see to it that every woman who is eligible to vote is properly registered, that she may not on election day be deprived of her voting privilege. Do not overlook the necessity of getting all the women of your community to register.

All this paves the way for that great day in American history—the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November. Encircle the date in red or gold, or some flaming color that will remind you often of your responsibility in the way of preparing the women for their duty by informing them as to the issues, sending them literature to keep the matter fresh in their minds, and on election day calling for them or providing an escort, so that they may not fail to cast their ballots for the protection of the home and of the family.

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

(Through your local papers give wide-spread publicity to the resolutions thus secured.)

How One Woman Defeated an A. A. P. A. Candidate

Shortly before the primaries, in a certain big state, the president of the state W. C. T. U. learned that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment had endorsed as a candidate for Congressman one of her fellow-townsmen, a member of her church. She immediately called him up and asked him to repudiate this endorsement. He declined and declared "he would take his chance." Whereupon she began to use her pen and the telephone to make that chance a very small one. She sent to the papers a signed article stating the facts. She aroused the women of the Congressional district, interested the people in the churches, in short, conducted so vigorous a campaign of information on the candidacy of the gentleman who was willing to let his name be used by the wine and beer interests that, on the day of the primaries, he called up the white ribboner and admitted that she had defeated him. Although not at all an unpopular man in the city, he did not carry his own ward, and in the ward in which the W. C. T. U. woman resided, received only 32 out of 175 votes.

What one woman of determination, courage, and tireless energy was able to accomplish in defeating *one* candidate for Congress endorsed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, is prophetic of what the united forces of the W. C. T. U. women can do at the November polls, in electing a Congress that shall be superlatively dry and safe in its attitude toward the national prohibition law.

What Can We Do About It?

Says the *Daily Express* of London: "It is not denied that many, perhaps most, Americans still drink alcohol."

Why such a statement? Had the writer been perusing some "wet" American newspapers?

The well-informed person will discount much of the malicious propaganda being circulated, but many people believe it all, taking it as evidence that prohibition is wanted by only a few and that a popular referendum would show an overwhelming majority for the return to a legal status of intoxicating liquor.

One Chicago daily has for months been holding a so-called referendum on the subject. Inquiry in one building, said by this paper to be over two-thirds in favor of light wines and beer, failed to reveal anyone who would admit knowing that a vote had been taken. In this case, at least, the opinion of all the occupants was not registered.

Again, certain papers reported that 75 per cent of the business men of Evanston, Illinois, favored the return of wine and beer. In refutation, the Chamber of Commerce came out unanimously for prohibition and law enforcement, the Kiwanis likewise speaking enthusiastically in their favor. Notwithstanding this, a similar article later appeared in a Chicago paper. Its headline stated that the majority of Evanston business men were for wine and beer, but the body of the article named only one person, attributing other statements to "another man," "a photographer," etc. Someone said to the one man named: "I was exceedingly sorry, Mr. Blank, to see your statement in the——."

"I've been hearing about that from others," was the reply, "and I'd like to get hold of the person who was responsible for it. I'd swear in court that I never said it."

What can we do? Give as much publicity as possible to the truth, keep on with our work of education, agitation, and organization, remembering that during these last weeks before the elections the foe is tireless and we must be, likewise. "Asleep at the switch" might well cost more than we'd like to contemplate in the election of Congressmen and state legislators who are not in sympathy with our work for the homes of the nation and the world.

Not Done Yet

Did you read, some weeks ago, the report which appeared in the *New York Herald* of an interview with Colonel Gillett, state organizer of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment? He said that just as the prohibition organizations "worked through the churches," his organization would "work through the fraternal bodies, all of them."

In regard to the length of time it would take to defeat prohibition, he emphatically stated, "I say to all our big contributors: 'Give us $100,000 for *four* years and we'll plumb ruin the Volstead Act. Give us $100,000 for *six* years and we'll blow the Eighteenth Amendment clear out of the Constitution.' We'll get the money, too. Make no mistake about that. But we should begin to get definite results in *two* years."

In other words, the wet organizations are going to "stay on the job." The money will be used for the extension of their propaganda and for the election of wet Congressmen.

Repeat the colonel's statements in your fall meetings as proof that the completion of our task is not a matter of days or even of weeks, but will come only when all opposition to prohibition has ceased and there is no more educational work to do. Use them when making a plea for membership as indicating the vital need for the constructive work of the various departments, and a weighty argument for intensive and extensive cultivation of dry sentiment everywhere.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE OF FIVE THOUSAND FORMED AT BIG RALLY IN SAN FRANCISCO---KATHLEEN NORRIS, NOTED WRITER, THE CHIEF SPEAKER

Fifteen hundred women of San Francisco testified to their interest in the campaign for the Wright Act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, by attendance at a luncheon at the Palace Hotel, with an overflow at the St. Francis Hotel.

The ballroom and the red room at the Palace Hotel and the ballroom at the Hotel St. Francis were not sufficient to accommodate the luncheon guests, and many were compelled to lunch elsewhere and return for the speeches.

Kathleen Norris, famous author and a San Franciscan of three generations, Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Chester Rowell, Annette Abbott Adams, former Assistant Attorney General, and other speakers aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Mrs. Norris said, in part:

"Arguments for or against prohibition have nothing to do with the Wright law. The Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Constitution of our country, and California should help to carry it out, as the Constitution demands.

"After the San Francisco fire, when I was doing relief work, I was told by a wonderful woman in charge of all the rehabilitation efforts to be sure to find out, in all families applying for relief, who drank. She said: 'Three months after a great catastrophe, whenever an application is made for relief it means that somebody is drinking.'"

Referring to the United States as the greatest country in the world, Mrs. Norris declared that this very fact made obedience to law imperative.

"When you hear women say—and there may be some of you here this afternoon who do say it—'We like our cocktails,' I say to you, 'Californians, more shame upon you.'"

In speaking of the light wines and beer proposition, she said:

"Light wines and beers have nothing to do with prohibition. That movement is a subterfuge on the part of the opponents. Are you women of California going to undo two months from now what it took two generations of patient women to accomplish? We must put ourselves on record as a state whose women will not allow bootlegging and all the viciousness which goes with it.

"America must set an example of respect for the law of the land."

At the close of Mrs. Norris' eloquent speech, a resolution for the formation of a committee, to be known as the Woman's Committee of One Thousand for the passage of the Wright Act, was introduced and unanimously adopted. Mrs. Paul Raymond was named permanent chairman of the Committee.

Law and Lawlessness

Mr. Chester Rowell dwelt on the fact that the Wright law applies only to the enforcement of existing measures.

"It is not wet or dry, but law or lawlessness," he said. "The only argument against the Wright law is that California should continue to defy the Constitution of the United States. Its passage means that whatever law Congress passes, California will enforce."

Dr. James L. Gordon, pastor of the First Congregational Church, was loudly applauded when he declared that he wished to go on record in the battle for the Wright law with all his mind and body. From now until election, he said, he will devote every minute to the success of the Eighteenth Amendment. He declared that the womanhood of San Francisco is registered for sobriety and law enforcement, and that California is not to become the bootlegger's paradise.

"It is not only the foreign-born American citizen whom we can reproach for not obeying the law," said Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, in addressing the assemblage, "but Americans who have lived here from the fourth and fifth generation who fling all respect for American tradition to the winds and flout the law, who must be educated to this cause. Freedom does not lie along lines of disrespect for the law."

At the over-flow luncheon and banquet, Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, corresponding secretary of the California (North) W. C. T. U., presided.

Miss Annette Abbott Adams, former assistant attorney general, said that those who claim prohibition is a failure are usually paid propagandists of the wet forces. She offered a resolution, which passed unanimously, that the committee of one thousand women be increased to five thousand in the interest of the Wright law.

Assemblymen T. M. Wright and Herbert Jones, authors of the measure, were among those introduced at the meetings. Large numbers of women signed campaign membership cards.

KANSAS WINE AND BEER CANDIDATE A JOKE

Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., in a vigorous criticism of the *Literary Digest's* poll generally, and specifically of the votes that purport to come from Kansas says:

"Take the Kansas vote, for example. The state is represented in the last report as having cast 4,198 votes for modification of the prohibition law, 1,920 for its repeal and only 8,518 for enforcement of the law. The women's vote on prohibition is given thus: For modification 491, for repeal 194, for enforcement 1,006. Now it happens that at the recent primary election, there was a woman candidate who was openly for the wets, and she polled less than two hundred votes in the entire state, out of more than 200,000 votes cast. At almost every election for years there has been a 'booze' candidate. Never has his vote been more than a joke. Tests at the polls, and the expressed sentiment of the people of Kansas, many of whom never saw a saloon and never expect to see one, plainly indicated that not one in one hundred favors the repeal of prohibition. Yet the 'Digest' expects Kansas to believe that its showing of almost half the population against prohibition is accurate. Not in one thousand years will this be believed in the state."

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The Day and the Work

To each man is given a day and his work for the day;
And once, and no more, he is given to travel this way.
And woe if he flies from the task, whatever the odds;
For the task is appointed to him on the scroll of the gods.

There is waiting a work where only his hands can avail;
And so, if he falters, a chord in the music will fail.
He may laugh to the sky, he may lie for an hour in the sun;
But he dare not go hence till the labor appointed is done.

To each man is given a marble to carve, for the wall;
A stone that is needed to heighten the beauty of all;
And only his soul has the magic to give it a grace;
And only his hands have the cunning to put it in place.

Yes, the task that is given to each man no other can do;
So the errand is waiting; it has waited through ages for you.
And now you appear; and the hushed ones are turning their gaze
To see what you do with your chance in the chamber of days.

—*Edwin Markham.*

Have you ever noticed that magnificent turn which the apostle gives to a certain passage in his second letter to the Corinthians? "I will tarry at Ephesus..... for a great door and effectual is opened unto me, and *there are many adversaries!*" "There are many adversaries.... I will tarry!" The majestic opposition constitutes a reason to remain! "There are many adversaries;" I will hold on! —*J. H. Jowett.*

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REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

September 28—Children's Harvest Home (Birthday of Frances E. Willard).
October 29—World's Temperance Sunday.

MEDAL CONTEST WORK

Considerable work along medal contest lines is being done in Northern California. Mrs. Mattie Patterson, of San Jose, who is planning to raise her part of the budget money by means of a gold medal contest, already has a second class recruited among the foreign boys attending the College of the Pacific, a Methodist school. "They choose the latest and 'most fashionable' subjects," she writes, "such as 'California and the Volstead Act,' 'My Flag and Country,' 'Americanization,' etc. Oh, they are the very best. Everybody who has heard them says so."

Northern California is fortunate also in having Mrs. Lucretia K. Hanson, a former medal contest superintendent of Washington, D. C., as president of the W. C. T. U. in Mill Valley, a little summer resort just across the bay from San Francisco. She is holding a series of contests, and these have attracted so much attention that the school has invited her to hold them before the whole assembly.

Mrs. Luella S. Minger, state superintendent for Northern California, a teacher, held four contests during the last days of school—vocal, spelling, and two declamatory.

Oklahoma proudly boasts of a recent "double-header" contest, namely a matrons' oratorical gold medal contest, and a young people's vocal silver medal contest, capably conducted by Mrs. Pearl L. Dalton, state superintendent of the department. Mrs. Ida B. Fleenor, state recording secretary, presided, with Professor E. G. Green, president of Oklahoma City College, and Professor Horatio Rench, choir director in the First M. E. church, serving, respectively, as chairman of judges for the oratorical and musical classes. While the judges were out little Miss Florence Mahler gave a beautiful reading, "Shall We Be Less Faithful," and Mr. Wesley Fleenor, son of the recording secretary, sang the popular W. C. T. U. song, "The Women Are Looking After You." Mrs. Alice M. David, state vice-president, presented the medals to the winners, Mrs. Lulu Hanks and Miss Clara Davison.

In foreign fields the contest work is also making progress. "We held an adult medal contest in February," writes from Colombo, Ceylon, Miss Flora E. Strout, World's W. C. T. U. organizer. "It proved such a success in every way that our president was delighted, so we are to add the department very shortly and push the work. I arranged a contest of grown-ups in each of the fields where I worked, and managed to get the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. secretaries and also ministers, besides business men, so we drew a crowd always and got people who otherwise would never have thought of coming to a temperance meeting."

SPECIAL TRAIN

The National W. C. T. U. has made arrangements with the Pennsylvania Railroad to run a "Special Train" on account of National and World's W. C. T. U. Conventions at Philadelphia, carrying all-steel, open section drawing room, open section Pullman and observation car. This will leave Chicago 10:15 a. m., November 10.

Reservations should be made through W. E. Blachley, Division Passenger Agent, 323 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

My Creed

The finest thing beneath the sun
Is brave, right living;
Duty done at stroke of hour,
Kind thoughts bestowed,
A lift to ease a brother's load,
Temptation overcome;
Some cause pushed forward—
And then a restful pause
To let the uprising good
In our own hearts find its little rood
In which to grow.

—Amy Davis Winship.

Do It Now! Time Is Fleeting!

Rally every friend to the standard Each one means that much more power for the right.

TO GAIN MEMBERS POSTERIZE YOUR COMMUNITY WITH THESE STRIKING NEW POSTERS

(Size 19 x 25. Price, each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.)

For Their Sakes Enforce the Law.
Booze Stands Between —.
Forge a Chain.

HAVE YOU SEEDED DOWN THE FIELD IN YOUR VICINITY WITH THESE NEW MEMBERSHIP COMPELLERS?

IF NOT, DO IT NOW!

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page
Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of Leaflets and Prices. Each Leaflet a Winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.

Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.

Why a Million Members?

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

OTHER LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.

Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

Declaration of Principles.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Recruiting for Membership.

Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.

Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

FRANCES WILLARD AND THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF TODAY

SEPTEMBER 28 IS THE BIRTHDAY OF FRANCES E. WILLARD, OBSERVED BY THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION AS A RED LETTER DAY

Roberta Carnes, Baltimore, Md.

I never knew Frances Willard in the flesh; yet I do know her, and know her well. To me she is an inspired musician. Her instrument was, and still is, the world. I like to think of her as sitting at a piano, and as she touches the keys of her loved instrument, life—real and pulsating—vibrates from a hitherto soulless frame. In her childhood her hands dwelt upon cadences and light airy melodies. Then one day the musician was weighted down with the crushing blow of a great sorrow. For days the bereaved one could not touch the instrument, and when at last she did, her fingers automatically sought the minor key. The notes were low and tremulous at first, as they poured forth the grief of that noble heart. "A minor" moaned with her heart and trembled with her voice, "E minor" became more steady and sobbed less. Following the gradation she touched at last upon one of the most beautiful of all chords—the first position of "C sharp." The struggle of the broken spirit had ceased for the time being. Melodies made richer through a refining experience expressed what she herself so often said, "I learned to say 'yes' to God."

The chord, in spite of its full, rich harmony, was unfinished. Frances Willard realized that as the years went on, and so she added a seventh here, a ninth there until almost unconsciously her fingers shaped the terminating harmony as "America's Queen," climaxed the whole in the "C major" of this life. Miss Willard had inaugurated her Do Everything policy. The melody resounded throughout the length and breadth of her own land and pervaded the remotest corners of Europe and the Far East. In stately hall and lowly hovel the music floated forth. Tired, weary, plodding peasants, hearing the song, smiled their appreciation and were glad. Men and women in crowded city and busy mart paused to catch the strain, then passed on with new hope. A grateful world voiced its appreciation of the mastermind of the great musician.

Then one day the news was flashed around the world that the musician would never again touch the keys. The hands that once called into service many who otherwise would have been idle and perhaps thoughtless, had closed the case of the instrument. But the melody lives on and on, and shall always live. The world to-day is singing the song of Frances Willard. People everywhere are catching up the broken fragments of their life songs to harmonize them into Frances Willard's immortal chanson—"For God and Home and Every Land." A great soul never dies—cannot die. The influence of such a life is felt down through the ages by generations yet unborn.

Why I Am Proud to Be an American

In June, the national general secretary of the Young People's Branch, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, announced that a prize of ten dollars would be awarded for the best article, not to exceed 250 words, on "Why I Am Proud To Be An American." Ten reasons were to be given.

The contest is now closed. There were contestants from North and South California, South Dakota, Kansas, Georgia, Colorado, Massachusetts and New York. The judges, the chairman a senior in college, majoring in English, chose as the prize winner Sidney E. Ayres, president of the New York State Federation of Y. P. B.'s. and brother of Muriel Ayres, who has quite recently returned to this country after valiant service among the young people of South America. Second and third honors went, respectively, to Cora Patience Frye, former president of a local Y. P. B., and Francis W. Harper, vice-president of the New York State Federation of Y. P. B.'s. Eleanor Ayres, of Penn Yan, New York, received honorable mention. Mr. Ayres, who was this year graduated from Cornell University, won a scholarship, and in the fall will enter Union Theological Seminary in New York City. He and Mr. Harper are planning to attend the World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions, in Philadelphia, in November.

The articles written by these young people will appear from time to time in THE UNION SIGNAL.

The story is called to mind of a young woman brought up in a Christian home where Frances Willard's name was a household word. When college days were over, the real test came. She who thought herself so strong, now realized her weakness. Quite a few of the people whom she met after she left the protecting college surroundings served wines at their functions. Church members—people who not only professed the God of Light, but who prided themselves on their good citizenship, partook of the home-made liquors and for the time being the young woman's vision was impaired. She sipped the sparkling fluid. The tiniest drop burned deep into her very soul. She pushed the glass from her, leaving no visible sign of its having been touched. She was so often called an old fogey that she almost came to the conclusion that such was the case. In the midst of all this, there came the realization of something fundamentally wrong. Some weeks later she came across a book whose familiar pages seemed to beg her to read it. It was "The Life of Frances E. Willard." Each page lured to another. Frances Willard spoke to that young woman just as clearly as she would have spoken had she been by her side. The common chord of struggle and sorrow brought the two lives together. The young woman of the twentieth century heard the immortal chanson of Frances Willard's beautiful life. It rekindled the smoldering fire of a once great purpose. That young woman realized as never before her debt to the world and to those who believed in her. She arose, looked the world in the face, and conquered the trial that followed so soon upon the declaration of the new, yet old stand.

There are thousands of young people in America to-day whose experience is much like the one cited. They are not abnormal in any way, shape, or form. They are merely what we term the general run of young manhood and womanhood seeking recreation from the daily routine, yet finding that recreation robbed of its deepest enjoyment because in it there lurks a tempter.

What is to be the outcome? What are you doing to help them? Are you standing by, thinking that the day of the millennium has come and that you can calmly fold your hands from labor? Are you unmindful of the fact that although the truce has been signed, sharp-shooters are still alert in the ambush?

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in the midst of a campaign to secure a million members as a memorial to its great leader—a million dollars signifying a million names. But the organization needs more than names—more than dollars. It needs a concentrated work in which the young people may have a part and in which they will be supported by those whose experience is wider than theirs. It needs, too, to solicit the co-operation of men and women whose laxity in the matter of law enforcement has meant and is meaning right now the loss of so many young people from white-ribbon ranks.

We want to help in this great fight to make America in very truth the promised land. We have heard Frances Willard's undying lay and we have attempted to take it up, but some of those who should have led the song have discarded it for the whim of some popular tune. When these people have realized their mistake and once more take up the immortal harmony of the great leader, then we shall come—come a solid phalanx four million strong to join in the swelling oratorio of a nation, which, following the suggestion of the state of West Virginia, founds its citizenship and its policy on Christian ideals.

Special Helps for Sunday School Officers and Teachers, October 29

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

How can the Superintendent Promote Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School?
Problems of the Physical Awakening.
Temperance Teaching.
The Temperance Sunday School Lessons.
A Study of the Pledge. (For Primary Class Workers).
Pen Points.
The Teachings of the Divine Savior Concerning Wine.
The Pledge. What Is It? Why Sign It?
Thorough Temperance Teaching the Demand of the Hour.
Temperance Instruction in the Sunday School. Its Need from a Bible Standpoint.

Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

BLACKBOARD EXERCISES:

Prohibition in the United States.
The Total Abstainer on Safe Ground.

TEMPERANCE TALKS FOR PRIMARY AND JUNIOR WORKERS:

Look Not Thou Upon the Wine.
Beware of the Wine Cup.
Watch! The Thief Is Alcohol.
Destruction.
Sin in the Heart.

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Evanston, Illinois.

Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

"Wine-Soaked Europe and Dry America," editorial by Barton W. Currie; "Educating Illiterate America," by Charles A. Selden; "The Influence of Women in Politics," by Gifford Pinchot; "A World League of Women Can Prevent Wars," by Freeman Tilden; "The False Gods of Fashion," by Lady Astor; in *Ladies' Home Journal* for September.

"What's Wrong With Our Schools?"; and an editorial by Ida Clyde Clarke; in the September *Pictorial Review.*

"Nothing is more needed at this particular time than a concrete, emphatic statement of woman's position on certain fundamental issues. It has been nearly three decades since women got together and stated a few broad principles upon which they were agreed. They could not vote, and man's world paid little attention to them; yet the tide soon began to turn.

"We asked for temperance and we got the Volstead Act. But some of our ambitions of that day are still unattained. We wanted equal pay for equal work, and a single standard of morals, and better educational opportunities for women; and we still want them and are going to demand them."

"The Greatest Union in the World," by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, in *Good Housekeeping* for September.

"Each one of us starts life with the finest machine in the world—the human body. We can never have another. When we wear it out it is done for—and we are done for, with it."

"The Discovery of God," by Basil King; "The Truth About Child Labor," by Raymond G. Fuller; "Students of the World," by Frazier Hunt; in *Good Housekeeping* for September.

"The New Baby Book," by Dr. Baldwin; "Parents' Association" (the value of partnership between school and home), by Angelo Patri; and "Towns Run by Women," by Genevieve Parkhurst; in *The Delineator* for September.

"English Undefiled," by Kate Douglas Wiggin; "Channel or Factory," by Zona Gale; "The Good Citizenship Bureau," conducted by Anna Steese Richardson; in the *Woman's Home Companion* for September.

"Shall We Encourage Athletics for Girls?" by Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, in the *Woman's Home Companion* for September.

"Sports ought to mean just as much in the life of a girl as in the life of a boy. Health and happiness and the sporting spirit are the rewards which every woman, as well as every man, may win from athletic games. Nothing so quickly develops a clean, healthy comradeship between the sexes as playing games together. There is no reason why boys and girls should not run races, play ball, skate together, play tennis together. The boys insensibly acquire courtesy toward their opponents—an essential part of good sportsmanship."

"How About the Woman's Bloc?" by Helen Ring Robinson; in the *Pictorial Review* for October.

"The Old School and the New," by Angelo Patri, in *The Delineator* for October. "Let the new school break the old mold of education."

"Better Homes in America," editorial; "A Nation of Home Owners," by Calvin Coolidge; and "The Home as an Investment," by Herbert Hoover; in *The Delineator* for October.

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life.

FORMER STATE PRESIDENT OF LOUISIANA, MRS. M. R. GOODALE, CLOSES EARTHLY CAREER

MRS. M. R. GOODALE, president of the Louisiana W. C. T. U., from the year 1889 to 1899, passed to her heavenly home last month. She was a large factor in the success and development of the work of the organization in her state. She came of a distinguished and cultivated family, and was earnestly interested in church and Sunday school activities, serving for twenty-seven years as president of the Ladies' Aid Society of her church. She was also deeply interested in the woman's missionary society, and was elected its honorary president which office she retained to the time of her departure. She became Louisiana's foremost temperance lecturer and was highly esteemed by Frances Willard as a friend and associate.

MRS. LOTTIE FREY, of Baileyville, Illinois, a devoted member of the Forreston W. C. T. U. Although a non-resident and therefore unable to attend the meetings of the union, Mrs. Frey followed its activities with the greatest interest, eagerly reading the monthly reports.

A woman of strong character, she endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact.

ABBIE BEN ADAMS

(Adapted)

Abbie Ben Adams, may her life be spared,
Awoke one night and felt a trifle scared,
For on her shirtwaist box, cross-legged sate
A Vision writing on a little slate.
Exceeding nervousness made Abbie quake,
And to the Vision timidly she spake:
"What writest thou?" The Vision looked appalled
At the presumption, and quite coldly drawled:
"The list of our best people who depart
For watering places sumptuous and smart."
"And am I in it?" asked Miss Abbie.
"No!" the scornful Vision said, "you're poor, you know."

"I know," said Abbie; "I go where it is cheap,
I can't afford mountains of prices steep.
But just jot down before you fade—
I never leave my W. C. T. U. dues unpaid."
The Vision wrote and vanished. Next night late
He came again, and brought his little slate
And showed the names of people really best—
And lo, Miss Abbie's name led all the rest!

—The Baptist.

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News Value of Exceptions

There has been a lot of loose thinking and a lot more of loose talking about the success of prohibition.

One thing that confuses the mind of the average person is the fact that newspapers make a business of publishing exceptional occurrences. In fact, the contents of newspapers are very largely exceptions, for it is the unusual that is news and not the usual.

Of course, people with judgment understand that the very printing of these exceptions means that as a rule the amendment is pretty well enforced. But then most people are rather deficient in judgment.

If the newspapers were full some morning of instances showing how prohibition was enforced we should probably conclude that it had very generally failed.

The facts in the case are that no law ever passed by a civilized nation has done more to increase the sum of human happiness and to abate crime than has the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.—Frank Crane in *The Chicago Daily News*.

Worker or Shirker Which?

We have all heard the children ask, "Why is it easier to shirk than to work?" Is it easier? Not for the antis! We read in THE UNION SIGNAL that the forces opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment have been busy all summer. Heat and cold are alike to them; their ardor and activity never abate. The season is advancing and cooler weather is due, but we do not want the enthusiasm of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the WORLD'S CONVENTION to drop with the thermometer. We want it to remain at summer heat—to mount even to fever heat. We have less than two months in which to tell the news of this great gathering. Send in your orders for stickers! Let us not be weary in well-doing, or over-confident. When we are working for temperance and law enforcement we are helping to uplift mankind, our neighbors across the waters, as well as those in our homeland.

Two dollars for a thousand stickers, $1.25 for five hundred, 50 cents for 125. Send your remittance with order *at once* to Mrs. James B. Scott, 503 S. 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Disappearance of Saloons Followed by Erection of Labor Temples

(Continued from Page Four)

committee asked one day's pay from every member of a trade union. There was no compulsion about it and a valuable property has been purchased which when remodeled will accommodate every union in the city. Here, then, is another instance, common throughout the country, where, with the removal of the saloon influence, the labor movement is left to develop along legitimate lines. St. Paul, too, had many local unions receiving "free" rent.

Ownership of labor temples by the unions in the dry southern states was the rule rather than the exception, and T. J. Greer, president of the Louisiana Federation of Labor, is authority for the statement that these temples were built because of the absence of liquor influence from trade union politics.

Take the case of Denver. Its 128 local unions had been meeting in thirty different halls, most of them located adjacent to saloons. This was during the wet days in Colorado. For twenty years the unions had been trying to get together to build a labor temple, but the saloon influence was always on hand to check the move. When the state voted dry, however, the unions were able to get together with the same result as in Detroit, St. Paul and other cities—a magnificent home of their own.

Local secretaries invariably report prompter payment of union dues under prohibition.

No Cautions Necessary

Nor is it necessary since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to caution striking or locked-out workmen to stay away from the saloons. You may think this a small item. But when viewed from the standpoint of a labor official clothed with the responsibility of managing a strike it is of high importance. You might ask any responsible labor official about this phase of prohibition, too. He will likely make you quite a speech about it.

Labor conventions reflect the beneficial effects of the ousting of the saloons and the consequent elimination of their influence from the labor movement. Heretofore a great part of the time and attention of state labor conventions were taken up with issues concerning the liquor business. Until a few years ago the delegate who had the temerity to express his sentiments in favor of prohibition or even in favor of the regulation of the traffic, was marked by the wet interests and from that time forward would be the recipient of every indignity at their hands.

All this is absent from the majority of state labor conventions now. While there are complaints that prohibition does not always prohibit, that the workingman is unjustly deprived of his beer and light wines, defeat usually meets any attempt to adopt resolutions calling for the return of the saloon.

To the observer in the labor movement this refusal is born of a fear that the saloon, or even light wines and beer, would bring back the cheap appeal that the liquor interests have always made to the radical and irresponsible elements in the labor movement, and that baneful influence which has endeavored to use the movement for selfish purposes and caused it to repudiate principles it has adhered to for so many years.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

When Dick Stocks Overslept

Fred Marlette

The clock struck two. As the sound rang out, the wife of the section foreman raised herself on her elbow, in bed, and listened intently to a creaking noise.

"That you, Dick?" she called.

A thick voice muttered something that sounded like an oath. Then a chair fell with a crash; and there followed a heavy thud, some loud curses, and silence.

Mrs. Stocks got up, lighted a lamp, and crept out into the dining-room. It was no new experience for her to have her husband come home intoxicated. Romance had long since passed out of her life. Brutality and the love which makes home happy cannot dwell under the same roof. Her one child had died soon after birth. Sometimes friends asked her why she did not leave her husband. To this she usually replied:

"Why should I? I married him for better or worse? He's good to me when sober. Moreover, he needs me." Thus she endured and hid her heartache as well as she could.

In the quiet of the night, she stood for a few minutes looking down at the figure lying on the floor in drunken stupor. Then she closed the door.

"You're too heavy for me to lift, so you'll have to sleep where you are," she thought, and straightway blew out the light and returned to bed.

The little village of Marville awoke on the morning of Thanksgiving day in a happy mood. There was a feeling of peace and contentment in the air. The harvest was over and the first frost had mellowed all nature. Prosperity was apparent and there were few homes in the community that would not have a bird on the holiday dinner table.

The postmaster had arisen early that morning. He was now walking briskly towards the office, cane in hand, and a kindly smile upon his gentle old face.

"Good morning, master," sang out the cheery voice of Jud Watkins, the youngest member of the section gang on his way to the station. The postmaster had been a teacher for many years and in that capacity had brought up most of the men and women in the neighborhood on, "ten figures, twenty-six letters and a birch rod," as he said.

"Good morning, Jud. Fine day for the holiday."

"Yes, master; and I guess a right smart crowd will come on the up train to get a share of them fat birds I've seen lately."

"Those birds, Jud," corrected the master, the habit of early years reasserting itself.

Jud grinned, "You expecting any company?" he asked.

"Yes, Jud, I am. Minnie and her baby are to arrive on the 8:15. I haven't seen her since her marriage three years ago, and the little one not at all," he added half to himself with a far-away look in his eyes.

The passing of a heavy freight train interrupted the conversation. The two men stood in the dusty street and watched the cars go by. Few people do not feel the fascination of a train. The older man looked at his watch.

"The freight is late. The passenger is due in fifteen minutes," he said, and hurried on towards the postoffice.

Mrs. Stocks awoke with a start. It was broad daylight and the heavy freight was thundering through the yards. It seldom stopped: but this time she knew by the decreasing roar and the squeal of the wheels on the rails that it was slowing down at the lower switch. Lightly she sprang out of bed and entered the dining-room. Her husband was still lying where he had fallen. She shook his shoulder.

"Dick," she said, "get up, get up, the through freight has stopped. You'll have to go to work, without breakfast; you're late. I'll send Harry" (a neighbor's boy) "over with some lunch later."

Dick rose slowly to his feet and stretched himself. He looked at his wife and said with an angry scowl:

"Why didn't you help me to bed, you——"

"Look at the clock," said Mrs. Stocks, sharply.

Dick gave one glance. A frightened expression came into his face. He picked up his cap and hurriedly left the house. To his reviving faculties had come the remembrance of a neglected duty. As he and his gang were returning home just at quitting time, the evening before, they had found a cracked rail about two miles south of the village.

"It's too late to put in a new one tonight, boys," he had declared; "there's no train until the morning down freight and we'll get out early and fix this up before she goes through."

"Fifteen minutes," he thought, as he ran. "I hope the passenger is late; not likely, though, or the freight would have gone on. Good thing she wasn't on time or she'd have been ditched, sure."

As he reached the tool house and began feverishly unlocking the door, the freight backed upon the siding. At the same moment, Jud Watkins approached.

"Dick," he said, "the master's daughter Minnie, and her baby, are on the up train."

The foreman gave him one fierce look.

"Run to the station," he roared, "and tell Dave to have them hold that train at Nettleton" (the next station down the line).

Watkins obeyed. The agent was selling tickets when the section man delivered his message and in a few seconds there was much excitement. It took three precious minutes to get an answer from Nettleton and then it was to the effect that the train had left.

Meantime, Stocks and two others of his gang had got the "jigger" onto the rails, and as soon as Watkins returned, they set off on it. How they did make it go. Each one knew that the light handcar could pass over the cracked rail safely, or that even a train going very slowly could do it, but the passenger ripping along at fifty miles an hour was a different matter. The bad spot was in a curve and would "give" to a certainty.

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An Elder Sister's Advice to Boys. No. I.
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An Elder Sister's Advice to Girls. Nos. 1, 3, 4.
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Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

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Two Offerings.
Look Not Upon the Wine.
Where There's Drink There's Danger.
Price, per 100, 25 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

It seemed to Stocks, as they flew along straining every muscle, that every clickity-click of the wheels over the rail ends kept saying, "Minnie and her baby—Minnie and her baby." The vision of the fair-haired little girl whom everybody loved, was ever before him. "God help me, they must be saved," he told himself through gritted teeth.

As they neared the defective rail, Dick realized that they could not get far enough beyond it to stop and signal the train before it would be upon them. Suddenly its whistle sounded very close.

"Jump," yelled Stocks, as the engine came in sight at the far end of the curve.

It is always a matter of surprise when a bad man proves a hero. The old doctrine of total depravity has no place for such a phenomenon. Yet it is not uncommon. How can we account for it? Only by giving due value to the latent good which a crisis calls out. It was so with Stocks; he stayed in the hand-car and rode it straight at the swiftly oncoming train. He did not jump but forgot himself entirely in his determination to rescue endangered humanity.

The engineer blew his whistle and reversed his engine. Hand-car and man flew from the rails into the ditch, the train coming to a standstill a few feet from the cracked rail.

Just as the engineer and fireman climbed out of the cab, Watkins and his companions came running up and the conductor and brakeman and several passengers approached hurriedly; they lifted the broken hand-car off the chest of poor Dick Stocks, and tenderly they raised him and put him on the train, which a few minutes afterward crawled gingerly along over the cracked rail. When the 8:15 pulled into Marville five minutes later, a young woman with a child in her arms, alighted.

"Father," sang out her girlish voice, 'look at my baby. I think he's just like you."

Later, when they lifted the section foreman out of the baggage car on an improvised stretcher made of sacks, the injured man turned his eyes towards the little group and smiled gently.

The evening of the same day, Dick died; there was no hope for him from the first. Tearfully, his wife stood by and held his hand. The old love of early days had come back to her. Dick asked for the minister, and when he arrived and bent over the bed, the feeble lips whispered:

"Tell—the boys—it was—the drink."

Wet Activities

(Continued from Page Three)

"fifty cents until the end of the November campaign," with special rates for bundle orders.

The leading article in the first issue was entitled: "Smash the Wright Act." One or two sentences will show the drift of this article: "The Wright Act is a prohibition law in the sense that it is a subtle attempt to indorse the broken-down, unenforced and discredited Volstead Act. The fact that forty-six states have local enforcement laws proves that no amount of socially coercive legislation like prohibition will win the support of the American people. Human nature cannot be straight-jacketed. The success of the Wright Act at the polls would mean that California, the most progressive state in the Union, had abnegated her leadership and lost her reason. It would be a blot on the escutcheon of our proud state—this affirmation of a law which has created havoc, anarchy and despair!"

Money Spent on Undelivered Liquors

One reason for the desire of the wets to obtain an amendment to the Volstead Act is perhaps seen in the fact that thousands of dollars are gotten from them by unscrupulous "confidence men" under false pretenses. These people, living in Canada and foreign countries, offer to send intoxicating liquors to any person, on receipt of the money asked. When the money is sent them, however, no effort is made to deliver the goods, and since the victims were defying the prohibition law, they cannot ask redress.

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How About That Check?

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

Our premium announcement, issued last fall, contained the following offer:

To the state promoters of circulation of national official papers, whose states make a 25 per cent gain in subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL between November 1, 1921, and October 31, 1922, the following premiums will be awarded at the 1922 national convention.

States having reached on November 1, 1922—

Between 100 and 500 subscriptions, $5.00.

Between 500 and 1,000 subscriptions, $10.00.

Between 1,000 and 1,500 subscriptions, $15.00.

Over 1,500 subscriptions, $20.00.

Winning states must have a gain of not less than 25 per cent over their UNION SIGNAL list of October 31, 1921.

Here we give the per cent of gain made by each state from last November to the first of this month.

	Per Cent Gain
Alabama	27
Alaska	70
Arizona	32
Arkansas	18
California (North)	14
Colorado	15
Connecticut	4
Delaware	31
District of Columbia	18
Florida	15
Georgia	23
Idaho (South)	10
Illinois	17
Indiana	20
Iowa	32
Kansas	42
Kentucky	21
Maine	20
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	8
Michigan	11
Minnesota	51
Missouri	7
Montana	19
Nebraska	27
Nevada	25
New Hampshire	20
New Jersey	3
New York	3
North Dakota	8
Ohio	12
Oklahoma	27
Oregon	15
Pennsylvania	9
Rhode Island	19
South Dakota	46
Tennessee	17
Texas	3
Utah	34
Vermont	19
Virginia	25
Washington (East)	14
Washington (West)	19
West Virginia	39
Wisconsin	29

Those having a 25 per cent, or larger, gain, need to be very watchful lest neglecting renewals, or neglecting to get new subscriptions to replace those not renewed, pull down their increase and they will not be entitled to a check this November.

With all the conventions held this October, many states can bring their gain to the 25 per cent mark.

Urge the Trio Team. Keep up the good work.

WIN A CHECK!

UNION MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at our expense. Write at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Quiz: Why Continue to Work for Prohibition?

1. Show that prohibition is being enforced in various states.

2. How are the wet forces continuing their activities?

3. Why push W. C. T. U. work among women in industry?

4. What is the connection between saloons and labor temples?

5. Who are to come from England in November, to note the result of prohibition in the United States, and to attend the World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions? From Egypt? South America? Korea? Philippine Islands?

6. Discuss the importance of continuing our work for the sake of the children.

7. State two fundamental facts in regard to prohibition which should be kept in the foreground.

8. Summarize the statements of three federal judges in regard to the observance and enforcement of law.

9. Name three important dates, and show the value of each.

10. How does *your* state rank in gain made in UNION SIGNAL subscriptions? Is *your* county on the Trio Team Honor Roll?

State Conventions

Tennessee, Springfield, September 29-October 2.

Pennsylvania, Williamsport, September 29-October 3.

Montana, Kalispell, October 1-4.

Washington (East), Spokane, October 3-6.

Maryland, Walkersville, October 4-6.

New York, Gloversville, October 5-9.

Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.

Oregon, McMinnville, October 10-13.

Missouri, St. Louis, October 10-13.

Idaho (South), October 10-13.

Delaware, Smyrna, October 11-13.

Oklahoma, Enid, October 12-16.

Nebraska, Lincoln, October 13-17.

Indiana, Wabash, October 13-16.

North Carolina, Spencer, October 14-18.

California (North), Modesto, October 16-20.

Connecticut, New London, October 17-19.

Colorado, Pueblo, October 17-19.

Massachusetts, Hyannis, October 17-19.

Alabama, Albany, October 17-19.

Illinois, Decatur, October 17-20.

Ohio, Findlay, October 17-20.

Georgia, Douglasville, October 17-20.

South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.

South Carolina, Newberry, October 20-23.

Vermont, Burlington, October 24-26.

Texas, Fort Worth, October 24-27.

Iowa, Oskaloosa, October 24-27.

Mississippi, Waynesboro, Oct. 24-27.

Arkansas, Paragould, October 25-27.

Florida, Kissimmee, October 31-November 3.

New Jersey, Camden, November 9-10.

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 2
50. Waseca County, } Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.
52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, } Dist.
54. Marshall County, } No.
55. Pennington County, } 14
56. Norman County, } Minn.
57. Edmunds County, South Dakota
58. Mower County } Dist. No.
59. Freeborn County } 30, Minn.
60. Bell County, Kentucky.
61. Chippewa County, Wisconsin.
62. Eau Claire County, Wisconsin.
63. Blair County, Penna.
64. Ness County, Kansas.
65. Blue Earth County, Minn. (District No. 21)
66. Dawson County, Nebraska.
67. Ellis County, Kansas.
68. Woodbury County, Iowa.
69. Kingman County, Kansas.
70. Lincoln County, Montana.
71. Bay County, Florida.
72. Glades County, Florida.
73. Highland County, Florida.
74. St. Lucie County, Florida.
75. Yamhill County, Oregon.
76. Creek County, Oklahoma.

One is inclined to ponder just what sort of "King's X-ing," finger-crossing, and mental gymnastics candidates elected on a wet platform will employ in taking an oath of office in which they solemnly promise to uphold the law. Knowing that these men will be taking an oath with certain mental reservations, how is the voter to know that these evasions of an honorable oath will be restricted anywhere?

—Christian Science Monitor.

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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A TELEPHONE CAMPAIGN WOULD TELL!

The wet forces are sending out chain letters, seeking votes for officials pledged to work for the return of light wines and beer. Let us "get busy." Start a chain of telephone conversations. Call up friends and acquaintances and urge them to vote for candidates pledged to work against modification of the prohibition laws and for dry officials, they, in turn, to telephone five others, making the same request. Telephone, tell a woman!

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDITION

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

A BILL IN CONGRESS

Twelve Steps From a Bill to a Law

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Bill Originating in the House

First Step

Introduced in the House of Representatives

Member of House walks to clerk's desk at the dais, and drops bill into basket known as "the hopper," provided for this purpose, or member calls page to carry bill to basket. In the Senate a member rises in his place and formally introduces the bill, which is read by title and appropriately referred to committee, or private bills may be handed in to officer at desk.

Second Step

Referred to Its Proper House Committee

The bill Clerk numbers and records the bill, and it is automatically referred to the proper committee. As a matter of record, the Speaker refers the bill to its committee, but in actual practice this reference is made by the clerk. The bill is sent to the Government Printing Office. Printed copies are placed in the Document Room, where they may be secured.

Third Step

Favorably or Unfavorably Reported Back to the House by Committee

The bill is considered by the committee. It is customary to grant hearings to persons interested, for or against, and a stenographic record is made of the arguments submitted. After hearings, the committee sits in executive session and decides whether it will be reported in its original form, or with amendments. The chairman, or some member designated by him, reports the bill.

Fourth Step

Considered and Passed by the House

The bill reported takes its place on the calendar. Here it is on the road to be a statute. If it has been amended in committee, another lot of copies is printed, carrying the calendar number, and showing the proposed amendments. In the House debate is limited, and the "previous question" prevails. This is essential to the prompt transaction of business. The "previous question" is "Shall the main question now be put?" And it permits the House, by a majority vote, immediately to close debate on the pending bill. The time of general debate is usually fixed by agreement between the majority and minority leaders, and the agreement must be ratified by the House.

When the time is fixed in the House for a general debate upon a measure involving expense to the Government, and which has been reported from committee and taken from calendar, the House resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole, composed of all the members, 100 constituting a quorum. The advantage of considering such measures in the Committee of the Whole is to allow greater latitude or freedom of debate such as is not possible under the more stringent rules of the House.

Fifth Step

Sent to Senate

The bill being passed is certified by the Clerk of the House, who carries the certified copy to the Senate, where it is received by the presiding officer (usually the Vice-President of the United States, who is the President of the Senate, is in the chair), and referred by him to the Senate committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter.

Sixth Step

In Senate Committee

Here the bill usually follows much the same course as was taken in the House Committee. The measure is subject to amendments or it may be rewritten entirely by Senate Committee. Occasionally, when extensive hearings have been held by the House Committee, the Senate Committee dispenses with hearings.

Seventh Step

Favorably Reported to Senate from Committee

When favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee, the bill is either acted upon by unanimous consent or awaits its turn on the calendar.

Eighth Step

Considered and Passed by Senate With or Without Amendments

In the Senate, where the membership is but one-fourth that of the House, the debate is unlimited. Even the two-thirds cloture rule has been invoked but once since its adoption and that was in November, 1919, on the Versailles Treaty. "Senatorial courtesy" still prevails, and only when discussion is exhausted can a vote be taken. It is possible for a Senator opposing a bill to obtain the floor, hold it by continual debate until the hour of adjournment arrives, and thus prevent a vote being taken on the measure.

Ninth Step

Returned to House for Consideration

Having passed the Senate with or without amendments, the bill is reported back to the House, with that fact stated. If amended by Senate and the House accepts the amendments, the bill is ready for signatures, but, if the House disagrees to Senate amendments, the Senate is so informed and, if it still insists upon the amendments, the bill is sent to Conference.

Tenth Step

Referred to Conference Committee

This is a committee consisting of members appointed by the House, usually three, and the same number appointed by the Senate, for the purpose of harmonizing the differences between the two branches. This is usually done. If not, the conferees so report to their respective Houses, and one or the othe may then recede or a new conferenc may be arranged. In the event the cor ferees still are unable to agree befor the adjournment of Congress then th bill dies in conference. Under the rule of the Senate, no new matter can b added by the conferees, and no matte agreed upon by both Houses can be elim inated.

Eleventh Step

Passed Again by House and Senate a Harmonized

With both branches accepting the Con ference report, the bill is formally pass ed, signed by the Speaker of the Hous and the Vice-President, and presente by the Committee on Enrolled Bills t the President of the United States.

Twelfth Step

Signed by the President

The bill when signed by the Presiden becomes a law. The Constitution, how ever, gives the President ten days i which to sign any bill. If he withhold his signature during that period, Con gress then being in session, it become a law without it. The President may if he so desires, exercise what is know as the "pocket veto" by withholding hi signature from a measure reaching hin less than ten days before an adjourn ment of Congress. The measure ther dies automatically. If the President doe not wish the bill to become a law, h returns it to the body in which i originated, with a veto message. To pas the bill over his veto the votes of two thirds of the membership of both House and Senate are necessary.

Addenda

How a Bill May Encounter Obstacles and Fail to Pass

The committee to which a bill is re ferred may refuse to report, or "pigeon hole," it. If the committee reports favor ably, the House or Senate, as the case may be, may let it die by failing to take it off the calendar. A committee may recommend its passage to the Senate and that body may defeat it through a major ity vote or through inaction. The same thing may happen to a Senate bill reach ing the House. The bill may pass both houses, go to conference and, because of failure of conferees to harmonize any existing differences between the houses, die in conference. A bill may reach the President and be vetoed by him.

Aliens Should Be Educated to an Understanding of Prohibition

In explanation of why so many aliens are among those convicted of violating the prohibition law, Federal Prohibition Commissioner R. A. Haynes says: "It is very difficult for the alien to understand our laws because he has been reared under old institutions and customs, and a law which touches one's personal habits as does the prohibition law is beyond the comprehension of many aliens."

Many suggestions have been made by high government officials regarding the solution of the problem. The House of Representatives recently passed a bill providing for the deportation of aliens guilty of violating the prohibition law, while in California Director S. F. Rutter has adopted the plan of keeping a record of the citizenship of all persons arrested for liquor violations and classifying bootleggers in the matter of nationality.

Drive Against Physicians Issuing Illegal Prescriptions

Federal Prohibition Director James A. Stone of Wisconsin advises Commissioner Haynes that he has begun a drive against physicians who are illegally issuing prescriptions for medicinal liquor. "Mind healers" and others of that type who have no occasion to prescribe whisky as medicine have been found to hold permits and these persons will be cited for revocation of permit, Director Stone says.

Public Sentiment Increasing in Favor of Prohibition Enforcement

Regarding general conditions in South Carolina, Prohibition Director Bowen says:

"The attitude of juries in both federal and state courts is good and that of the judges is excellent. Public sentiment toward enforcement of the law is improving rapidly, which is being reflected in the attitude of the juries. Satisfactory co-operation is being secured by our agents in practically every section of the state, while every agent on my force is exceptionally good, seemingly imbued with the idea that this office is here to enforce the law and that it means business."

England Watching Prohibition in United States

At the Five-Year Meeting of Friends, in Richmond, Indiana, recently, the statement was made by John Henry Barlow, an English visitor, that England is looking to America to maintain prohibition, and that no greater disaster could come to England than that the United States should "go back on" her prohibition stand.

Austrian Land Settlement Societies Ban Alcoholic Drinks

In an article concerning land settlements in Austria, *Reconstruction*, which is, as its name implies, a publication for the promotion of political and economic reconstruction (in Central and Eastern Europe), and is published bi-weekly in Vienna, states that according to an agreement with the municipality the Landsettlement Societies pledge themselves to allow neither the manufacture nor the sale of alcoholic drinks within the land settlement boundary. In this way it is expected that the land settlement movement will become a strong means of combating alcoholism in Austria. Four settlements have used gifts of foodstuffs from the Friends' Relief Mission to open Non-Alcoholic Canteens for their workers, and it is reported that one of these has already made sufficient working profit to buy its own soda water apparatus, and from the drinks supplied has made a profit of 1,000,000 kronen in two months.

Prohibition Beneficial in Toronto

At the great national Canadian annual exhibition held recently in Toronto, at which 1,700,000 people paid for entrance, there was no death, no serious accident, and only one arrest for drunkenness. "It does not look as if we were suffering under our measure of prohibition," writes Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., a resident of Toronto, Canada, in describing the event.

Pawtucket (R. I.) Chamber of Commerce Calls for Law Enforcement

The board of directors of the Pawtucket, Rhode Island, chamber of commerce have recently handed to the mayor and council of that city a set of resolutions which call for vigorous and rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws of the United States. Attention is directed to the state and national laws regarding prohibition, and to the fact that non-enforcement of this or any other law leads to disrespect for law in general and that "if it is permissible to break one law, many people will argue that it is permissible to break all laws."

In Some Courts Charge of Violation of Prohibition Law Almost Equivalent to Conviction

Prohibition Director J. E. Russell of Ohio feels that in view of the splendid results that have already been obtained in that state, the future may be approached with confidence. "While in a few instances some prejudice, personal interests and biased courts and jurors exist," he says, "I believe that the attitude of courts and juries toward enforcement of the prohibition law is all that could be expected in the administration of human affairs. In some courts a charge of violation of this law is almost equivalent to conviction.....My observation of the attitude of the press of Ohio toward the dry law during the past year leads me to believe that it is favorable to enforcement and we have received hearty co-operation in practically every instance."

No Laxity in Enforcement of Dry Law in Michigan

Concerning conditions in Michigan, Federal Prohibition Director James R. Davis says:

"The splendid co-operation which exists is shown in the various expressions of appreciation which I have received from numerous sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys throughout the state regarding the assistance given them by Federal agents in cleaning up their respective communities. All of these officers are aware of the attitude of Attorney-General Wiley, who, by word and action, has shown that he will countenance no laxity on the part of any official in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The newspapers are much more favorable and are publishing all news in a straightforward fashion."

THE LAWLESSNESS OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Some people are inclined to say: "Never mind the liquor element! The question is settled, sentiment is growing in favor of prohibition, and the opposition to it will die a natural death." Of course it will die, but meanwhile it is doing all the mischief possible. A few of the tactics of those carrying on the campaign are briefly stated herewith, that our readers may be on their guard against the insidious suggestion, "Let it alone."

Subsidizing of Road Houses

Liquor interests have set for themselves the task of bringing about in the various states and municipalities the election of judges and executive officials who will be lenient with the rum-runners and the bootleggers. Their proposition is to make the enforcement of the Volstead Act as difficult as possible for the Federal prohibition agents, and at the same time create a state of disgust with the conditions and a consequent willingness on the part of the people to allow the return of light wines and beer so as to "relieve the situation." In some parts of the country it is reported by the press that there has been a definite subsidizing of road houses by means of liquor money, explicit instructions being given the pretended proprietors to run the places in a most objectionable manner, so that decent citizens will be disgusted and come to believe that to have licensed places where mild beverages containing small amounts of alcohol may be sold, is better than lawlessness.

Bribing of Public Officials

Frederic W. Wile, the newspaper correspondent, in his articles on the activities of the bootlegging combine, tells of an offer made to the Federal prohibition director of one of the largest (and wettest) states in the Union of $10.00 a case to release 250,000 cases of whisky from bonded warehouses—a single bribe of $2,500,000!

One U. S. Senator admitted that he was offered $250,000 for his "influence" in prohibition affairs. He declares, by the way, that he is quite willing to vote for a budget of three times the $9,125,000 that Prohibition Commissioner Haynes is asking for, to carry on the enforcement work for another year.

Recipes for Home Brew

A subterfuge resorted to by the bootlegger, whereby he avoids all risk and at the same time satisfies the customer who desires liquor of illegal percentage, is the sale of materials—concentrations or essences—for home preparation, accompanied by negative directions which caution the user to refrain from certain combinations or measurements lest illegal product result.

Breweries Make Real Beer

The New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs makes the definite charge that in the state "bootleggers are rampant, that officials can not or will not see that offenders are brought to justice," and that "Federal officials grow rich by defying our Constitution and laws."

Breweries whose owners state that they are in favor of keeping the law as long as it is a law, are violating it constantly, as in the case of the five large Chicago breweries. Injunctions to close these were asked for in August, on the ground that they had been making beer of illegal alcoholic content.

Concentrated Lye Fatal

The Federal enforcement officers for Massachusetts recently issued a statement concerning an alleged conspiracy to flood the illicit liquor market with "pure" grain alcohol, obtained through redistillation of rubbing alcohol, whereby poisonous ingredients were supposed to be removed, but which caused many fatalities to those buying and drinking it. Several hundred gallons were seized by the prohibition officers and analyzed, and it was then discovered that even after redistillation large quantities of concentrated lye remained in the so-called beverage.

Defiance of Law Suggested

In the introduction to the questionnaire sent out by the Missouri branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to every candidate for public office in the state, this statement appears: "Let there be no quibbling on this question, no evasion, by saying, 'We believe in obeying the law.' If this attitude should always prevail, no bad law would ever be repealed." One of the questions reads: "Do you believe the individual can be made moral by law?" and another: "Do you believe every law should operate equally upon all classes of citizens?"

WHY NOT BEER FOR THE WORKINGMAN?

Cora Frances Stoddard

Because when a man asks bread we should not give him a stone. This, in principle, would be the result of again opening the flood gates of beer to the rich and the poor, the wise and the unwise, the discriminating and the undiscriminating.

What are the things which the "poor" man—and all men worth while—really want? Some one has said that the first thing a man wants is a good job, and the next thing is a better job. By placing beer in the way of the worker we tempt him to reduce his fitness for getting or holding the good paying jobs he might otherwise have.

This has been repeatedly proved by reliable experiments, and particularly by recent experiments in which weak beer —2.75 per cent by weight or 3.5 per cent by volume—was tested out on working men.

Before war prohibition went into effect, July 1, 1919, the brewers tried to show that such beer should be exempt from the prohibition law because, they claimed, no one could drink enough of it to injure himself.

They hoped to show this by means of scientific experiments. A series of experiments with "2.75 per cent beer," by weight, was carried out by Dr. Hollingworth, professor of psychology in Barnard College, Columbia University, a brief account of which was published in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, February, 1921.

The tests were made on:

Steadiness of the hand (holding a pointer extended in the hand in a small hole without touching the sides).

Control of combined eye and hand movements (striking a target).

Muscle work (speed of tapping).

Control of speech (naming colors).

Mental work (adding).

Logical thinking (naming words having opposite meanings from the given words).

Memorizing.

The subjects were all healthy men engaged in different kinds of work, who entered cheerfully into all the requirements of the tests.

The amounts of beer taken ranged from three to six bottles, each containing 12.5 ounces of 3.5 per cent beer (2.75 per cent by weight), making the doses of alcohol 39.42 cubic centimeters, about 1⅓ ounces, with the three bottle amounts, and 78.84 c.c. with the six bottles.

With one or two exceptions the subjects found no trouble in taking these amounts of beer during the noon hour.

The results of the tests showed in every case lower scores after the beer than before. The degree of impairment was not the same with all the subjects, but all showed some loss of some ability that would count in getting and holding jobs which they might hope to obtain as a result of their natural fitness and ability to apply themselves.

These tests of the effect of weak beer on working ability show that no true friend of the working man would want to see it again placed in his path.

Nor is it simply a matter of letting the poor man have what he may think he wants. Whether the beer were sold in a place called a saloon or by some other distributing agency, the brewers and their salesmen would see to it that all manner of temptations were placed in the drinker's way to increase his buying. Profits, not the welfare of the drinker, would be, as it always has been, the motive for pushing sales.

The "poor" working man would remain poor if the brewers could mortgage his working ability for the promoting of the brewing interests.

But this is not all. Life insurance statistics, from those of the early English life insurance companies to the latest review of the experience of American companies (Rogers, 1922), have proved that the average insured man's life is shortened by as little as two glasses of beer a day. If the brewers and their salesmen can get the workman to drink regularly this amount of beer or more a day, he will have, on the average, considerably less of life to enjoy than he could have without beer.

The worker's true interests and happiness include those of his home. If his wages are none too large for the comfortable support of his family without spending a portion of it on beer, there must be less of comfort and the essentials of good living if the brewers' profits have to come first from his pay envelope.

In view of all the evidence proving that the average man's working ability, his health, his family happiness and means of healthful recreation are all injured by beer drinking, there is only one answer to the plea for so modifying the Volstead Act as to allow the sale of beer: It should not be done.

Other arguments in favor of restoring beer, which touch the working man's interests, directly or indirectly, include the spread of home-brewing. Whether or not home-brewing is as extensive as it is reported, it represents the need of education which can be more easily effected in the absence of a legalized brewing interest advertising false claims for beer and organizing to prevent the spread of better knowledge than it could if that interest were restored to power.

It is urged by the beer advocates that if men could obtain beer they would be satisfied with that and would not patronize the spirit bootlegger. This is contrary to experience and the characteristic effect of weak alcoholic drinks. Illegal spirit selling exists where only beer or wine is legalized. This was proved in Massachusetts in 1870 when her state prohibition law was modified to let in beer. It is being verified in Belgium and other European countries where they are trying to restrict the sale of spirits witout restricting the sale of beer. Science shows the reason. The desire for the stronger alcoholic drinks results from the effects of the alcohol in the weaker drinks.

"A considerable proportion of men drink beer not because they are thirsty or like the taste particularly," explains Dr. R. Cabot, of Boston, in giving the reason why men get drunk on beer, "but because they want to produce a certain sense of exhilaration and forgetfulness. This being so, they will go on drinking beer until they attain the desired result."

The same desired result leads to substituting whisky for beer when the effect craved is not obtained easily enough from the weaker drink.

Beer and wine create the urge that leads to whisky and rum.

The truth is that the time has come for the real patriots of this land to set an example, no less by the exercise of self-restraint than by the display of good citizenship. The problem now immediately presented to the American people is really that of the possible continuance of self-government.

—Federal Judge B. F. Bledsoe.

IS ALCOHOL A STIMULANT?

C. W. Saleeby, M. D. and F. R. D., Edinburgh

The unanimous verdict of all authorities defines alcohol from first to last as a pure narcotic, the direct opposite of a stimulant. From the slightest trace of any action until it lays its victim out "dead drunk" it does nothing but paralyze. The most expert and impartial committee that has ever studied the subject reported to this effect in 1917—the members including such men as Sir Charles Sherrington, President of the Royal Society, and Dr A. R. Cushny, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh.

But everybody has seen the boisterous condition of an alcoholic man, or has seen a person aroused from fainting after swallowing spirits; how, then, can men of science call alcohol a pure narcotic?

The answer is that we all live under self-control of mind and body, technically called *Inhibition*. Without it we should exhaust our reserves and die, like a runaway horse on a mountain road, or swine rushing over a "steep place" into the sea. Alcohol paralyzes self-control, the highest thing in us. This applies to *behavior*, such as control of speech, of temper, of sex instinct, and so on; and to the *body*, as in the case of the heart, which normally runs under the control of a pair of nerves, and the rate of which doubles when they are cut or paralyzed—with exhaustion and death looming near.

Any solitary drinker shows the pure narcotic action of alcohol. He simply becomes fuddled, slow, stupid, sleepy, unconscious. Alcohol is often mixed with chloroform and ether (A. C. E. mixture) as in anaesthetic surgery. All three drugs act in the same way. The patient is violent at first—his inhibition is paralyzed, "the first to go," and soon he is unconscious.

True stimulants, some of which are, of course, used in acute alcohol poisoning to combat the paralysis, are coffee and tea; hot water, cold water, sunlight, moving air; and, best of all, for certain and rapid action on heart and breathing, ammonia, as in the form of smelling salts.

Alcohol dulls feelings of effort and fatigue and makes us feel stimulated; but when our work is tested with and without, it is always found to be slower and less accurate with alcohol, though we thought the reverse.

Proverbs called it a "mocker" thousands of years ago; that is the last word of science about it today.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF THE PROPAGANDA FOR LIGHT WINES AND BEER?

Margaret B. Platt

"I know of no way of judging the future but by the past."

—*Patrick Henry*

Not even the most obtuse reader of the secular press can be oblivious to the fact that a tremendous propaganda for the return of wine and beer is being spread broadcast by the wets of this country, aided and abetted by those in foreign lands who might also hope to profit thereby. This effort has been going on for many months, and by the insidious character of its weapons and methods of attack is calculated to deceive even the very elect. "To get the Volstead Act out of the law and keep it out, and to work .....for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment" is the avowed purpose of those who are back of this propaganda. When we remember that forty-six of our sovereign states have ratified this amendment and that at the time when national prohibition became effective thirty-three states had by popular vote, or legislative enactment, outlawed the liquor traffic root and branch, it may be well to inquire whence comes this mighty and enveloping "gas" attack. What is its source? What would be the spoils of conquest if, having routed the defenders of Home Protection, the cohorts of the brewery and winery resumed sway, and under protection of the law were at liberty to enlist every son and daughter of our homes under the banner of Gambrinus and Bacchus and could snap their fingers in the faces of protesting, home-loving mothers and fathers?

There are times when, in the study of questions of vast national import, it is well to consult history. On September 19, 1918, there was introduced in the United States Senate, "Senate resolution 307", relating certain charges made against the United States Brewers' Association and allied brewing companies and interests. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and a sub-committee appointed to consider the charges and report to the Senate. For months this committee carried on its work, and on September 5, 1919, submitted to the Senate the following report:

"With regard to the conduct and activities of the brewing and liquor interests, the committee is of the opinion that the record clearly establishes the following facts:

"(a) That they have furnished large sums of money for the purpose of secretly controlling newspapers and periodicals.

"(b) That they have undertaken to and have frequently succeeded in controlling primaries, elections, and political organizations.

"(c) That they have contributed enormous sums of money to political campaigns in violation of the Federal statutes and the statutes of several of the states.

"(d) That they have exacted pledges from candidates for public office prior to the election.

"(e) That for the purpose of influencing public opinion they have attempted and partly succeeded in subsidizing the public press.

"(f) That to suppress and coerce persons hostile to and to compel support for them they have resorted to an extensive system of boycotting unfriendly American manufacturing and mercantile concerns.

"Don't parcel out your patriot's work
For other folks to do.
Just do your little bit yourself;
Begin—and 'put it through.'"

"(g) That they have created their own political organization in many states and in smaller political units for the purpose of carrying into effect their own political will, and have financed the same with large contributions and assessments.

"(h) That with a view to using it for their own political purposes they contributed large sums of money to the German-American Alliance, many of the members of which were disloyal and unpatriotic.

"(i) That they organized clubs, leagues, and corporations of various kinds for the purpose of secretly carrying on their political activities without having their interest known to the public.

"(j) That they improperly treated the funds expended for political purposes as a proper expenditure for their business and consequently failed to return the same for taxation under the revenue laws of the United States.

"(k) That they undertook through a cunningly conceived plan of advertising and subsidization to control and dominate the foreign-language press of the United States.

"(l) That they have subsidized authors of recognized standing in literary circles to write articles of their selection for many standard periodicals.

"(m) That for many years a working agreement existed between the brewing and distilling interests of the country by the terms of which the brewing interests contributed two-thirds and the distilling interests one-third of the political expenditures made by the joint interests."

Reading this revelation concerning the character and activities of the brewery and liquor interests embodied in the report submitted by the committee appointed by the United States Senate, do we need to question further the source of the insidious and misleading propaganda spread before the people today by large portions of the public press? Does the appeal for the return of beer and wine come from the religious citizenry of our country? Does it come from the great organizations of women representing the highest type of motherhood and of women engaged in patriotic, social or religious service? Does it come from our great educational bodies? From college faculties, student bodies, manufacturers, farmers' organizations, Chambers of Commerce, Rotary clubs, Kiwanis clubs, or the representative bodies of the leading secret orders? It does not! It comes from none of these. It comes from the liquor traffic of the country, a vicious, unpatriotic, un-American, un-Christian combine that has been already convicted of high crimes and misdemeanors, and against which sentence of death has been pronounced by the American people. The fact that in the face of the continuous record of its business of so monstrous a nature, and its treachery to the best and highest interests of its country, the unholy cabal dares to come again before the American people, in the determination to again fasten itself upon the body politic, and, parasite that it is, fatten upon the destruction of homes and the debauchery of men and women, is not only an exhibition of most colossal impudence but sufficient evidence that country, home and all that we hold dear will never be safe from its deadly power until its extermination is complete.

The results of the November elections should prove to the A. A. P. A. and their ilk at home and abroad, whatever branch of the liquor interests they represent, that the people of the United States know their character, are familiar with their history, are perfectly cognizant of their purpose, and are fully determined that *they shall not pass.*

Voter, carry in mind the report upon the conduct and activities of the brewing and liquor interests during the world war. Remember that those interests have not changed in character or purpose, and vote for the protection of your country, your home, and your own highest and holiest interests. Every vote cast at the coming election for candidates friendly to the beer and wine interests will be an added encouragement to the enemies of prohibition to go on trampling the law under foot and inciting others to similar disobedient and unpatriotic deeds. Let the rebuke administered at the ballot box to those who seek to nullify the law and the Constitution be of such a character as to demonstrate to the world that the American people knew what they were doing when they wrote the Eighteenth Amendment into our Constitution and that *it is there to stay and to be OBEYED! Let us once more make ourselves understood at the ballot box!*

Lawlessness the Outstanding Characteristic of the Liquor Traffic

"Licensed or unlicensed, legal or illegal, the liquor business in this country has always been lawless and always will be until it is exterminated forever," said Bishop Thomas Nicholson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a recent address. "It is outlawed today chiefly because it never obeyed regulations about selling to minors, intoxicated persons and habitual drunkards. It never observed closing hours when it could profitably disregard them. It obeyed only when it was forced to obey, and it is a matter of common knowledge that in many places it did not hesitate to corrupt whatever public officials it could reach when it might thereby disobey with reasonable impunity. Men of that character, however loudly they claim respectability, have no standing as pleaders for privilege. It is the duty of every right-minded citizen to do all that he can to forever eradicate this persistent law-breaking business and there is nothing more ridiculous and wicked than its plea that it should be restored because it proposes to so persistently defy the law that the will of the people thus registered against it can never be enforced. If there is one thing above another which is the duty of American citizenship at this hour it is the strongest law enforcement. Every citizen should do his part toward the creation of a public sentiment which will make utterly disreputable the bootlegger, however loudly he claim respectability, who disregards the law of the land against the liquor traffic."

"LISTEN IN" TO THE TESTIMONY FROM THE RURAL DISTRICTS AS TO THE ADVANTAGES OF NATIONAL PROHIBITION

STATE GRANGE MASTERS HEARTILY ENDORSE DRY LAW

In an attempt to get an idea of the attitude toward national prohibition of the people who live in the rural and farming sections of the country, THE UNION SIGNAL sent the following questionnaire to the masters of various state granges:

1. Do the majority of the people of the farming districts of your state approve of the national prohibition law?
2. Has prohibition proven beneficial to the people on the farms and in the country towns?
3. Would a majority of the farmers vote for the present prohibition law, if it were submitted to them?
4. Do you personally consider prohibition worth while as a promoter of the general health, prosperity and moral welfare of the people?

Giving an unqualified "Yes" in answer to all four questions, B. John Black adds: "In the past ten years that I have been master of the Maryland state grange, an organization of farmers in this state, representing five thousand farm folks, in our meetings during that period our members have voted almost unanimously for a bone-dry nation. IT IS THE CITIES AND PRACTICAL POLITICIANS THAT MAKE MARYLAND WET."

The following state grange masters answered all questions in the affirmative: John A. McSparran of Pennsylvania; O. L. Martin of Vermont; D. H. Agans of New Jersey; George Bischel of Nebraska; R. W. Roberts of Minnesota; E. H. Gilbert of Massachusetts; A. B. Judson of Iowa; and Jesse Newson (by Mrs. Newson) of Indiana.

"Idaho state grange is on record as favoring prohibition law enforcement," says W. W. Deal, state master. In his opinion prohibition has "most assuredly" proven beneficial to the people on the farms and in the country towns; they approve of it, and would vote for the prohibition of all alcoholic liquors, including beer and wine, if the question were submitted to them. He personally considers prohibition worth while from the viewpoints of economics, health and moral welfare.

"The grange in this state was one of the greatest rural influences that aided in the temperance fights," says Harry A. Caton, master of the Ohio state grange. He believes that the majority of the people of the farming districts of Ohio approve of national prohibition, and he declares they would vote for the present law if it were submitted to them. Results have been beneficial and the general health, prosperity and moral welfare promoted.

"As one who voted for prohibition in Kansas in 1880, and has voted for it in California at every opportunity for the last thirty-six years," George R. Harrison, master of the California state grange, considers prohibition very much worth while. He thinks that the people of the farming districts approve of the dry law, that conditions are better than they were, and that a great majority of the farmers would vote for prohibition, if it were to be submitted to them.

"I feel that I can very safely answer 'yes' to all four questions in your letter," says Albert Manning, master of the New York state grange.

Ninety-five per cent of the farmers of the state of Washington approve of national prohibition, and would vote for the present law if it were submitted to them, in the opinion of A. S. Goss, master of the state grange. Prohibition has proven very beneficial to the people of the farms and in the country towns, and very much worth while as a promoter of the general health, prosperity and moral welfare of the people. Mr. Goss considers lax enforcement a menace, but "can't blame prohibition for the failure of officials to perform their duties."

J. H. Hutchinson, master of the South Dakota state grange, points out the difficulty of exactly interpreting the opinions of the rural people on the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment because "there is a certain element that seems to glory in breaking the law and in making it unpopular. However," he continues, "I feel confident that a majority are in favor of the national prohibition law. Of course I think prohibition has been beneficial to the farmers, and while there is still a great deal of drinking, it is not so open and frequent. I **think a majority of the farmers would vote in favor of the present law. I certainly believe in a strong prohibitory law.** In my opinion there are no arguments whatever for liquor in any form. There should be a more rigid enforcement of the law with a severe penalty for its violation."

"There is nothing the matter with the prohibition law," according to E. A. Eckert, master of the Illinois state grange, "but the officers are not doing their duty in enforcing it." He expresses his conviction that the majority of the people of the farming districts of Illinois approve of national prohibition, and is positive that a majority of the farmers would vote in favor of the present law, should the question be submitted. Prohibition has proven beneficial, and he "most certainly" considers it worth while as a promoter of the general health, prosperity and moral welfare of the people.

"Decidedly so," says Thomas D. Urmston, master of the Kentucky state grange, answering the question as to whether prohibition has proven beneficial to the people on the farms and in the country villages and towns, and adds that a large majority of his acquaintances strongly favor it. He is certain that those in the farming districts of the state favor the dry law and would vote to retain it, were the question submitted to them, and believes that from the point of view of health, moral welfare and general prosperity, prohibition is worth while.

The situation in Wisconsin is complicated by the fact that a large number of ex-brewers live there, and for this reason Herman Ihde, master of the state grange, is inclined to feel that the majority of the people might not vote for the present prohibition law, were it submitted to them. Owing also to the flow of moonshine at the present time through the rural districts, "the people are disposed to go back to light wines and beer, but not the saloon," if this could be brought about. But even handicapped as it has been, "prohibition has proven beneficial to rural communities." Mr. Ihde says, "I do consider prohibition worth while as a promoter of health, prosperity and moral welfare. I see much good in it."

"Prohibition is always supported by the farmers," says A. E. Geer, master of the Oklahoma state grange. He thinks they would vote for the present law, should it ever be submitted to them. He considers that prohibition has proven beneficial, and worth while as a promoter of the general health, prosperity and moral welfare of the people.

Considerable enthusiasm is evinced by W. J. Thompson, master of the Maine state grange. Taking the questions in their order, he replies:

1. Yes, very strongly.
2. Yes, without a question.
3. Yes, with a larger majority than ever.
4. We like it very much, for every reason.

"The National Grange," he says, "and especially the Maine state grange, has always stood strongly for prohibition. They have no reason to change their attitude."

By a very large majority, the people of the farming districts of Michigan approve of the national prohibition law, the master of the state grange, A. B. Cook, believes. The results have been *very* beneficial and should the question ever be submitted to the farmers they would vote for the present law. To the question, "Do you personally consider prohibition worth while as a promoter of the general health, prosperity and moral welfare of the people?" Mr. Cook answers: "I do, enthusiastically."

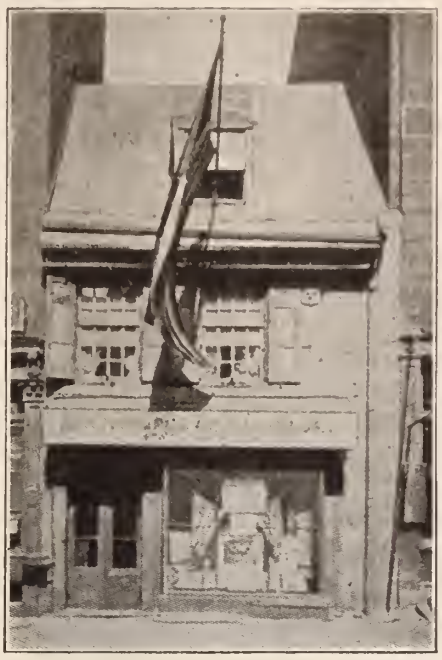
"We have in Connecticut a great many foreign-born farmers who have always been in the habit of using liquor in some form, and do not understand why they cannot continue," says Allen B. Cook, master of the state grange. "A good many of these, not being able to get it in the ordinary way, have resorted to making their own. These people, of course, do not approve of national prohibition, but the so-called better class, even though some of them are users of liquor to a greater or less degree, approve, I believe, of the policy. Prohibition has proven beneficial beyond a doubt. As to whether a majority of the farmers would vote for the present prohibition law, if it were submitted to them, I have to base my answer largely on the attitude of the members of the grange, who, I think, would vote overwhelmingly in favor of the present law. Some of the foreign element would also vote that way, and a good many of the others are not voters. **I believe, everything considered, that the rural vote in Connecticut would show a large majority in favor of the present law.**"

B. Needham, master of the Kansas state grange, is greatly dissatisfied with the *Literary Digest* poll, which he does not consider a true reflection of popular sentiment in Kansas. He answers in the affirmative questions 1, 2, and 3, and believes that prohibition is decidedly worth while "because of the better social and moral environment it brings to a community, and the better economic opportunities it affords to those who would be debauched by any restrictions short of absolute prohibition."

HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS OF CONVENTION CITY

BIRTHPLACE OF "OLD GLORY"—GRAVES OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND OF DR. BENJAMIN RUSH

One of the historic places in the Convention City—Philadelphia—that all delegates and visitors will desire to visit is the birthplace of "Old Glory," a tiny house on Arch Street where lived Betsy Ross, who was employed by General Washington in May, 1776, to make the sample flag, with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, which was adopted as our national flag by resolution of Congress, June 14, 1777. Betsy Ross was from her young womanhood an expert needlewoman, and had a great reputation for her work in embroidering and darning. She married young and like most of her girl friends saw her husband march off to war, where he suffered serious injury, from the effects of which he died. As a widow she returned to her trade to support herself. One day General Washington came into her place and asked her to embroider the ruffles on his shirts. Later, because of her excellent work, he secured her aid in making a new flag evidencing the growing spirit of Americanism. He showed her a rough sketch of a square flag with thirteen stripes of red and white and thirteen stars in the blue field, and from that suggestion she made "Old Glory." For more than fifty years she was employed to make government flags, her daughters, nieces, and later, her granddaughters helping her.



Home of Betsy Ross

The Grave of Dr. Benjamin Rush

Dr. Benjamin Rush has the distinction of being the first physician to publish a warning note in regard to the danger from the use of alcohol. His famous "essay" directed against alcoholic beverages had wide circulation. In 1886 through the efforts of a philanthropic resident of Philadelphia, Edward S. Morris, a white marble tablet was placed at the grave of Dr. Benjamin Rush. When the National W. C. T. U. held its convention in Philadelphia, in 1885, at the suggestion of Frances Willard an oak tree was planted beside the grave of Dr. Rush. This grave is in the churchyard of Christ Church. This edifice stands on the site of the original church, which was built of wood in 1695. The present building was completed in part in 1731, when a chime of eight bells was installed. George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and other distinguished men of their time attended services in this church. Benjamin Franklin's grave is in the Christ Church Burial Ground, corner of Fifth and Arch Streets. A section of the old brick wall has been removed and the visitor may look through the railings upon the graves of the great philosopher and Deborah, his wife, and their children.

W. C. T. U. CONTINGENT FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH AFRICA, EGYPT AND HOLY LAND AND INDIA AND BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA AN INTERESTING COMPANY.

Mrs. S. M. Zwemer from Egypt

The daughter countries of Great Britain, far removed from the center of the British Empire, are perhaps more alive on the prohibition question than is the parent country. W. C. T. U. workers from Australia, New Zealand, South and North Africa, the Holy Land, India, Burma, Ceylon and Malaya are en route to America to attend the World's Convention, and plan to give serious study to the operations of our prohibitory law.

From Australia are expected two of the officers of the national W. C. T. U. of Australasia, which includes Australia and the adjacent islands. They are Mrs. John McLeod, president, from Kew, Victoria; and Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, national corresponding secretary, of Brisbane, Queensland, who is also the World's superintendent of Exhibits. With them will come Miss Edith M. Bailey of Toowong, Queensland, national general secretary of the L. T. L., and Miss Adie Robertson of Victoria, who has rendered service in the children's work. There is to be a nation-wide poll on prohibition in Australia in 1923, and the workers in the W. C. T. U. are expecting to prime themselves for their big task while in the land where prohibition has been tried and not found wanting. They are leaving ample space in their trunks and other luggage to take back first hand arguments and facts to help them win their battles.

From the Land of the Pyramids

One of the questions the residents of Egypt are now propounding to that traditional repository of wisdom, the Sphinx, is, "Will Egypt ever have prohibition?" A goodly proportion of the population interpret the reply as in the affirmative and are working to make it a fact. The land of the Pyramids will be represented by Mrs. S. M. Zwemer, now in America on a furlough. Mrs. Zwemer is the wife of the noted writer on Mohammedism and a fearless worker among Moslems.

Syria, it is hoped, will have as its representative Mrs. Charles Perrine of the American University at Beirut, Turkey.

The report from South Africa will be given by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, who has just returned from a three months' tour of that interesting country, having been called there by invitation of the temperance forces.

New Zealand Now in Campaign

Because of the very lively campaign for national prohibition now in progress in New Zealand, the delegation from that country will be small, only one woman. Were it not that all the workers are needed at home at this critical moment, the vote to be taken in December, more would come. It will be recalled that New Zealand in 1919 voted on national prohibition but was so handicapped by the provisions of the law under which the vote was taken, that although the poll showed a majority for prohibition, it did not meet the requirements of a majority of all votes cast, etc. Miss Jean Begg, former president of the "Y" of Dunedin, New Zealand, will represent the very strong and active W. C. T. U. of that country and tell the dramatic and heroic story of the campaigns.

Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, National Corresponding Secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Australasia

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Evanston, Illinois, October 5, 1922

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

(Through your local papers give wide-spread publicity to the resolutions thus secured.)

Why Not a Telephone Campaign?

One of the new things in politics is the telephone campaign. Those who know declare that some of the most remarkable victories for good government in the recent primaries were won over the telephone by the women who mapped out their program, scrutinized carefully the record of all candidates, and then went through the telephone book alphabetically, calling up every woman and talking to her about the candidate and issues involved; calling her up again to remind her to register, and calling her a third time to see that she failed not to go to the polls to cast her ballot for the man or woman who stood for the best interests of the home and the family.

Why not inaugurate a telephone campaign in your community? Card catalogue the women of your city, and parcel them out among the members of your union. Then get the telephones of the city into action for God and Home and Every Land, to help you arouse and convict the women of their responsibility to vote and get others to vote for Congressmen, state legislators and other officials who stand foursquare for national prohibition.

The Farmer Rises To Say—

Some weeks ago at a "get-together" meeting of the masters of thirty-three state granges a resolution unanimously in favor of national prohibition was passed. Far too little notice of this significant action by leaders in rural life was taken by the press and the big pro-liquor metropolitan papers virtually ignored it. To learn definitely the sentiments of the farmers and residents of rural districts as to the value of prohibition and its continuance and enforcement, we sent a letter in the form of a questionnaire to these masters of state granges. The answers (in substance) of a majority of them appear on page six, showing very definitely their endorsement of prohibition as a highly beneficial policy and their belief that if the question of continuance of the present prohibition law were submitted to the farmers and residents of the country districts, it would receive a big majority vote.

These testimonies should be reprinted in the country papers all over the United States. Every publicity director of a local union should see that they are given a wide publication.

Beg Pardon, Secretary Davis!

It is dangerous for a layman to attempt to deal with scientific questions. He is liable to find himself in deep water. Physicians and scientists are quietly laughing at the reported defense of beer for working men by Secretary Davis of the Labor Department.

"I have no doubt the secretary of the Labor Department is a very fine gentleman, and a great secretary of labor, and perhaps at one time, was something of a puddler," remarks Dr. W. A. Evans, former health commissioner for Chicago, writing in his health column in the *Chicago Tribune*, "but what he does not know about physiology and hygiene is enough and then some."

"God made water for man to drink and man was built on the basis of water as his beverage, and not even a member of the President's Cabinet can improve on God and God's works. Water can get into stomachs and stay there with satisfaction to all concerned where beer finds the 'no admittance' sign.

"Occasionally one finds an old souse whose stomach will stand beer better than water, but such don't live long. It's dollars to doughnuts that the honorable secretary's sousy old pal has been on the under side of a tombstone a long time."

And then Dr. Evans, prominent physician and health authority, delivers his soul of further information as to the effect of beer on the human system, saying:

"A man handling molten iron in any sort of a foundry labors in a hot atmosphere and sweats a lot. Now let us see what the physiology is. He pours out sweat because the heat of the air dilates the small blood vessels of his skin. The evaporation of the sweat holds his body temperature near 98, in spite of the heat of the air. To supply the sweat, he needs water and a little salt. Since he is in the air that is hotter than he is, he needs no fuel to keep up body heat. Furthermore his comfort demands that his heat registering apparatus in his skin and in his central nervous system be shielded as much as possible. Since he must pass a large quantity of fluid through his stomach the fluid must not irritate the stomach by being hot or cold or otherwise irritating. Water that is neither hot nor very cold just exactly fills these indications. .....

What does beer do? It increases thirst. The fellow who drinks a growler full will want another growler full in a short while. The alcohol sends blood to the skin and heat centers, and increases the feeling of heat.....When a man working in a hot place drinks beer to assuage a beer-induced thirst, he will drink it by the bucket. When beer is drunk by the bucket, the drinker takes a big dose of alcohol and, incidentally, he fills himself up with fermentable food which he does not need, and which definitely harms him."

Dr. Evans asks the Secretary of Labor to remember that "Most of the old-time sunstrokes were beer strokes. This was true in your old craft, Mr. Secretary. Don't wish heat stroke and sun stroke back on your old comrades. If you don't believe me, go to Secretary Hoover, and ask him what the statistics in his department have to say on the subject."

With all due respect to Secretary Davis, we hardly think his utterance on the desirability of beer-drinking worthy of the serious consideration of intelligent people, since it is contrary to the well known facts of science.

Your Opportunity

The W. C. T. U. as a body educated and agitated for prohibition through past years. Its members also legislated, at first indirectly, by using their influence against the legalized liquor traffic. Since gaining the ballot they are able to legislate more directly and thus more effectively, and it may be that in their anxiety to do their full duty along this line, there is some danger of their losing sight of the continued need for education. In all the reforms of the world's history, there has first been a steady growth of opinion, followed by the desired legislation, but the sentiment for the legislation did not cease. We now have prohibition, but if the educative training is not continued it will only be a matter of time until prohibition is repealed.

Because of the importance of this phase of the work you are doubtless in close touch with the schools of your community, and since the beginning of the fall term, have probably planned for, perhaps held, a reception for the teachers. Have you also planned for some informal gatherings, or group meetings, for the teachers of certain allied grades, the object being the discussion of plans for co-operation in the promotion of sentiment for Christian citizenship, law observance, and prohibition, in school and town?

If you have not yet made your plans, why not take up the matter at your next union meeting? Then, too, instruct your literature committee to recommend that

(Continued on Page Nine)

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

TEMPERANCE, OR FRANCES E. WILLARD DAY, IN THE SCHOOLS

Elizabeth O. Middleton, National Director Scientific Temperance Instruction

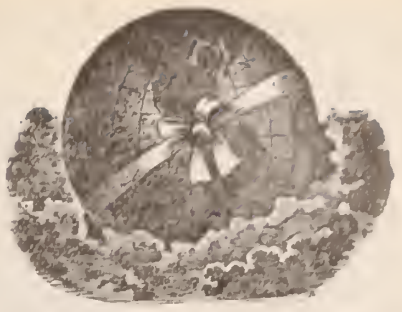
Twenty states require the observance of a Temperance or Frances E. Willard Day in the public schools. Some of the states designate the date as September 28. The program, prepared and sent out by Missouri's state superintendent of schools, Sam A. Baker, contains the following tribute to Frances E. Willard:

"The character and achievements of this intellectual, industrious, consecrated woman, who gave her life to the service of mankind, are an inspiration to all the pupils of our schools. We need great, clean, worthy specimens of humanity for the guidance of the boys and girls who are to form the civilization of our nation's tomorrow. How good and effective it is to have a model to follow who is not a strange freak of unusual characteristics, a being who reached her eminence by peculiar and seldom trodden paths. In Miss Willard we have a person who grew naturally and steadily and truly into a remarkable personage through the different stages of real life that can be experienced by any willing and determined American. Miss Willard was ever an honest worker who did not constantly wait or worry because some one did not come to lighten her burdens or perform her tasks. She lived in the joys of useful activity, which gave her the thrill of spiritual rectitude and soul health. In whatever environment she happened to be thrown, there was her opportunity to show her skill and helpfulness. No matter what obstructions fell across the highway she decided to travel, her energy, good will, noble determination, and clear-minded ambition lifted her over all retarding influences, and she moved forward to the grandeur of her achievements. The difficulties she encountered, the sorrows she experienced, and the almost impossible tasks she accomplished, gave her such supreme control and balanced development that she became the master of the great problems that fell to her lot for solution."

The program issued by the Scientific Temperance Instruction department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union contains a pageant designed for use in the public schools or for a public meeting, to create temperance sentiment in the community. This program aims to show the value of temperance teaching in the public schools, to create respect for prohibition and law enforcement, illustrates what total abstinence will mean to our nation, and gives the children's opinion of beer, wine, cider and home-brew as compared with bread, grapes or raisins, apples, and milk. For Temperance Day programs, write to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. Single copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 45 cents; per hundred, $3.00; per thousand, $25.00.

States Having a Temperance or Frances E. Willard Day in Schools:

Alabama, Tennessee, Kansas, New Mexico, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Maine, Mississippi, Oregon, North Dakota, Missouri, South Dakota, South Carolina, Nevada, Nebraska, Ohio, North Carolina, Minnesota and Georgia.



For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising evermore."

And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free—John 8:32.

Thou must be true thyself
If thou the truth wouldst teach;
Thy soul must overflow if thou
Another's soul wouldst reach;
It needs the overflow of heart
To give the life full speech.

Think truly, and thy thoughts
Shall the world's famine feed;
Speak truly, and each word of thine
Shall be a faithful seed;
Live truly, and thy life shall be
A great and noble creed.

—Bonar

Your Opportunity

(Continued from Page Eight)

books, leaflets and other materials obtainable from the W. C. T. U. Publishing House, be presented to the school heads as helps. And do not forget THE UNION SIGNAL. If your treasury is too low to do more, at least see that one copy is placed on each reading table in the schools and the students required to refer to it for information on prohibition and correlated subjects.

Of course your teachers have all received invitations, written, telephoned, and verbal, to join the W. C. T. U. If you have a business woman's group, meeting in the evening, the teachers will be able to attend a part of the time. If not, membership in the regular group gives them a hold in your hearts and your work and a hold in theirs which cannot otherwise be had and which will mean much in the building of the young lives intrusted to their care during the coming months. It might be wise for them to be presented by the union with such memberships.

White Ribboners Nominated as Law Makers

Among the candidates for state legislators nominated at the primaries in the different commonwealths were quite a few women prominent in the W. C. T. U. Among them are Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, honorary president of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lilah D. Lindsey, state superintendent of Citizenship for Oklahoma W. C. T. U., Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national director of Americanization, from Indiana, and Mrs. Lila Mattison, state lecturer and organizer for the Wisconsin W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, who has served several terms in the Montana state legislature, has been nominated as a member of Congress from her district. From youth Mrs. Hathaway has been an ardent W. C. T. U. worker. While in the legislature she represented most ably and courageously the principles and purposes of the organization.

In the new edition of "Who's Who?" recently issued, over eighty citizens of North Dakota are listed, and among them is only one woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U., "a temperance worker."

State Conventions

New York, Gloversville, October 5-9.
Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.
Oregon, McMinnville, October 10-13.
Missouri, St. Louis, October 10-13.
Idaho (South), October 10-13.
Delaware, Smyrna, October 11-13.
Oklahoma, Enid, October 12-16.
Nebraska, Lincoln, October 13-17.
Indiana, Wabash, October 13-16.
North Carolina, Spencer, October 14-18.
California (North), Modesto, October 16-20.
Connecticut, New London, October 17-19.
Colorado, Pueblo, October 17-19.
Massachusetts, Hyannis, October 17-19.
Alabama, Albany, October 17-19.
Illinois, Decatur, October 17-20.
Ohio, Findlay, October 17-20.
Georgia, Douglasville, October 17-20.
South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.
South Carolina, Newberry, October 20-23.
Vermont, Burlington, October 24-26.
Texas, Fort Worth, October 24-27.
Iowa, Oskaloosa, October 24-27.
Mississippi, Waynesboro, Oct. 24-27.
Arkansas, Paragould, October 25-27.
Florida, Kissimmee, October 31-November 3.
New Jersey, Camden, November 9-10.

Make Temperance Sunday, October 29, a Great Day

Order Programs, Blackboard Exercises, Temperance Talks, Leaflets for Study and Distribution, Pledge Cards, etc., etc., of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. See pages 12 and 14.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
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ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
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TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL.

1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

October 29—World's Temperance Sunday.
December 23—Crusade and Pioneers' Day.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

WORLD'S AND NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1922

Tour No. 1. For those who wish to spend Saturday, November 11, in Washington, D. C., and who do not plan to go to Toronto.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railway will leave the Union Station, Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Washington at 8:00 a. m. The day will be spent sightseeing, and the trip to Philadelphia will be resumed at 4:30 p. m., arriving in the convention city at 7:30 p. m. The return trip can be made at the delegates' pleasure as no special arrangements will be made by the transportation committee. Apply for reservations to W. E. Blachley, Division Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railway, 323 South Wells Street, Chicago.

Tour No. 2. For those who wish to attend the World League against Alcoholism meeting in Toronto, Canada, November 25-29.

A train on the New York Central will carry special cars for delegates leaving Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 5:00 p. m., connecting at Buffalo with the Lehigh Valley road. No change of cars will be necessary. Arrival at Philadelphia will be at 8:08 p. m. Apply for reservations to Mr. C. Hartigan, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agt., New York Central Railroad, La Salle Street Station, Chicago.

Tickets on the going trip will be available on the Pacific Coast November 7 to 13 and in all other parts of the country and Canada, November 8 to 14. By either route, the one way fare, Chicago to Philadelphia, is $29.46. The return trip will be one-half of the regular fare. The Pullman fares are as follows from Chicago, either route; Lower berth, $8.25; upper, $6.60; drawing room, $30.00; compartment, $23.25.

The trip from Philadelphia to Toronto will be made on the Lehigh Valley road, leaving Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 21, at 8:40 p. m. Several hours will be spent at Niagara Falls, arriving in Toronto at 9:43 p. m., November 22. Tickets must be deposited at Buffalo by all delegates who hold tickets to any point east or west of Buffalo.

An agent of the railroad will be at the convention November 15 and 18 for the purpose of validating tickets. Immediately on arrival in Philadelphia tickets should be left at convention headquarters, the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, with Miss Elizabeth Newman, secretary of the transportation committee. On the return the final limit for leaving Philadelphia is December 1. Delegates must arrive at starting point December 3 for all but Pacific Coast points.

The fare from Buffalo to Toronto is $3.67. The pullman fare from Philadelphia to Toronto is as follows: lower berth, $5.25; upper, $4.20; drawing room, $19.50; compartment, $14.75. Reservations for this trip may be made at the convention.

The Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads have prepared a special letter covering details of trips mentioned, which may be obtained on application to the railroads.

It is very important that reservations for either tour from Chicago to Philadelphia should be made as soon as possible. If a sufficient number make reservations, either or both roads will run a special train for the exclusive use of the delegates.

Parties living east of Chicago may join either tour at the most convenient point; western delegates will join in Chicago.

Be sure to secure a certificate from your railroad agent at the time of purchasing your ticket. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt. No refund of fare will be made because of failure to secure certificate.

N. B. In order to secure reduced fare, tickets must be purchased going and returning over the same route.

Why Not Beer and Wine?

Answer the Questions With Truth Given In These Leaflets:

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Beer Is Drunk for Its Alcohol.
Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism.
When Is a Man Intoxicated?
Wine as a Cause of Alcoholism.
He Was Not Drunk But———
Primary Lesson on Beer.
Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.
A Story of Root Beer.
Wine—What Is It?
The Persistent Beer Fallacy.
Beer Quantities of Alcohol Injurious.
Dangers in the Use of Fermented Drinks.
Is Beer Intoxicating?
Prenatal Effects of Alcohol.
Is the Moderate Drinker a Safe Citizen?
Beer a Bluffer.
Wine.
Alcohol and the School Child.
Blackboard Exercise—No Beer, No Wine. Price per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.
Of the Poison Brand—Labeled by the Mighty Hand of Science. Cartoon poster (10 x 12 inches). Per dozen, 10 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Do It Now! Time Is Fleeting!

Rally every friend to the standard. Each one means that much more power for the right.

TO GAIN MEMBERS POSTERIZE YOUR COMMUNITY WITH THESE STRIKING NEW POSTERS

(Size 19 x 25. Price, each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.)
For Their Sakes Enforce the Law.
Booze Stands Between —.
Forge a Chain.

HAVE YOU SEEDED DOWN THE FIELD IN YOUR VICINITY WITH THESE NEW MEMBERSHIP COMPELLERS?

IF NOT, DO IT NOW!

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment Appeals to Millions By Way of the Printed Page
Do Thou Likewise

We List Herewith SPECIAL HELPS

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

Titles of Leaflets and Prices. Each Leaflet a Winner.

(Leaflets, 2 cents each)

Why You Should Join the Half-Million Women of the W. C. T. U. Price, per 100, 50 cents; per 50, 30 cents.
Why I Am a White Ribboner Today.
Why a Million Members?
Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

OTHER LEAFLETS:

W. C. T. U. Co-operation the Community Keynote.
Jubilee Membership Campaign Songs.
Mobilize a Million Members.
Price, per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.
Declaration of Principles.
Purpose and Scope of the W. C. T. U.
Recruiting for Membership.
Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

PLEDGES AND CARDS

Membership Appeal card, with vignette and autograph signature of Anna A. Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.
W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.
Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

Order in quantities, enclose in envelopes with membership cards and a personal note of invitation, and hand or mail to the women of your church, missionary society, club, lodge, etc.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

HOW TO GET A Y. P. B. GOING THIS WINTER AT BREAK-BOTTLE SPEED

Richard K. Morton, Director of Publicity, Massachusetts Y. P. B.

These are excitement-charged days, taut, tense, strained, with suspense over vital events. Two great social armies struggle in deadly combat—on the one hand stands a blind mob of drunkards, law-breakers, mental, physical, and moral weaklings; on the other hand, a basically American, undaunted sorority of women filled with the true light, assisted by men of principle who also have seen true, and followed their lead.

The Young People's Branch must do something to swing the great social scale on the side of Law Enforcement, Peace, Prohibition, Common Sense! Can you ask us to go calmly about our tasks, when we long for the excitement of the fray?

Here is the best way for the members of the Y. P. B. to help. Make the Branches so strong, vital, influential, compelling, virile, that they demand recognition. Let this winter count. The following methods are worth while considering as means of attaining this end: When they are against a progressive social order, people ridicule, cheapen, scorn prohibition. Without being vindictive, coarse, or crude, why not turn the tables, and let the anti-prohibitionists experience—through press, platform, and campaign—the humiliation of ridicule and sarcasm? Let every member of the Y. P. B. start this effective propaganda, and certain "honorable gentlemen" will come in for some awkward embarrassment!

As soon as possible, have some one in each state organization, as well as the secretary of each community Branch, write to each officer, exhorting him to immediate and definite activity. Ask for monthly reports of news, finances, accomplishments, and new methods. Enclose pledge cards for filling out, and also provide a self-addressed, stamped envelope for their return.

Try to get law enforcement, prohibition, and common-sense editorials into your local, weekly, or daily papers. Indirectly hit at the leering menace in other subtle ways. Flood the dailies with Y. P. B. news, report meetings, write up programs, methods, and schemes.

Campaign for subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and your home state W. C. T. U. publication. A tactful letter, a clever suggestion, a mere hint, by a close friend, is as effective an appeal as the printed exhortation.

Make an achievement map. On one side of a large piece of cardboard (in a blue-colored space, to represent the "sea," or unexplored territory—tasks yet to be done), list objectives to be reached. On the other side (in green to represent verdant, prosperous "land," or explored fields) list work already done. Circulate the achievement maps of each Branch among other Branches. Stimulate activity this way.

Have a scrap-book contest. Encourage all Y. P. B. members, during the coming months, to watch current daily and weekly newspapers, periodicals, magazines, books, and other publications for constructive articles favoring prohibition, law enforcement, and expressing general good will. Have each member make a scrap-book of these clippings, giving a prize to the one who has the best and most of them. This may be extended by announcing widely through paid-for ads that a prize will be given to any person in the community whose scrap-book of this sort, submitted to the Y. P. B., is considered especially good.

Put out some mimeographed sheets describing and amplifying Y. P. B. work. Try to reach that half-indolent, morose individual whom the larger publications fail to affect.

Publish abroad arguments for prohibition and law enforcement. Get up a debate or a speaking contest, with either of these questions as the theme.

Have a Y. P. B. recruiting booth set up at all public affairs, in the church, in halls, at parties, fairs, concerts, etc. Have those present questioned by the keepers of this "booth" as to their opinions on law enforcement, prohibition, and progress, and get from them the names of people needing Branch literature, places to date a Y. P. B. "flying squadron," prospective Branch members, and other valuable data.

Enroll "correspondence members" in your Y. P. B.'s. Send them your literature, all reports, anecdotes of your doings, pledges, work to do, and a list of the ways to be of help to the great Cause.

To arouse the Branches in a state, start a "league" of Branches. For a good illustration, model it after the major leagues in baseball. Every week two Branches contest with each other for general efficiency. The one with the highest number of points wins the contest. With frequent changing of opponents, each Branch soon has its percentage and place in the league. A Y. P. B. banner may be used as the pennant.

Keep each Branch going this fall and winter. Forget the peculiar, pet aims of your particular Branch. Keep your eye on the purpose, the Cause, for which we are all working! Write to editors, pay for small ads, support your Y. P. B., prepare straightforward opinions on politicians, leaders, and workers in your community. Keep hammering away at the truth with the Y. P. B., and the Door of Belief will ultimately open!

WHY I AM PROUD TO BE AN AMERICAN

(PRIZE-WINNING ARTICLE)

Sidney E. Ayres, President New York State Federation of Young People's Branches

First: Because America's laws and her constitution came from Biblical inspiration.

Second: Because America stands for freedom of worship. There is no state religion. Every citizen worships God as his soul dictates.

Third: Because in the past America practiced the Golden Rule and played the big brother to other countries. After the Opium War she prevented the opium traffic from being forced upon China. After the Boxer Uprising America returned the Indemnity Fund to China that she might use it in educating her sons in our colleges and universities. America protected and nursed the oppressed and weakened Cuba until she could stand on her own feet, and then made her free.

Fourth: Because America has produced great and noble men, such as Washington and Lincoln.

Fifth: Because America gave the Negro slaves their freedom.

Sixth: Because America is the first great nation to prohibit the liquor traffic.

Seventh: Because the countless strangers already within her gates, and the great number of immigrants now pouring into America, challenge me as a citizen and present me with an unexcelled opportunity to help serve humanity. Where else do all nations come begging at the very door? True, my bit is small, but it counts.

Eighth: Because in America democracy is being tested. America leads all other nations. She is the experimental station of the world. As a citizen, I have the privilege of helping make democracy successful.

Ninth: Because universal prohibition of the liquor traffic will, or will not, succeed according as America's great experiment succeeds or fails, and, therefore, by supporting the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, I can help serve humanity.

Tenth: Finally (I can not resist adding), I am proud to be an American, because I was born in America.

Special Helps for Sunday School Officers and Teachers, October 29

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

How can the Superintendent Promote Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School?
Problems of the Physical Awakening.
Temperance Teaching.
The Temperance Sunday School Lessons.
A Study of the Pledge. (For Primary Class Workers).
Pen Points.
The Teachings of the Divine Savior Concerning Wine.
The Pledge. What Is It? Why Sign It?
Thorough Temperance Teaching the Demand of the Hour.
Temperance Instruction in the Sunday School. Its Need from a Bible Standpoint.
Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

BLACKBOARD EXERCISES:

Prohibition in the United States.
The Total Abstainer on Safe Ground.

TEMPERANCE TALKS FOR PRIMARY AND JUNIOR WORKERS:

Look Not Thou Upon the Wine.
Beware of the Wine Cup.
Watch! The Thief Is Alcohol.
Destruction.
Sin in the Heart.
Price per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

LEAFLETS:

World's Temperance Sunday—Citizenship Recognition Day.
The Sunday School Pledge Flag (Method Leaflet).
Temperance Sunday—Program for Sunday Schools.
Responsive Reading (Christian Citizenship).
Responsive Reading (Bible Temperance).
Responsive Reading (Signing the Pledge).
Responsive Reading (Bible Wines).
Responsive Reading (Bible Total Abstinence).
Posters In the Sunday School.
Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Citizenship Questionnaire.
The Sunday School and Law Enforcement.
Sunday School National Prohibition Guards.
The Forward Look of the Sunday School Department.
The Sunday School and Social Service.
Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Program—Recognition of Young Voters. Four pages. Price, per 100, 75 cents; per 50, 40 cents.

Special

TWO NEW PROGRAMS FOR L. T. L.'S, NATIONAL PROHIBITION GUARDS, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Uncle Sam's Prohibition Quiz. Testimony of ten noted Americans (Exercise for 11 boys or young men).

Aunt Columbia's Prohibition Quiz. Testimony of ten noted American women. (Exercise for 11 girls or young women.)

Price, five cents per copy; per dozen, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

Scientific Temperance Instruction in Summer Schools

Elizabeth Owens Middleton

We look upon the summer months as the teacher's vacation time, with freedom to recreate in the mountains or on the coast, or to spend in catching up with the little home duties dear to the heart of every man and woman. The Scientific Temperance Instruction director, who spent seven weeks in eleven summer schools, found that during their vacation period the teachers spend six very strenuous weeks in school, with text books and instructors, preparing for better service in the school room. These summer schools are veritable bee-hives of industry.

My first visit was at Normal, Illinois, where I found 2,400 teachers taking the course. I addressed a crowded assembly room two mornings, and was assured that on each morning I had an entirely different audience—about 1,200 each day, all the auditorium would hold. The shady grounds and spacious buildings on the campus afforded adequate space for quiet study and systematic class room work. The informal conferences that were arranged for me gave me ample opportunity to reach the teachers personally, and to explain our methods and helps for teaching health and temperance scientifically.

My next visit was to the Northern Illinois State Normal School at DeKalb, where a similar program was carried out, and the very hearty co-operation of President Brown and Dean Gilbert, and other members of the faculty, made work in this large school a delight.

After twenty-four hours' travel I arrived in North Dakota, for an engagement of three weeks in seven summer schools. At Ellendale, near the South Dakota line, I found a small but very select school, with attendance from Minnesota and other states.

At Dickenson, in the far west, the teachers were as eager to hear the message and receive the literature and helps as at the other points.

An interested audience of 1,200 greeted me at the Teachers' College in Valley City, for the morning lecture. The corridor, where our exhibit and our table of free literature were located, was thronged with teachers throughout the afternoon, and every page of reading matter eagerly appropriated. I longed for immediate access to our well equipped Publishing House that I might supply all the needs.

At the State Agricultural College, Fargo, and State University, near Grand Forks, I found swarms of busy teachers who also gave my message a cordial welcome, and studied earnestly the W. C. T. U. charts and posters.

Mayville State Normal, in close proximity to Fargo and Grand Forks, is a thriving center of education, with increasing attendance each year, and draws its students from an excellent section of the state.

Minot is a typical western city, full of the spirit of the great west, and its educational facilities are fully abreast of the times.

In the schools of North Dakota I renewed pleasant acquaintance with a number of teachers whom I had met there several years ago. In most of these schools I was assisted with the literature and exhibit by members of the local W. C. T. U., and through the courtesy of the state W. C. T. U., both in Illinois and North Dakota, packages of literature were supplied at each point for free distribution. In North Dakota there were furnished also a set of the twelve posters, "Why America Went Dry," the set of five graded S. T. I. charts with manual, the story booklets of Christine I. Tinling, memory gems for the school room, and posters, "A Physical Decalog" and "College Smokers and Non Smokers," to be left in the school library for future reference.

Too much can not be said concerning the intelligent and hearty co-operation of the faculty and members of these institutions. The fact that my engagement in North Dakota was made directly with Miss Nielson, the state superintendent of schools, and that all expenses were met by the state educational board, put the work on a business basis that was recognized and respected by all. When all states recognize this special line of teaching, which is required by the law in every state, and make appropriation for these special lectures, we shall be able to accomplish more in the creating of total abstinence and prohibition sentiment in the community.

From Minot, North Dakota, I went direct to the province of Alberta, Canada stopping to fill dates at Medicine Hat Calgary and Red Deer, on my way to the University of Edmonton, where the summer school is held.

The western provinces of Canada do not have compulsory temperance teaching such as is given in the States, and I had been advised not to expect the same degree of interest on the part of the teachers as had been evinced in the schools across the line, but I found among the Canadian teachers the same earnest desire to give the very best to the young people in their charge.

Considering the fact that my two days visit at Edmonton and the four days at Victoria, British Columbia, were in the closing week of the summer term with the teachers and instructors making the final effort to complete the course, the attendance at my lectures and at the informal conferences was most gratifying. I had the earnest co-operation of the directors of the summer schools, Mr. McNally at Edmonton and Mr. Gibson at Victoria. They are studying the condition of temperance education in the States with a view to introducing similar methods in the Provinces. Here, as in the States, the W. C. T. U. supplied literature and posters and assisted me in the schools.

I wish that my S. T. I. superintendents and others could have been with me on this trip, and thus have met these 6,000 teachers. It would have been an inspiration for future work. If you could have seen the interest manifested by the teachers in the charts, posters, story booklets, memory gems, etc., and could have heard them ask, "Where can we get these helps?" and "Are they furnished free to teachers?" and if you could have noted the look of disappointment that sometimes followed my answer, "No, we give out this free literature, but we must charge a nominal sum for the charts and posters;" if you had heard all this I think you would have resolved to put a set of the posters and charts in your schools at once, and to be prepared to give assistance to the teachers in handling this very important branch of education, which is compulsory in every state in our Union. Many teachers took the name and address of our Publishing House, that they might send for our helps. Others gave orders for supplies.

Summed up, the situation is this: The teachers greatly need the simple, practical helps furnished by our Publishing House for hygiene and temperance teaching, which contain a special warning against the use of habit-forming

drugs, and teach respect for and observance of law. My earnest plea is for closer co-operation between the local union and the school. I have said to the teachers this summer, "If you want our helps, go to the local W. C. T. U. in the town where you are teaching, or in your home town, and ask them to assist you in putting these supplies in your school." There is no local union so small or so poor but what it can furnish a set of the twelve anti-alcohol posters at $1.50, the graded charts with manual at $1.25, the Tiling booklets at $1.00, or other posters and memory gems at small cost. Send to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois, for copies of the new Outline for Health and Temperance Teaching for the Grades of the Public Schools; price 15 cents. Put this into the hands of your school principal and county superintendent of schools, asking them to combine this teaching with the new health code which has been adopted. Also send for a copy of the new 1922 Temperance Day program in the public schools, and have the pageant outlined therein used as a demonstration in your school or at a public meeting.

Introduce the essay and poster contests in your schools by offering prizes, using the subjects selected for the national essay and poster contests, as given in the department leaflet of subjects and rules for 1922-1923, which can be ordered from the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

If your union has not taken up this important department of work, it is missing its greatest opportunity for educating the community to uphold the standard of total abstinence and prohibition. This teaching needs to be stressed just now to combat the effort which is being made to secure a return of wine and beer. Our posters and charts will answer every argument that can be brought in favor of wine and beer. A W. C. T. U. member said to me this summer, "I did not know that the W. C. T. U. was doing this splendid school work." A teacher asked, "If there is no W. C. T. U. in our community, how shall we go about organizing one?" I find many teachers who are members of the W. C. T. U., and many who speak with pride of an active W. C. T. U. mother. Go to your teachers in a tactful manner, offering assistance, and you will meet with a cordial reception. Write to your state S. T. I. superintendent for her plans and suggestions. Order supplies from the National W. C. T. U. Evanston, Illinois.

Ready for 1923

DO NOT FORGET THAT YOUR OWN PUBLISHING HOUSE WILL AGAIN FURNISH YOU THE BEAUTIFUL SCRIPTURE TEXT SACRED ART CALENDARS.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

Workable Plans for the Coming Year Promulgated at the Minnesota W. C. T. U. Convention

Bessie Lathe Scovell

The forty-sixth annual convention of the Minnesota Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held August 29 to September 1 in the Central Park M. E. Church, St. Paul. A welcome banquet attended by four hundred guests was held the evening of the twenty-ninth in the dining room of the church. The state auditor, Mr. Ray Chase, representing Governor J. A. O. Preus, who was away at the time; Mr. Arthur Nelson, mayor of St. Paul; Rev. L. Franklin Gruner, president of the Ministerial Association; Mrs. C. P. Noyes, president of the St. Paul Law Observance League; L. R. S. Ferguson, commissioner of education; Mrs. J. E. Rounds, president of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs; Mr. Paul Doty, president of St. Paul Association; and Mrs. Laura V. Ward, president of the Twenty-third W. C. T. U district, voiced the welcomes, while Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, state vice-president, responded.

$700 For State Work

The program of speeches was interspersed with solos by Mrs. Jessie M. Cox, piano solos by Master Clinton H. Reed, violin selections by Miss Esther Pine, all St. Paul musicians. Miss Rozette Hendrix, editor of the Minnesota *White Ribbon*, made a call for pledges for state work which resulted in over $700 being given by local and district unions in all parts of the state. Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, state president, was most happy in her introduction of speakers.

The roll call the morning of the opening of the convention was responded to by five state officers, seventeen district presidents, eleven state superintendents, and the editor of the state paper. There were 216 voting delegates.

The program of the first morning was enlivened by a contest by the district presidents, on the best plan for district work, the prize being a seed-pearl W. C. T. U. pin. Miss Ellen Hare, of Albert Lea, won it for the most concise workable plan. Among the points made by her were: Take THE UNION SIGNAL and keep informed as to the results of prohibition and law enforcement; attend district, state and National W. C. T. U. conventions; get the convention habit; be a praying woman, much is accomplished through prayer; visit the local unions in your district and talk over local affairs, until you understand the conditions in every town in your district; always wear the white ribbon; attend all meetings of outside organizations which are considering the Eighteenth Amendment and law enforcement, that you may know what others think and their plans of work; rally every last woman in your district to vote on election day for dry candidates.

Among the good points made by the twenty-one other contestants were: Have a telephone committee that you may reach quickly every woman in your union, every union in your district; have essay contests in every school in your district, not forgetting the rural schools; stress medal contest work; see that your children and young people are lined up for prohibition; lead the prayer life; lead the informed life; plan your work and work your plan.

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, our national corresponding secretary, who was one of the convention guests, arrived during the contest and was greeted with the white ribbon salute. She responded most happily. Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, promoter of the literature of the National W. C. T. U., was introduced and gave practical suggestions.

The main feature of the first afternoon session was the address by the president, Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer. This was a comprehensive survey of prohibition, peace, the reform of the movies, the Nineteenth Amendment, new citizenship, the industrial situation. Her husband, Rev. J. S. Sizer, was introduced and gave some telling illustrations as to the prohibition situation. In her report, Mrs. Kate Kercher, the beloved state corresponding secretary, stated that fourteen new unions had been organized during the year and 1115 new members gained, but old ones had dropped out, thereby making the returns smaller than was hoped for.

The speakers for platform night were: Miss Rozette Hendrix, former state president, Rev. J. W. Holland, Mrs. Margaret B. Platt and Mrs. Frances P. Parks. Mrs. Parks presented the Minnesota W. C. T. U. with one of the San Francisco welcome banners. Mrs. Cora R. Culver, of Chatfield, made the collection speech.

During the election of officers, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. and our third convention guest, arrived, and was greeted with the white ribbon cheer. While ballots were being counted, many distinguished visitors were introduced, among them, Mrs. Charlotte Winchell, eighty-six years old, who secured the scientific temperance instruction law for Minnesota, back in 1886; Mrs. Belle Welch, former recording secretary; Mrs. Ella F. Hendrix, former corresponding secretary, and many others. All officers were re-elected. Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, is president; Mrs. Bessie Lathe Scovell, vice-president; Mrs. Kate Kercher, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Myra Griswold, recording secretary and Mrs. Martha J. Reed, treasurer.

Thursday evening Mrs. Nelle G. Burger gave an inspiring address on "The Challenge to Americanism".

The convention closed after adopting resolutions to make every effort to elect to the United States Congress, those who will work for the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement and who will in no wise vote to weaken the Volstead code; who will oppose military training in the public schools as fostering a militaristic spirit; the sale of liquor on American ships; immodest dress; and who will endorse the efforts being made to raise the moral standard of the moving picture industry.

The convention gift to the St. Paul W. C. T. U. was a beautiful framed photograph of Frances E. Willard. By payment of $25, several were made life members of the state union. The Eighth ward W. C. T. U., Minneapolis, gave $50 to make two of its members, Mrs. A. B. Lewis and Mrs. Homer Clay, life members of the state. Mary Burner W. C. T. U., Minneapolis, made its president, Mrs. Christiana Stuhlfeir a life member, the Twenty-seventh district did likewise for its former president, Mrs. Ina Maine, and a friend made Mr. W. R. Mandigo an honorary life member.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

The Call To Service

Jennie N. Standifer

Jean Carlton's home was on the Mexican Gulf coast. Being pretty, bright and attractive, she easily made friends, though, from her mother's viewpoint, some of them were not as desirable as they might have been. One July morning she received over the phone an invitation to attend a supper to be given by Billie Loflin that evening at Madison Point Inn, ten miles down the beach. "I don't want to have you out at night, or on joy rides with the boys and girls who attend Billie's parties," said Mrs. Carlton. "He is so popular, Mother. He spends money freely, and the girls feel honored by any attentions from him." "But Billie likes liquor and I have heard that at some of his parties he 'dashes' what they drink, with intoxicants. He has a bad influence on our young people, and I do not approve of his entertainments." "You know Mr. Barton, the manager of the Inn, Mother. I am sure he will not permit drinking. And only a few are invited this evening. You know most of them." She mentioned half a dozen of her friends. "I am asked to go in the car with Grace Hutchins, Fred Bowen and one of his friends. You can find no objection to them, and we will be at home by ten o'clock. Please, please, let me go, Mother dear!"

A reluctant consent was given, and at seven o'clock that evening, Fred and Grace called for Jean.

"Your escort had a matter of business to arrange, and we are to stop for him at the Country club," explained Fred. "We are going to have an up-to-date thrill party. Several of Billie's friends from New Orleans are to be over, and the best band on the coast is to play. Then we are going on a launch ride after supper."

"I thought I would get home by ten o'clock," said Jean in surprise. "Quit thinking in ancient history, Jean," laughed Grace. "Your mother disapproves of jazz and the latest dances and late joy rides, but she thinks launch rides are all right. And Billie provides such delicious drinks, too."

"He has a big treat in store tonight," Fred grinned and winked knowingly. "Bill is an all-round sport, and believes in a good time in the days of his youth. Some people condemn everything that makes life worth living. Here is the Country club and look at Billie on the spot!"

A handsome, debonair young man was waiting for them, and made a mock gesture of despair.

"Fate is against me," he cried, "but like Caesar, or Alexander, or some of those determined old guys, I'll conquer fate. I saw a fellow here about getting his launch for our ride, but I will have to go out on the pier on another matter of business, and forego the pleasure of your company, Jean. But I will be at the feast in time. Business before pleasure, and this business happens to be the very backbone of our pleasure this evening. Goodbye for a little while."

"You see how unselfish Bill is, Jean," said Fred as they resumed their drive. "He counted on going with you as a rare privilege, but he gives it up uncomplainingly to promote the enjoyment of our crowd. Did you ever hear how Bill—" The story was interrupted by a loud report. A car in front of them had just had a blow-out. Fred slowed down and asked, as he came near the disabled car: "Can I do anything to help, Mrs. Martin?" "Yes, Fred, how thankful I am you happened along," was the reply. "I was taking Miss B———, to the city hall to deliver a lecture. She would be late if I waited until my car is fixed. I see you have a vacant seat. Can you get her there in time for her engagement?" "Of course. It will be on our way." "Mrs. Bowen, my friend, Miss B———, who is known everywhere as a temperance lecturer. And these young ladies are Miss Hutchins and Miss Carlton, the granddaughter of your old friend, Mrs. Jean Bolton Carlton, the writer." "I am delighted to meet such interesting young people," said the handsome, gray-haired woman who now entered the car and took the seat by Jean. "Your grandmother expected great things of you, my dear, when you were a tiny baby," she said, turning to the young girl, "and I believe you are not going to disappoint her." "I have known very little of grandmother since father's death, eight years ago," replied Jean, flushing. "She is a shut-in and somehow we have rarely exchanged visits since we moved to the coast." "But you know her, I am sure, from her pen. All the stories she writes are so forceful for the right, and strong against evil that they cannot be forgotten. And she has been such a power for prohibition. It was the inspiration I received from reading one of her tales that caused me to turn from a life of frivolity and give the best years of my life to a good cause. Through all those years of struggle it was your dear grandmother's faith in our ultimate success that gave me, as an individual, strength to overcome all difficulties, and press forward. Although frail in body, she uplifts and helps every life her influence touches."

"City Hall!" announced Fred Bowen. "Are you going to hear my address, my young friends?" asked Miss B——— "Sorry, but we have a previous engagement," answered Grace. "Who is to introduce you to your audience, Miss B———?" asked Jean. "Mrs. Martin was to have done it, but she will not be in time." An instant Jean hesitated, and then asked timidly: "Would you permit *me* to have that honor, Miss B———?" "Delighted, my dear, provided your friends will excuse you." "Of course, if she prefers the lecture," replied Fred, coldly. "Billie Loflin broke the engagement to take me to the supper, so it will not matter if I do not attend," retorted Jean. "Mother will be expecting me at ten anyway. I will get Mrs. Martin to take me home." Jean's face flushed at the mocking laughter of her friends as they drove away, but she smiled bravely, and with head erect, and an air of pride in the discharge of duty, escorted Miss B——— to the auditorium.

It was a stumbling, halting speech the young girl made in presenting the distinguished woman to the audience, but at last it was over, and Jean sat listening to the magnetic voice that had swayed multitudes. The men present at first were apathetic, but soon all were giving to the speaker rapt attention. Jean's thoughts were at first with her friends who were on pleasure bent, but presently she, too, was an eager listener. How it was brought to her mind she did not know but the impression came to her that she was wasting her youth and strength of body, mind and soul in harmful pleasures. Like accusing ghosts, neglected opportunities arose before her.

The advantages of young people in their preparation for their life work, the speaker said, were never so good as at the present time, nor had there ever been so great a need for intelligent, efficient service in the home, the community and state. Education, ability and talent were heavenly trusts, which were to be used for man and Maker from youth until hoary age. No one, unless mentally deficient was exempt from this call. Young women

especially, were urged to use their influence for furthering righteous causes and to accept the challenge of patriotic citizenship. Other great thoughts were expressed by the speaker, but to Jean it was all a call to individual service.

When the address was ended, she accepted the offer of Mrs. Martin to drive her home, along with Miss B———.

"I can never forget what you said this evening, and I am going to answer the call to serve," Jean told her grandmother's friend when she bade her goodbye.

"There are great possibilities in you, dear child. Remember your call is to make the best of yourself in every way you can," replied Miss B——.

"Instead of going to Billie Loflin's supper, Mother, I went to hear Miss B———'s address on 'Patriotic Citizenship,'" Jean explained when the door was opened to her, "and I am so glad I went."

"And so am I, my dear," replied her mother, with a sigh of relief.

That night Jean sat by her window and watched the sparkling water, rippling in the moonlight. Somewhere out there her friends were making merry with jest and song, and she would be missed. She was conscious of giving up something she liked very much, but must not have and a feeling of loneliness—almost of friendlessness—stole over her. Then there came to her the parting words of Miss B——: "Your call is to make the best of yourself in every way you can." In her heart she knew that these friends were of the cheap, jellyfish type, thoughtless, shallow, without any purpose in life except to have a good time. They jested lightly over the breaking of the laws of the land and did other things unworthy of them. Jean sighed as she turned from the window.

When she came down to breakfast the next morning, her mother met her with a white, shocked face.

"Such a dreadful thing has happened," she said. "A friend has just telephoned that there was a drunken crowd at Madison Point Inn last evening and when an officer of the law was summoned, the party scattered. Billie Loflin and a dozen of his friends started in a launch to a vessel anchored several miles from shore. They were very much intoxicated and when they attempted to return, there was an explosion and all on board were badly burned. Fred and Grace, and another girl of the party, are at the hospital, and will be much disfigured, they fear."

"How terrible, Mother! And Billie Loflin—was he badly burned?"asked Jean.

"Poor Billie and the engineer were drowned. Billie could not swim. His body was washed ashore by the tide this morning, and in his hand was grasped an empty jug. It had probably been given him as a life preserver."

Jean sat for a long time in silence. Tears were streaming down her cheeks.

"But for the accident that caused me to go with Miss B———, it might have been my fate, Mother," she whispered huskily. "With you and Grandmother to help me, I am going to answer my call to service. I will begin today, and no matter how hard the work, I will try to give the world my best."

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That Referendum

[The papers report that over 550,000 Illinois voters signed the petition for a referendum to the people asking for a modification of the Volstead Law. In this connection the following incident may be of interest.]

As the business woman and her friend approached a corner of a busy Chicago street, the former said in a low tone, "Look, there's the man I told you about."

Yes, there he was, on his hat a placard reading, "Sign a petition for light wines and beer," in each hand a paper which he held out toward passersby. Three men walked up together, laughing and talking—young fellows of the rakish type. "Let's have your petitions", said one, and they signed with a flourish and went on.

"Those men look like three I saw signing yesterday," remarked the business woman to her companion. They stood a moment and noted that though the streets were crowded, the three mentioned were the only ones to sign. Seeing the women, the man held out his paper, saying, "Want to sign, ladies?" They shook their heads, one showing a little white-ribbon bow. The other said, "You know you folks aren't going to accomplish anything by your petitions. Why do you get them up?" The man laughed: "Oh, yes, we shall, ma'am; you just wait and see."

A little further on the two friends met another man with similar papers. "Sign right here, ladies", he accosted them. "Here's the way to get back our rights. Vote for the return of wine and beer". Again one pointed to her badge of honor. "Does that look as though I'd be likely to sign?" she asked, and the other added, "You know that the country was made dry before the women could vote. They could only make sentiment. Do you suppose they will vote to make it wet again?"

"Oh, yes, some want it. Wine and beer are coming back all right, all right," said the man rather sneeringly. Walking on they pondered the statement. "I don't think he feels as positive as he wished you to believe", said one. "He looked more angry than assured about it." "Yes, and did you notice, too," asked the other, "that no one signed while we were there? Each one he asked simply shook his head and waved the paper away."

A little later, coming upon a third petitioner, and rather vexed by the insistence of the affair, the business woman deliberately watched him as he asked for signers. Only two or three responded, and she finally said: "Why don't you ask me to sign, too, young man?" Looking up with a little smile, he replied, "Why, I don't believe you would do it, lady. You don't look like that sort to me?"

"Unless you approve of 'that sort', then, why are you in this business?" she retorted. "You folks surely know you can't win out. Look at the results of the primaries that have been held!"

"Sure, I know", he answered, "and that's why we are told to work so hard at this job, and why there are so many of us. The folks are getting scared about it. I don't drink, myself, but then, I don't see why others shouldn't, if they want to, so I'm willing to ask for signers. Besides, its an honest job, you know, and I sure do need the money."

Disarmed by his frankness, the woman said, "Do you mind telling me how much you make at it?"

"Why, no, ma'am," he said. "We get two cents for each signer. Naturally the more we can induce to sign, the more we make. Every day we are told what all the others have gotten, so as to make us try our hardest. Of course our friends help us out by signing every time they go by, but even at that it's only a fair day's pay."

"I see", said the woman. Thanking him, she went on thoughtfully. When the results of the petition were published in the papers, she was not disheartened, knowing the source of some of the "550,000 votes for the return of wine and beer," and the methods used to obtain them.

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Make Your State a Winner

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

Did you notice in last week's UNION SIGNAL what per cent gain in circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL your state made from last November to this September 1? Were you made happy or were you a wee bit disappointed? Remember September and October will be included when the next list and "day of reckoning" comes, November 1. A number of conventions have been held this month, but many are still to be held in October. Wonders can be accomplished in the time still left. So put on your thinking caps, pull that per cent up, and WIN THAT CHECK!

Read What Some of Our Presidents and State Promoters are Saying:

Mrs. Mitchner, president of Kansas W. C. T. U., writes: "It has been a great pleasure to me to be able to send in so many subscriptions. We are hoping to have one thousand subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL by state convention time. It is a truly splendid paper. I do not see how any member of the W. C. T. U. can afford to be without it. The Washington Letter alone is worth the price of the subscription to me, and as a field worker and speaker, the statistics and general news are invaluable in preparing my addresses."

From Mrs. Richard, Ohio's chief, comes the emphatic statement: "I am going to urge in my annual address that the local unions provide a budget for three subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL for the members of the Trio Team."

Our Montana promoter, Mrs. Monk, enthusiastically says: "Oh, joy, over the 19 per cent increase in circulation! I shall do all I can to make the 25 per cent increase, and incidentally get a check."

From Miss Sullivan, Nebraska promoter, we have: "I am sorry we do not have a larger subscription list in Nebraska. I am sure with 7000 members, 1000 ought to take THE UNION SIGNAL, if not more. I am trying to plan something worth while for our state convention."

Mrs. Kershner of Kansas tells us quite plainly one reason her state has made a 42 per cent gain. Read what she says: "I am delighted to receive report for Kansas. I have been writing a personal appeal each month, to everyone whose subscription you report to me as expiring. I am planning a demonstration for state convention. Ever yours to win."

West Virginia's state promoter, Mrs. Whitsell, tells us: "I am proud to know we have made a gain of 39 per cent in subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL and I hope it will reach 50 per cent by October 31."

Mrs. Nowells of Indiana is going to do her best. She writes: "I certainly do want that extra 5 per cent, and I believe we will get it."

ALTOGETHER NOW—WORK!

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 2
50. Waseca County, } Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.
52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, } Dist.
54. Marshall County, } No.
55. Pennington County, } 14
56. Norman County, } Minn.
57. Edmunds County, South Dakota
58. Mower County } Dist. No.
59. Freeborn County } 30, Minn.
60. Bell County, Kentucky.
61. Chippewa County, Wisconsin.
62. Eau Claire County, Wisconsin.
63. Blair County, Penna.
64. Ness County, Kansas.
65. Blue Earth County, Minn. (District No. 21)
66. Dawson County, Nebraska.
67. Ellis County, Kansas.
68. Woodbury County, Iowa.
69. Kingman County, Kansas.
70. Lincoln County, Montana.
71. Bay County, Florida.
72. Glades County, Florida.
73. Highland County, Florida.
74. St. Lucie County, Florida.
75. Yamhill County, Oregon.
76. Creek County, Oklahoma.
77. Grant County, Wisconsin.

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Quiz: Law or Lawlessness?

1. Name some of the ways in which the liquor forces are defying the law.
2. Why not beer for the working people?
3. Is alcohol a stimulant?
4. Show the source of the propaganda now being circulated in the interests of the return of light wines and beer.
5. Discuss the sentiment of the rural districts of the United States in regard to the retention of the prohibition laws.
6. Who are Mrs. S. M. Zwemer? Mrs. John McLeod? Mrs. W. H. Carvosso?
7. What does Dr. W. A. Evans have to say concerning the attitude of Secretary Davis in regard to beer for the working man?
8. Suggest ways to keep your Y. P. B. going "at break-bottle speed."
9. Give at least five reasons for being proud of our American citizenship, and show how such citizenship entails responsibility.
10. Is *your* county on the Trio-Team Honor Roll?

No Need for Alcoholic Liquors as Medicine

"Alcoholic liquors as such are almost never needed in the treatment of the sick, and when apparently needed, there are always medicines which will answer the purpose just as well and which are not subject to the abuse that alcoholic liquors are," says Dr. H. R. Bankerd, of Bridgeport, Washington. "Of course, alcohol as a chemical for the extraction, preparation and preservation of medicines is an absolute necessity, I believe, with our present knowledge of chemistry and pharmacy."

It Is Not Too Late To Use Our Popular Display Card for Windows, Auto Shields, Exhibits, Parades, etc. "Serve America. Support the Constitution."

Enemies of Prohibition Have a Different Slogan, Use Ours

A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "Serve America. Support the Constitution." Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. Per 100, $1.00; per thousand, $7.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

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Evanston, Illinois

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Children of the W. C. T. U. Americanization Center, St. Louis, Missouri, ready to take part in celebration of American Citizenship Day.

Attorney General rules Eighteenth Amendment applies to all ships flying the American flag.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a word, is required to "manage the national finances."

The chances are that but few today realize what this responsibility means to the man who represents the Treasury Department in the Cabinet of the President. Such a phenomenal task is his that only one trained in finance, both present and past, and having a wide vision of the responsibilities of the government in the future, may accept the duties of the position and do justice to his office.

The aftermath of the war has left problems compared with which the responsibilities of the war itself were simple. In war time the nation was ready at the call of the President and Congress to furnish the money necessary to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. This meant that bonds, stamps, notes, etc., were issued, freely sold and quickly purchased. Now, these obligations are falling due. The stimulus of war no longer exists to spur men, women and children on to further sacrifices.

The period of hard times has caused many to need badly the money which they put into government obligations. Despite strenuous efforts to pare expenses, the government's bill at the end of each month is of such staggering proportions as to cause knitted brows on the part of those whose duty it is to find the way to meet these accounts. And it is here, primarily, that the Secretary of the Treasury and his immediate assistants are called upon to function.

The Secretary must make plans for:

The improvements of revenues and support of public credit;

The collection of revenue;

The keeping and rendering of public accounts and the making of returns;

The granting of warrants for moneys drawn from the Treasury and the payment of moneys into the Treasury;

The submitting of annual estimates to Congress of probable revenues and disbursements;

The control of construction and maintenance of public buildings;

The coinage and printing of money;

The administration of the Coast Guard;

The control of public health branches of the U. S. Public Health Service;

The furnishing of information to Congress on request of that body, aside from the regular reports on finances which he must make.

The Secretary of the Treasury is *ex officio* chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board and of the Federal Reserve Board. He is chairman of the Central Executive Council of the Inter-American High Commission, and of the United States section of that commission.

There are five assistants to the Secretary of the Treasury, one in charge of fiscal affairs, which gives him supervision over numerous divisions; another in charge of miscellaneous divisions, including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; another in charge of internal revenue and the customs service; another in charge of foreign loans, and a fifth in charge of War Risk Insurance and the public health work related to soldiers of the world war.

Comptroller of the Currency

Among the fiscal bureaus and offices, each of very great importance and of large powers, is that of the Comptroller of the Currency, who is charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of the national currency, and who, under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, is also in charge of the issue of circulating notes to Federal reserve banks. He has charge of the organization and regulation of all national banks in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, to appoint receivers, and national bank examiners. Reports of the condition of national banks are made to the comptroller.

The Treasurer of the United States is charged with the receipt and disbursement of all public moneys that may be deposited in the Treasury at Washington and in the subtreasuries, and in the national bank depositories. He is the redemption agent for national bank, Federal reserve and Federal reserve bank notes, and trustee for bonds held to secure national bank circulation and public circulation in national banks, and bonds held to secure postal savings in banks. He is custodian of miscellaneous trust funds, treasurer of the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System, and fiscal agent for the paying of interest on the public debt, etc.

Bureau of the Budget

The Bureau of the Budget is a newly created office, designed for the purpose of promoting efficiency and economy in government affairs. The director prepares the annual budget and such supplemental or deficiency estimates as the President may wish to recommend to Congress from time to time. He may also by authority make detailed studies of the departments and establishments of the government that necessary changes may be made. Under order of the President each establishment is required, on request, to furnish the Director of the Budget such information as to their workings as he may need.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has general superintendence of the collection of all internal revenue taxes, the enforcement of internal revenue laws and the national prohibition act. He makes recommendation for the appointment of employees under him, fixes their compensation and duties, except as specifically provided by statute, has charge of the preparation and distribution of instructions, regulations, stamps, forms, blanks, hydrometers, stationery, etc., necessary in the collection of internal revenue.

All of the mints and assay offices of the United States are under the direction of the Director of the Mint, who prescribes rules, subject as usual to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the transaction of the business of the same. Tests of weight and fineness of coins struck at the mints are made in the assay laboratory under his charge, and he publishes a quarterly estimate of the value of standard coins of foreign countries for custom house and other public purposes.

The Register of the Treasury, as his title indicates, signs all bonds of the United States, the bonds of the District of Columbia, the Philippine Islands, the City of Manila, the City of Cebu, and the Porto Rican gold loans, and keeps records showing the daily outstanding balances thereof.

The Federal Farm Loan Board administers the Act which makes provision, under certain conditions and regulations, for the loan of money to farmers. It established the twelve federal land banks through which it functions in different parts of the country, and outlined the districts each was to serve. It has power to grant charters to national farm loan associations and joint-stock land banks, makes appraisal of farm lands and prepares and publishes amortization tables. Naturally the operation of farm loan associations and joint-stock land banks are supervised by this board.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Much has been heard lately of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which designs, engraves, prints and finishes all moneys and securities of the Government embraced under the following: United States notes, bonds, certificates of indebtedness, certificates, national bank notes, Federal reserve notes, Federal reserve bank currency, internal revenue, postage, thrift, war savings, customs stamps. Also, Treasury warrants, Treasury drafts and checks, disbursing officers' checks, licenses, passports, commissions, patent and pension certificates, portraits of deceased members of Congress and other public officers, as authorized by law, and all postage stamps, moneys and securities authorized by the Bureau of Insular Affairs for the insular possessions of the government.

This great Bureau was heard of recently as a result of an order issued by the President under which the director and twenty-seven of his chief assistants were removed from office. The executive order merely stated that the change was in the interest of the public service. The Bureau is one of the show places of the government, tens of thousands of persons visiting it annually. It is now functioning smoothly, and the casual visitor would have no knowledge of the fact that there was an upheaval in connection with its personnel a short time ago.

Public Health Service

The Public Health Service devotes its energies to the task of combating epidemics, and to studies of disease, to the end that the public may be protected. It works with quarantine officers and with state health bodies. Its officers hold rank like those in the army and navy, and are specialists in their lines. Broadly speaking, any question relating to public health may be submitted to the Surgeon General and attention will be given it. The Service does not wish to infringe upon the duties of state health bodies, seeking only to co-operate in campaigns to check and prevent disease. Its work is most important.

Coast Guard

The Coast Guard functions under the Secretary of the Treasury in time of peace and under the Secretary of the Navy in time of war. Under law passed in 1915 the then existing Revenue-Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service were joined and the service became known as the Coast Guard. It is in charge of a commandant directly under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury assigned to that duty. It renders assistance to vessels in distress, saves life and property, removes wrecks and other floating danger to navigation, and

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY RULES NO VESSEL CARRYING ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS CAN COME WITHIN THREE-MILE LIMIT

With the approval of President Harding and the Cabinet, Attorney General Daugherty, October 6, ruled that no vessel carrying alcoholic liquors can come within the three-mile limit of the American shore. This ruling applies to ships flying foreign flags as well as to American privately owned vessels.

This decision renders it necessary, therefore, for the shipping board to discontinue the sale of liquor on all Government ships outside the territorial limits of the United States, prevents the carrying of liquor anywhere in the world by any privately owned ship flying the American flag, and bars American ports to the ships of any nation unless their liquor stores are disposed of before they enter the territorial waters of this country. This will include not only the waters within the three mile limit of continental United States, but also those within the same limits of Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands. The Panama Zone is especially exempted by the statute. The decision, which has been delayed for many months, reverses the ruling of the former counsel for the United States shipping board, and is based upon decisions of the United States Supreme Court in several cases.

Attorney General Daugherty holds that the fundamental consideration is that the Eighteenth Amendment represents the culmination of fifty years struggle of the American people to effectively settle the problems arising from the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. "To hold that the intent of Congress in proposing the wording of the Amendment and of the states ratifying it was anything less than to extend its inhibitions wherever the judicial arm of this government extended for any purposes is to fail to apply all the rules the Supreme Court has laid down for arriving at the intention of constitutional enactments."

Bar Receipts on Transatlantic Liners Decrease—Decline Attributed to Prohibition

The White Star Line reports from London that the bar receipts on the transatlantic liners under its flag have shown a decided decrease during the last twelve months, according to Glenn Byers, writing in the "Shipping News" section of the *San Francisco Bulletin* of September 27.

F. L. Wanamaker, of the purchasing department of the White Star Line of New York, attributes this decline to the influence of prohibition, says Mr. Byers, and declares that the passengers, particularly tourists, willfully and emphatically are turning away from the bars and also have registered their objection to being subjected on the water to drinking scenes. The English shipping officials attribute the decline in bar patronage to the prohibition sentiment in America and date that decline from the beginning of prohibition enforcement by the United States.

This statement of Mr. Wanamaker follows that made a few months ago by Mr. William A. Sellender, general passenger agent of the Matson Line, whose ships are "dry" and who declared that business had increased rather than diminished since the bars were closed. In addition to this, Mr. Sellender declared that the Matson passenger department had been informed by tourists that they preferred to travel on the dry boats rather than on the wet transpacific liners that touch at Honolulu inward and outward bound.

New Hampshire Republicans and Democrats Stand For Enforcement Of Prohibition

The New Hampshire Republican state convention recently adopted a plank opposing weakening of the Volstead Act by any modifications permitting the return of light wines and beer. The Democratic plank calls for strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Both conventions took such action unanimously and without debate.

Republicans of Colorado Strongly Support Prohibition

Law-abiding citizens of Colorado are rejoicing over the emphatic way in which the Republican party has voiced its stand for prohibition and law enforcement. The Republican platform contains the following:

"Realizing that discrimination in the enforcement of laws breeds disrespect for all laws, we unqualifiedly advocate rigid enforcement of our state Prohibition Acts, the Eighteenth Amendment, and the Volstead Act."

Prominent Georgia White Ribboner First Woman to Become U. S. Senator

One of the pioneer W. C. T. U. workers of Georgia last week won the distinction of being the first of her sex to obtain appointment to the United States Senate. She is Mrs. W. H. Felton of Cartersville, Georgia, long known as the "grand old woman of Georgia," and has been named by Governor Thomas W. Hardwick as United States Senator to succeed the late Thomas E. Watson until the November elections, when a successor will be chosen at the polls. Mrs. Felton is eighty-seven years of age and has been prominent in temperance and suffrage activities for nearly half a century. She is a sister of Mrs. Mary McLendon, for many years a member of the state executive committee of the Georgia W. C. T. U., and also prominent as a worker for suffrage, in the days of its unpopularity.

When Prohibition Is Enforced

"We won't need to worry about some diseases, I suppose, when the temperance laws are perfectly enforced everywhere," remarks Dr. Royal S. Copeland, New York's Health Commissioner, in one of his recent talks on health. "One of these diseases is cirrhosis of the liver. In almost every instance it is due to the use of alcohol."

Directly, or Indirectly, the Influence of the Wet Interests is Against Law

During the past weeks THE UNION SIGNAL has been recounting the various activities of the liquor element. It is readily seen that the whole influence of those who stand for the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, whether directly so stated, or camouflaged under the guise of "light wines and beer," is against the observance and enforcement of law. The list of these activities has by no means been exhausted. We add a few herewith.

Liquor Interests Behind Opposition to Wright Law

The public fight against the Wright law, California's state enforcement code, is a lawless movement, since the code merely carries out the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment, by linking up the concurrent powers of the state and nation, and will demand nothing which is not demanded by the Volstead Act, changing automatically as the Volstead Act is changed. It is therefore not a prohibition law, but an enforcement law, giving power to more than three hundred courts and three thousand state officials to share in the task of making the law of the United States of America supreme.

The propaganda used by the liquor interests in this campaign is so insidious that in many cases individual voters are influenced to become, unconsciously, workers for the traffic. In many cities the press also is working for the liquor interests, though often masking its sentiments behind pleas for the grape and hop industries. The most outstanding of the methods used in reaching the voters and influencing them are: Circularization in favor of the grape industry; false interpretation of the purpose and meaning of the Volstead Act; meetings and addresses in support of the grape and hop industries; personal propaganda on the financial loss to the tax-payer by the elimination of the liquor industry; newspaper advertising and articles, paid and otherwise.

Ohio Made a Battle Field

In a united effort to nullify prohibition in the state of Ohio, the forces of the A. A. P. A. are concentrating their strength upon this particular field. Ohio, rather than one of the other states, has been selected for this attention, says the state secretary of the organization, because it is the birthplace of the W. C. T. U. and contains the headquarters of the A. S. L. A victory here, therefore,

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

PROGRESS IN CHILD WELFARE AT THE IOWA CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH STATION

Dr. Bird T. Baldwin, Director

Dr. Baldwin Measures a Normal Baby

By means of the generous gift of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, supplementing the state appropriation, the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station has been organized on a broad and thoroughly scientific basis for contributing materially to our knowledge of the problems of child welfare. The station now has a staff of twenty-two trained investigators. Eight scientific studies have been published, a series of popular bulletins in nutrition and physical growth issued, and hundreds of letters requesting help and advice on problems of child welfare have been answered.

The Pre-School Laboratory is probably the most interesting recent project of the division of psychology, in which Dr. Lorle I. Stecher is working with the director of the station.

It would be of great interest if we could describe in detail the work of the different divisions: The division of genetics and eugenics; of psychology; anthropometry; nutrition; sociology; and if we could tell you something of the work of the staff of twenty-two trained investigators.

The Pre-School Laboratory is designed for experimental work with children from two to four years of age. Twenty-four normal and superior children have been in regular attendance during the past year in two groups, the younger children coming at nine o'clock and leaving about half past ten, when the older ones arrive for an hour and a half session.

In the past many parents, and often educators, have believed that up to the age of six a child might just as well play at home alone. We now know that the sooner children make the adjustment to other individuals the better it is for their character development and habit formation. Children of this age have never been studied psychologically—except by their mothers, who are usually too busy to write down their observations. So each young mother has to begin all over again instead of having the experience of others to profit by. The Pre-School Laboratory will furnish some definite information in regard to the training of young children.

The laboratory consists of a new four-room building especially planned for this work with little children. The group room is a charming, home-like place, with plenty of equipment for play and educational activities. During the morning, the children are occupied with a simple and flexible schedule of singing-games, stories, rhythmic exercises, and simple occupational projects. They willingly leave the group to play other interesting "games" in the psychological examination rooms. A variety of mental examinations of each child, together with special studies on different phases of the development of motor co-ordination and other simple learning processes, are made, and physical measurements taken once a month, on the date of the child's birth.

What to Feed the Children

A most valuable work is being carried on in the metabolism ward at the Children's Hospital under the direction of the research professor, Dr. Amy L. Daniels. Here are the little babies who are kept under special and constant observation in order to determine the best diet for the artificially fed baby. Many mothers who have to feed their babies artificially do not know that a patent baby-food, or pasteurized milk, is not sufficient to make the little one thrive. Dr. Amy L. Daniels has shown the great value of orange and tomato juice, and of strained vegetable soups, in stimulating growth, and preventing such diseases as scurvy and rickets. Experiments with guinea pigs and rats, showing the great changes in weight, general appearance, size and activity that result from different diets, have proved of importance in determining the factors that make for proper feeding of infants and school children.

Act of Iowa General Assembly, April 21, 1917

"The State Board of Education is hereby authorized to establish and maintain at Iowa City as an integral part of the State University, the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, having as its objects the investigation of the best scientific methods of conserving and developing the normal child, the dissemination of the information acquired by such investigation and the training of students for work in such fields."

The Importance of Ancestors

The division of genetics and eugenics, in the establishment of which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been especially interested, is working to establish the fundamental principles of heredity. It is useless to talk about the way such qualities as good physique, character, and intelligence are handed down from parent to child until we have studied the laws of inheritance in simpler organisms. Dr. Phineas W. Whiting, who has been working for a number of years with a tiny wasp, can now, because of his knowledge of the laws of breeding in this insect, make to order almost any variety of the species. Such questions as the effect of alcohol and disease poisons on the germ-plasm, the carriers of heredity, can be answered only after research of this type.

Our Future Citizens

The division of sociology aims to investigate the conditions under which children are born and live, and to discover ways in which their normal social development can be fostered. By careful study, Dr. Hornell Hart has traced the large numbers of people who are leaving the farms and bringing up their children in cities. He has established the fact that the people who are having the *fewest* children are the economically successful, the native rather than the foreign-born, the highly educated, and the city dwellers. Conditions such as these cannot fail to have a profound effect upon the types of children produced, the sort of home and community environment provided for them, and hence, upon the trend of character of the population. The division has held many conferences with social workers, and is actively interested in all measures and legislation for social betterment.

The Sound Body

The division of anthropometry conducts experimental and field work to determine how children grow. One investigation deals with the growth of the wrist bones, studied by means of the X-ray photograph. Since the size of these bones is a very accurate indication of the general physical development of a child, the formulation of a scale of anatomical development will prove of great value for diagnostic purposes. Probably the greatest accomplishment of the division of anthropometry is the formulation of an age-height-weight table which will enable parents or teachers to tell just what a child of any age should weigh for its height. This will supply a need keenly felt by all nutrition workers. A similar table is being prepared for the National Tuberculosis Association, to show what should be the breathing capacity of a child of any given age and weight. At the request of their parents and teachers, hundreds of children have been measured, and several large public school systems have reorganized their method of promotion in order to take into account the physiological age of the child as determined by the Baldwin standards.

A Game to Help Girls Grow

Mind in the Making

The psychological division is doing in the field of mental development what the older science of anthropometry has done for physical growth. Work similar to that going on in the Pre-School Laboratory is also being done for older children. The result of six years' observation of large groups of children has enabled the division to publish a study which adds much to our knowledge of the curve of mental growth. There are great differences in the growth of superior and average children, and it is possible to tell from a psychological examination, early in a child's life, what will probably be its future ability. Children of superior intellectual ability were also found to be physically superior. The division maintains a clinic to which children may be brought for examination, and people are beginning to inquire how a child of a certain age "measures up" mentally just as they like to know how a child compares with the standard of height and weight. Children who manifest puzzling dispositional traits and so-called "problem cases" receive a thorough psychological examination, since an understanding of the child's psychological make-up is fundamental for any moral training. Many normal children who show symptoms of partial mental maladjustment can be helped to adapt themselves to the conditions of life and assisted toward obtaining a happier outlook, by an examiner with psychological insight.

Playing "Going to Chicago," a game originated by the children themselves. The "conductor" is seen taking up the tickets.

Helping Flowers—and Children—to Grow

Human Service

Besides the services mentioned in connection with the different divisions, the station co-operates with many national child welfare agencies, with the extension division and the various medical departments of the University of Iowa in all phases of child welfare work.

The station has in its files a volume of correspondence from persons in the state and elsewhere, who desire information about child welfare problems. Mothers of young babies, or of school children, ask advice from the nutrition department in regard to proper methods of feeding. Presidents of study clubs inquire about programs or speakers on child welfare, or about bibliographies and lists of references on special phases of education, on vocational guidance, on physical growth, on mental tests, and on similar topics bearing on the conservation and betterment of the child. Social workers, teachers, and parents desire information about schools and institutions, or laws concerning the status of the child. Community leaders inquire about the best methods of stimulating interest in child welfare work. Social agencies request assistance in regard to types of record forms and the organization of reports and publicity material. Many of these inquiries are referred to other specialized departments of the university, but the very fact that persons in isolated rural places confidently appeal to the station for help is significant of the very real service the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station is rendering in the state and in the nation.

OFFICIAL WARNING AGAINST BOOTLEG LIQUOR

In view of the high mortality rate due to alcoholic poisoning during the past year and the apparent lack of knowledge on the part of the public in general as to the distinction between the various kinds of alcohols, J. M. Doran, Head of the Industrial Alcohol and Chemical Division of the Prohibition Unit, has submitted to Commissioner Haynes the following statement, in an effort to impress upon the public the dangers involved in the drinking of bootleg liquor:

"Wood alcohol, the common term applied to methyl alcohol as distinguished from grain or ethyl alcohol, derives its name from its source of production which is the destructive distillation of wood—that is, the heating of wood in retorts in the absence of air and the condensation of the volatile products. This product is now generally termed 'methanol' in the trade and is so labeled, in order to provide further protection against the confusion of the various alcohols.

"Pure or refined wood alcohol, also known as 'Columbian Spirits', is practically odorless and colorless and its presence in any intoxicating liquor could not be detected by the sense of sight, taste or smell. However, poorer grades of wood alcohol have an odor on account of the impurities from the wood, and might be detected by the sense of smell. This grade of wood alcohol is sometimes used as a denaturant in pure grain alcohol to form the product known as denatured alcohol.

"Wood alcohol produces intoxication rapidly and in addition seriously affects the optic nerve, resulting in paralysis and atrophy with consequent total blindness which, so far as is known, is incurable. Opinions differ as to whether or not absolutely pure wood alcohol will produce blindness, but the opinion is practically unanimous that the commercial grade ordinarily obtainable will invariably produce blindness. Wood alcohol is never used as a medicant or in the preparation of any of the various products such as perfumes, rubbing compounds, etc. The alcohol which is used in the manufacture of these products is usually one of the various formulae of denatured alcohols.

"There are two classes of denatured alcohols. The first is known as completely denatured alcohol which has been prepared according to a limited number of fixed formulae for sale to the general public without permits. All of the products produced by these formulae are injurious to the human system, being totally unfit for beverage purposes or for the manufacture of any product to be taken internally. Every package of completely denatured alcohol containing less than five wine gallons, sold or offered for sale by denaturers or dealers, must have affixed thereto a label on which must be printed the words 'completely denatured alcohol' and, in addition, on the same label, there shall be printed in large letters under the skull and bones symbol, the word 'poison' together with the following statement: 'Completely denatured alcohol is a violent poison. It cannot be applied externally to human or animal tissues without serious injurious results. It cannot be taken internally without inducing blindness and general physical decay, ultimately resulting in death.' The word 'pure' qualifying denatured alcohol will not be permitted to appear on any label.

"The second class known as specially denatured alcohol is prepared by the use of a great many specific denaturants. It is not so thoroughly denatured and protected as to permit its general sale without permit. It can only be obtained under a heavy bond for use in manufacturing processes. Every person who sells specially denatured alcohol except the proprietor of the denaturant plant must qualify as a bonded dealer in specially denatured alcohol. All formulae of specially denatured alcohol are so constituted as to prevent their internal use.

"A word of caution should be sounded against the use of any quick test for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of wood alcohol such as the addition of powders or vials of liquid. It is impossible to detect wood alcohol except by a thorough chemical analysis and that performed by a skilled chemist in a well equipped laboratory. It is a well known fact among all chemists that wood alcohol is one of the most difficult substances to detect in any liquid."

TESTIMONY OF MEN WHO "LIKE LIQUOR" OR WHO WERE OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION

Will Irwin Acknowledges Benefits of Prohibition

Will Irwin is one of a group of eminent California authors whose influence was said to be adverse to prohibition in the Golden State. In a recent article on bootlegging, in the *Saturday Evening Post*, Mr. Irwin has this to say concerning the results of national prohibition:

"Lately I have talked over the general situation with several social-settlement workers of New York. They all report their people doing well under prohibition. In general, they find less desertion, less thriftlessness, fewer crimes against women and children. One or two lament a recent increase of home-brewing which affects the sobriety of the women, but they seem to regard this, at its present extent, as a minor evil. Of late the traffic in women and commercialized vice in general have dwindled almost to the vanishing point."

Not a Believer in Prohibition But Nevertheless Convinced of Its Value

"While I am not a believer in prohibition, particularly in the way the law has been carried out in the past two years," says D. C. Bakewell, President Duquesne Steel Foundry Company of Pittsburg, Pa., "nevertheless, there is no question in my mind that it has been a great help to industry as a whole. Very few men are now absent after pay-day, whereas, in the old days, we used to count on a fairly large percentage of absentees. This money is undoubtedly being spent in a wiser manner than it was in the past, and I believe it will be for the ultimate benefit of the country to have some sort of prohibition in effect."

"I Am a Man Who Likes Liquor But—"

Health Officer George W. Goler of Rochester, New York, admits that he "likes liquor as well as anyone" but is a strong advocate of the enforcement of the Volstead law on the ground of its benefit to the health of the people. In an interview reported in the Rochester *Times-Union* of July 18, 1922, Mr. Goler says:

"I would not abate one jot of the Volstead Law. It is medically and socially sound. It has put health in the way of a lot of people who otherwise would not have had it, and certainly has not taken health away from anyone.

"And, remember, I say this as a man who likes liquor as well as anyone. I believe, however, that one should be public spirited enough to put aside one's personal likes in a question which involves the health and happiness of the majority.

"The people have weathered the present period of financial and industrial stress better than they have weathered any other period because they have not been able to spend their hard-earned savings on booze. Anything that lessens the period of stress lessens worry—and worry kills more than do the doctors.

"Drinking does not relieve worry or nervous stress. The man who drinks to 'drown his troubles' only thinks he is drowning them. They are right there waiting for him and by filling his body with poison and irritating his nervous system he has only made himself less fit to cope with them."

Dr. Goler said that he had collected no statistics on the lessening of disease since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, but that he was confident from his observation that the general health of the people is improved. Children are being better cared for, are getting more nourishing food, better clothing and better general care, he said, now that fathers are spending their wages on the care of their families instead of for drink. In many cases women who formerly lived in dread of a drunken husband and who were forced to seek employment to support their children, now know, for the first time in years, the happiness of a quiet home and the co-operation of the father in caring for the children.

"I Am Not a Prohibitionist; Nevertheless—"

"Personally, I am not a prohibitionist," said Joseph P. Howe, a prominent New York lawyer, while stopping at "The Ambassador," Atlantic City, N. J. "I like wine as well as many others, but I feel it a patriotic duty to subject my own desires in order that the greatest good to the greatest number may be served. As prohibition is a law, I really have no other choice as I attempt to be a law-abiding citizen. A law is a law and we must obey it even if we do not like it. We cannot set aside some laws and say we will not regard them because they do not suit us.

"Some people say prohibition curtails their liberty. Of course it does. So does every other law. Not being permitted to drive seventy miles an hour, to be denied maintaining a Mormon establishment and the hundreds of other laws also curtail their liberty. Liberty is a much misunderstood word. Liberty means lawlessness to some. The man who says no one has a right to tell him what to do and that he is going to do what he wants is simply talking childishly. He has not grown up. He is the same boy who drew pictures on his slate just because the teacher said he must not. He pets his infantile inclinations and says no one is his boss. The people banded together, working for the country's best interests, are his boss. No man who is a patriot will drink nowadays. He swears he will live by the Constitution and let him do so or be punished with other lawbreakers," concluded Mr. Howe.

"I Like Alcoholic Beverages, But Recognize Benefits of Dry Law"

While mayor of the city of Louisville, Kentucky, George Wessinger Smith gave to the press this testimony: "Although not a prohibitionist, there can be no question in my mind as to the beneficial results of prohibition from an economic point of view." In reply to a recent letter written by THE UNION SIGNAL to Mr. Smith, now president of the Louisville Water Company, he says:

"I am of the same opinion. My purpose in the original statement was to mirror the truth as I saw it under my daily observation as mayor. The new generation will not know the taste of liquor. At that time the full economic benefit will be reaped.

As heretofore stated publicly, only the extremists expect full results immediately. I like the taste of alcoholic beverage yet I am convinced that economicall morally and spiritually the world woul be better off by far if we all let liqu alone."

"At First I Was Opposed to th Prohibition Law"

"At first I was opposed to the prohib tion law," writes August W. Smith, pres dent and treasurer of the Brandon Mill Greenville, South Carolina, to the *Man facturers Record*, "but after seeing th effect on our people, I am very muc in favor of same. My idea is that ther is no law that has been enacted that ha done the good that the prohibition la has. Before this law was enacted, ou mill communities were troubled no littl with 'drunks' and the families of a grea many of our people were destitute, on ac count of the men spending most of th money that they received for liquor. Now you never see a drunken man around th mill villages and the people are happie and living better than they ever did."

"I Know Whereof I Speak—Used to Run a Saloon"

William Bennett, city street sweepe of Los Angeles, is reported in the Lo *Angeles Record* of September 8, 1922, t have said: "I want things left just a they are. I don't want any more of th saloon business. I know about it. I use to run one. We can get along witho light wines and beer. It's all right jus as it is."

Eighteenth Amendment Defended by Former Opponents

"One of the curious features of the pend ing movement on the part of the liquo crowd to break down the prohibition law and prevent its enforcement, is that many of the most stalwart and deter mined defenders of the Amendment are public men and women who did not originally favor national prohibition and who took no part in the fight for prohibition when the fighting was hard and the goal distant—unless, indeed, some of them were among the opponents of prohibition," says *The Baptist*.

"The eminent jurist who fills the office of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court was not an advocate of national prohibition; but one of the most crushing blows dealt at the nullificationists after the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment was an editorial written by Mr. Taft for the *Philadelphia Ledger* in which he told the wets they had not a leg left to stand on and that the amendment could not be invalidated and must be obeyed.

"The veteran Christian scholar and editor, Lyman Abbott, was not among those who labored for national prohibition in pre-war times; but Lyman Abbott's paper, *The Outlook*, had this to say editorially last month:

"'Any intelligent and fair-minded man who is accustomed to studying, comparing, and tabulating the sources and factors of historical progress must come to the conclusion, no matter how wet his sentiments may be, that the Prohibition Amendment was not a sudden and sporadic political move, planned in secret and enacted by surprise, but is the result of steady-going and concerted action by men and women who compose a majority, and perhaps a very large majority, of the qualified voters of the United States.'"

PROGRAM FEATURES OF WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

TWENTY-SEVEN COUNTRIES TO BE REPRESENTED NOVEMBER 11-15, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The World's W. C. T. U. Convention will open on Saturday evening, November 11, in the parlors of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, with an informal reception to the delegates from "all round the world." Welcomes will be extended by the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of Philadelphia, representatives of the churches, social welfare societies, women's clubs, and the state and city W. C. T. U.'s.

Responses will be given by members of delegations who have come the greatest distance to attend the convention: India, Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, and by Miss Christina Roberts, granddaughter of Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, our former World's president.

Sunday's Meetings

Delegates are invited to reserved seats at the Sunday morning service in the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. Dr. Floyd Tomkins, rector, preaching the sermon.

On Sunday afternoon, in the Academy of Music, will be held the Devotional Day service, which will be opened with a memorial hour commemorative of the life of our honored World's W. C. T. U. president, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, and other World's officers who have passed to the better land since the last convention.

Prohibition in the United States, Sunday Evening's Theme

The meeting Sunday evening, at the Academy of Music, will be of great interest to foreign delegates and visitors. The theme will be "The Benefits the United States Has Experienced from National Prohibition." The chief speaker will be Major Roy Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner. The Right Honorable Leif Jones of London, former member of the British Parliament, will speak on the question from the viewpoint of an Englishman.

Miss Jane Darling, President of the Edinburgh District W. C. T. U.

Miss Mabel Archibald, in costume of Indian princess. Miss Archibald is editor of the National W. C. T. U. paper of India.

Morning Meetings Devoted to Business

The meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings will be devoted to department discussions, the election of officers of the World's W. C. T. U., and other general business.

Overseas Delegates Furnish Monday Program

The Monday afternoon program will be given by delegates from foreign countries. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Kubushiro, niece of Madam Yajima, from Japan; Miss Mary J. Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, from India; Mrs. Helen Barton, of Scotland, who has traveled around the world in the interests of the temperance reform; and Fraulein von Blücher, grandniece of the famous Marshal von Blücher, who aided Wellington at the battle of Waterloo, and Fraulein Lohmann, who conducted the recent prohibition referendum in Bielefeld, Germany, the first vote ever taken in Germany on the prohibition question.

Young People to Give "Round the World" Demonstration

Youth will dominate the convention on Monday evening. The program will be arranged by the young people. The young women delegates from foreign lands, of whom a number will be present, will be introduced and give brief addresses. The general secretary of the Young People's Branch of the World's W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary Anderson Crawford, will preside. Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the United States Young People's Branch, will conduct a demonstration of which the Polyglot Petition will be the central feature. Young women delegates from the United States will follow with a spectacular demonstration of special interest to foreign delegates. Dr. Valeria H. Parker, director of the department of Social Morality of the National W. C. T. U., and executive secretary of the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, will deliver an address.

Cuba, Mexico, and the Near East will be heard from on Tuesday afternoon, and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston will relate experiences of her recent tour of South Africa. Other speakers of prominence from Washington are expected to participate in the program.

Peace and International Relations Tuesday Evening's Subject

The subject to be considered on Tuesday evening, in the Academy of Music, is Peace and International Relations. The speakers for the evening are not yet definitely decided upon, but they will be men and women who can discuss with authority these very important questions, and will represent not only the viewpoint of the United States but those of other nations.

Polyglot Program for Closing Evening

On Wednesday evening, the close of the convention, brief messages will be given by representatives of all the many nations who have sent delegates. Someone will tell of the recent campaign in Sweden, in which the women polled so large a vote. A delegate from New Zealand will graphically describe the campaign for national prohibition now in progress in that country, which is soon to vote. The progress in other parts of the world will be traced by eloquent speakers, furnishing a bird's eye view of the advance of the anti-alcohol movement around the globe.

Delegates from twenty-seven different countries are expected. Three World's W. C. T. U. organizers, and twenty superintendents of departments will be present.

Mrs. George Milne of Aberdeen, Scotland, acting vice-president Scottish British Women's Temperance Association

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Evanston, Illinois, October 12, 1922

Mrs. Armor Arrives in New Zealand

News has been received of the safe arrival in New Zealand of Mrs. Mary Harris Armor and her daughter-in-law. She writes from the steamer just as it is entering port: "A marconigram was received last night from the Wellington W. C. T. U., saying, 'Welcome to New Zealand.' It warmed my heart. I am feeling fine. Love to everybody."

The Problem of the "Stay-at-Home" Voter

A member of the Kansas state legislature has announced that he will present at the coming session a bill to penalize all those who fail to vote at every election. The plan provides that at the beginning of each election year a poll tax of $10 will be spread on the records against every person in the state old enough to vote. If the voter attended the primary and cast a ballot, he would be given a certificate showing that he had voted. When he went to the polls at the regular fall election, he would receive another certificate. By presenting these two certificates to the county treasurer when he paid his taxes, his poll tax would be cancelled.

Without discussing the advisability of this method of penalizing the delinquent voter, it seems to us there is certainly reason for adopting some drastic measure to bring to American citizens a realizing sense of their civic responsibilities at the ballot box.

It is a truism to say that it is the "stay-at-home" voters who aid and abet the enemies of good government and make possible their control of civic affairs. How can such a calamity be prevented at the coming election? Especially how can we get the women interested to vote at the November 7 election?

RESOLUTION

SUGGESTED FOR ADOPTION BY CHURCHES AND OTHER INFLUENTIAL ORGANIZATIONS

W. C. T. U. speakers are urgently requested to secure from all meetings which they address the adoption of this resolution:

RESOLVED: That we declare against any modification of the Volstead Code which would admit wine or beer or otherwise weaken enforcement, and will do all in our power to insure the election November 7, 1922, of members of the United States Congress and state legislatures who will work and vote for the retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code.

(Through your local papers give wide-spread publicity to the resolutions thus secured.)

You, dear comrade, in your little corner and I in mine can help. Hold voters' teas, voters' luncheons, voters' receptions. Invite candidates to address these gatherings. Arrange for house-to-house visits, to be followed by letters, telephone messages, and informing literature. Let the query, "For whom are you going to vote November 7, and why?" be a popular theme of conversation at every get-together affair of the women from now until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Get the women of your town to the polls!

Publish These Points on Prohibition

In the beginnings of the United States of America, Edmund Burke, England's great statesman, said: "If this young republic ever goes down to oblivion, it will be because of the difficulty of educating its multitude of rulers."

The truth of this prediction is self-evident. In just the degree that we have educated our one hundred million rulers, or voters, have we made real progress. When ignorance in general, or on any particular question, goes to the polls in large numbers and votes, it spells disaster to the nation.

Whether or not there will be a big majority vote at the November election for Congressmen and state legislators opposed to the modification of the Volstead Act and endorsing national prohibition depends upon the educational work that has been or shall be done to emphasize the following five important facts:

FIRST: The return of beer and wine means inevitably the return of the old-time saloon, or the licensing of certain places for the sale of alcoholic beverages. The alternative is the distribution of these liquors by means of groceries, soft drink establishments or coffee shops—a method that would stamp them as "respectable" and they would be an ever accessible temptation to the youth of our land.

SECOND: The return of beer and wine would put again on the market, as a legalized commodity, drinks branded by science as intoxicating, and containing a poison destructive to the physical, mental and moral wellbeing of the individual. In addition, the experience of years has proved that the beer drinking habit is certain to create an appetite for the strongest distilled liquors.

THIRD: The return of the traffic in beer and wines means the return to power of the brewers, and would eventually result in their controlling, in large measure, the politics of city, state and nation. As a reminder of what that would mean, read the report on the activities of the brewers, submitted to the U. S. Senate on September 5, 1919.

FOURTH: The return of beer and wine would make enforcement of the prohibition law immeasurably more difficult, if not impossible. No less an authority than Chief Justice Taft has said: "Any such loophole as light wines and beer would make the Eighteenth Amendment a laughing stock."

FIFTH: Inadequately as the national prohibition law has been enforced in some sections of the country, there is abundant evidence of the most reliable kind to show that it has lessened the consumption of liquor, improved home life and social conditions, and by branding the drink traffic as an outlaw, reduced tremendously the temptation to the young people to acquire the drink habit.

Convince the voters of your community of these five truths, and there is only one conclusion at which they can arrive—that they must go to the polls November 7, and vote for candidates opposed to the modification of the Volstead law.

As Industrious as Satan!

Of course you have read of the gentle little lady who could not bear to hear evil spoken of any person, however far from perfect. Thinking to corner her, her children began to find fault with his Satanic majesty, one after another endeavoring to gain her agreement to criticism of the Evil One. After listening in silence for a time, she interrupted with the quiet protest: "Well, young folk, if thee were all as industrious as the devil is, think what thee might accomplish!"

It is always "while men sleep" and forget to criticise and oppose, that evil has a chance to make headway. The organizations against prohibition have been very active through the summer months. Has your local union kept up to the mark? These societies, if we may believe their statements, are continuing to grow. How many members have you added during the last few months? The daily papers tell us of various mass meetings, held to *fight* prohibition. How many have taken place in your community, to *further* prohibition and law enforcement, and how large were the audiences?

Many of our public officials state that they receive far more attention from the lawless than from the law-abiding element. As one said: "The representatives of the criminal class came to me repeatedly, seeking favors, and when they found I was not to be bribed, threatened me in every way. Many of the best people, on the contrary, were apparently utterly indifferent and without real knowledge in the matter. If I were not doing my duty I could be forced to do so, but they did not know what I *was* doing. If they criticised, it was from hearsay, and if they praised, it was not because of intimate knowledge of my actions."

Could this state of affairs be duplicated in your community? Does your union know the character and actions of each official? Depend upon it, the forces of evil know exactly what they may count on from each of the public servants. Why should we not be equally industrious and well informed?

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-16, 1922

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 17-19, 1922.

Chairmen Hostess Committees of World's Convention

Hospitality, Mrs. H. E. Fahnestock, 924 S. 46th St., Phila.

Reception, Mrs. Caroline Moore, 1429 N. 16th St., Phila.

Entertainment, Mrs. E. R. Ferguson, 1937 N. 32nd St., Phila.

Restaurants, Mrs. C. G. Diehl, 5141 Webster St., Phila.

Publicity, Mrs. C. C. Parlin, 128 E. Walnut Lane, Germantown, Phila.

Seating, Miss Ella Broomell, Harrisburg, Pa.

Decoration, Mrs. Winfield S. MacHenry, Ridley Park, Pa.

Social Teas, Miss Josephine Jones.

Pulpits, Miss H. Frances Jones.

Music, Mrs. Vernon E. Hastings, 5425 Catharine St., Phila.

Badges, Miss A. E. Thomas, 1633 Spruce St., Phila.

Chairmen of committees for the National W. C. T. U. Convention will be announced later.

Dr. Wiley Commends W. C. T. U. Leaflets

It is not so many years since it was generally deemed impossible for the medical profession to combat certain diseases successfully without prescribing whisky, wine or beer, one or all. That a great revolution in opinion has taken place is evidenced not only by the pronouncements of the American Medical Association at various times, but by the personal attestation of eminent physicians and scientists of note. We are permitted to quote the following from a letter addressed to Mrs. Martha M. Allen, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of the department of Medical Temperance:

"I think your leaflet on 'Drug Drinks' most excellent. I wish it could be circulated in every family in this country; also your leaflet on the attitude of the professors of medicine on the whisky question, and 'Whisky Not Needed as a Medicine.'

"I hope you will keep up the good work and some day receive that collaboration from the officials which should always be accorded to the enforcement of the existing law.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) Harvey W. Wiley, M. D."

Employer Takes Exception to Statement of Secretary Davis

Joseph Hilton, now superintendent of the Seneca Iron and Steel Company, at Buffalo, New York, but employed in the Martins Ferry mill at the same time that Secretary of Labor J. J. Davis worked in the plant, does not agree with the latter that steel workers need beer. In his own experience he found that the men who did not drink were better able to do their work than those who did. "Alcohol in beer, when a man is overheated, may soothe his stomach for a short time," says Mr. Hilton, "but it is not a necessity for steel workers and they are better off without it.

"I have men working for me now who used to say they could not pass the saloon on their way home from work without stopping for a few drinks. The same men have not used liquor for several years, and they tell me they are far better off, are doing better work, and have happier homes. These men say it is not a necessity to have beer and that they can do more work and better work than when they were drinking."

Martyrs for the Cause of Prohibition

Considerable front-page publicity is given by certain papers to occasional shooting of moonshiners and bootleggers by Federal officers, always in self-defense, but correspondingly meager publicity when officers are shot and killed. Records of the Prohibition Unit reveal that twenty-four noble men have tragically given their lives in helping to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. It were well that the public fully realize the risk to which the prohibition agents are subjected in all parts of the country—even in the shadow of the National Capitol—the splendid sacrifice they are making in an effort to enforce constitutional law, and to banish the dangerous moonshiner and unscrupulous bootlegger, with their poisonous output.

State Conventions

Kansas, Salina, October 10-13.
Oregon, McMinnville, October 10-13.
Missouri, St. Louis, October 10-13.
Idaho (South), October 10-13.
Delaware, Smyrna, October 11-13.
Oklahoma, Enid, October 12-16.
Nebraska, Lincoln, October 13-17.
Indiana, Wabash, October 13-16.
North Carolina, Spencer, October 14-18.
California (North), Modesto, October 16-20.
Connecticut, New London, October 17-19.
Colorado, Pueblo, October 17-19.
Massachusetts, Hyannis, October 17-19.
Alabama, Albany, October 17-19.
Illinois, Decatur, October 17-20.
Ohio, Findlay, October 17-20.
Georgia, Douglasville, October 17-20.
South Dakota, Mitchell, October 18-23.
South Carolina, Newberry, October 20-23.
Vermont, Burlington, October 24-26.
Texas, Fort Worth, October 24-27.
Iowa, Oskaloosa, October 24-27.
Mississippi, Waynesboro, Oct. 24-27.
Arkansas, Paragould, October 25-27.
Florida, Kissimmee, October 31-November 3.
New Jersey, Camden, November 9-10.

No candidate for the Senate or Congress who favors the reopening of the prohibition question should receive the support of those who believe in the Eighteenth Amendment. The wine and beer proposition is a fraud; those who stand back of it want the saloon—the old fashioned saloon with all the vices that go with it.—William Jennings Bryan in *The Commoner*.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising evermore."

How excellent is thy loving kindness, O God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house; and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures.—Psalm 36:7, 8.

Try, Try Again—Improved

C. A. S. Dwight

If at first you do succeed,
Try, try again.
Life is more than just one deed;
Try, try again.
Never stop with what you've done,
More remains than you have won,
Full content's vouchsafed to none;
Try, try again.

If you've won a bit of fame,
Try, try again!
Seek a still more honored name,
Try, try again.
Sit not down with folded hands,
Cramp not hope with narrow bands;
Think what prowess life demands!
Try, try again.

If you've won on lower plane,
Try, try again!
Life is more than one campaign,
Try, try again.
Send your guidons to the fore,
Strive to seize one standard more,
Still ungained are palms galore;
Try, try again.

If at first you do succeed,
Try, try again!
For future harvests sow thy seed,
Try, try again.
Rise with sacred discontent,
Realize that life is lent
On highest searches to be spent;
Try, try again.

—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

Make Temperance Sunday, October 29, a Great Day

Order Programs, Blackboard Exercises, Temperance Talks, Leaflets for Study and Distribution, Pledge Cards, etc., etc., of the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. See page 12.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

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1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

October 29—World's Temperance Sunday.
December 23—Crusade and Pioneers' Day.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

WORLD'S AND NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1922

Tour No. 1. For those who wish to spend Saturday, November 11, in Washington, D. C., and who do not plan to go to Toronto.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railway will leave the Union Station, Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Washington at 8:00 a. m. The day will be spent sightseeing, and the trip to Philadelphia will be resumed at 4:30 p. m., arriving in the convention city at 7:30 p. m. The return trip can be made at the delegates' pleasure as no special arrangements will be made by the transportation committee. Apply for reservations to W. E. Blachley, Division Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railway, 323 South Wells Street, Chicago.

Tour No. 2. For those who wish to attend the World League against Alcoholism meeting in Toronto, Canada, November 25-29.

A train on the New York Central will carry special cars for delegates leaving Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 5:00 p. m., connecting at Buffalo with the Lehigh Valley road. No change of cars will be necessary. Arrival at Philadelphia will be at 8:08 p. m. Apply for reservations to Mr. C. Hartigan, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agt., New York Central Railroad, La Salle Street Station, Chicago.

Tickets on the going trip will be available on the Pacific Coast November 7 to 13 and in all other parts of the country and Canada, November 8 to 14. By either route, the one way fare, Chicago to Philadelphia, is $29.46. The return trip will be one-half of the regular fare. The Pullman fares are as follows from Chicago, either route; Lower berth, $8.25; upper, $6.60; drawing room, $30.00; compartment, $23.25.

The trip from Philadelphia to Toronto will be made on the Lehigh Valley road, leaving Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 21, at 8:40 p. m. Several hours will be spent at Niagara Falls, arriving in Toronto at 9:43 p. m., November 22. Tickets must be deposited at Buffalo by all delegates who hold tickets to any point east or west of Buffalo.

An agent of the railroad will be at the convention November 15 and 18 for the purpose of validating tickets. Immediately on arrival in Philadelphia tickets should be left at convention headquarters, the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, with Miss Elizabeth Newman, secretary of the transportation committee. On the return the final limit for leaving Philadelphia is December 1. Delegates must arrive at starting point December 3 for all but Pacific Coast points.

The fare from Buffalo to Toronto is $3.67. The pullman fare from Philadelphia to Toronto is as follows: lower berth, $5.25; upper, $4.20; drawing room, $19.50; compartment, $14.75. Reservations for this trip may be made at the convention.

The Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads have prepared a special letter covering details of trips mentioned, which may be obtained on application to the railroads.

It is very important that reservations for either tour from Chicago to Philadelphia should be made as soon as possible. If a sufficient number make reservations, either or both roads will run a special train for the exclusive use of the delegates.

Parties living east of Chicago may join either tour at the most convenient point; western delegates will join in Chicago.

Be sure to secure a certificate from your railroad agent at the time of purchasing your ticket. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt. No refund of fare will be made because of failure to secure certificate.

N. B. In order to secure reduced fare, tickets must be purchased going and returning over the same route.

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. LYDIA HARD, of Zion City, Illinois, eldest of fifteen children of Surgeon-General William van Someren of the British Army; wife of Rev. Clark P. Hard, at one time district superintendent of what is now the South India Conference. For forty-five years Mrs. Hard, who was born in India, was her husband's helper in that country and in America. She was an enthusiastic temperance and church worker. Her earnestness and deep spiritual experience never failed to enthuse, and win both old and young to a renewed consecration to service for the Master.

MRS. MARY DENHAM CHALFANT, of Shinnston, West Virginia. From her earliest childhood Mrs. Chalfant evidenced a deep religious faith and a strong interest in temperance matters that continued throughout her life. She and her daughter, Estalee M. Chalfant, M. D., president of the local W. C. T. U., offered the use of their home for the regular meetings of the union and for the instruction of the children of the Loyal Temperance Legion. Hers was a strictly unselfish life, spent in service for others.

MRS. MELISSA CARR WHITTAKER, wife of Rev. W. C. Whittaker, of Sacramento, California. Mrs. Whittaker was the first white missionary to enter north Burmah, where she spent twenty years. She was a woman of rare ability and attainments and of marked spirituality. She was joyous as a bird in her many activities, which ceased only with life in this sphere.

Notes From Your Publishing House

We now have ready for our many friends and patrons a fine photograph of the new Administration Building of the National W. C. T. U. This is also the home of our UNION SIGNAL, official organ of the W. C. T. U., and the *Young Crusader*, our beautiful monthly paper for the children. Here too are housed our publishing interests, all our business offices being thus conveniently located under one roof immediately at the rear of Rest Cottage, the historic home of Frances E. Willard.

You have often wished you might see this new building and now is your opportunity. The view presents the eastern front and includes the famous chestnut tree planted by Frances Willard many years ago. Size of photograph, 11 x 14 inches. Price, $1.50. Please send remittance with order.

BIBLE WINES VERSUS THE SALOON-KEEPER'S BIBLE. Very apropos to the present time is this "study of the two-wine theory of the Scriptures and arraignment of the argument for Biblical sanction of the use of intoxicants." The author is the Rev. Orin B. Whitmore, who has made extensive study of the question. There is not a dry paragraph in the book in the sense of being uninteresting. It deserves a place in your library and in the public library of your town or city. Handsomely bound in cloth. 116 pp. Price, $1.00.

REMEMBER THAT WE CAN NOW SUPPLY YOU WITH THE BEAUTIFUL NEW SCRIPTURE TEXT ART CALENDARS FOR 1923. One of these calendars should be in every home. *Send us your order* NOW for a goodly supply and be *first in the field.* (See advt.)

Among our many leaflets especially applicable to present conditions is a resume of an address by Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes, "A Vision of American Sovereignty." *The matter contained in this leaflet should be placed before all our voters. It is imperative that such material be extensively used.* We advise that you order at once in quantities for immediate use. Price, per 100, 45 cents.

Do not forget that your own Publishing House carries a very large and satisfying variety of helps for the Quarterly Temperance Sunday School lessons, Programs, Blackboard Exercises, Temperance Talks for Primary and Junior Workers, Method leaflets, Story leaflets, Responsive Readings, Citizenship leaflets. Plenty of helps for the lesson with leaflets for distribution among old and young, besides pledge cards and songs, can be obtained here. Consult our advertising columns and order early, remembering that "delays are dangerous"— to prompt delivery.

As it is required by the law of the Federal government and of each sover-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

"HOW TO POPULARIZE THE Y. P. B." THEME AT CALIFORNIA (SOUTH) CONVENTION

Hattie M. Doughty, California (South) General Y. P. B. Secretary

A large group of spirited young folks attended the Southern California Y. P. B. convention, held this year in Pasadena. The first day was devoted to the regular routine of reports. In the afternoon, Mrs. Marie Yeoman, president of the Los Angeles county W. C. T. U., brought the message "How a County President could help make the Y. P. B. Popular in her County, and would it be worth while." Mrs. Linnie Carl was also a speaker. In the evening Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, state W. C. T. U. president, spoke on "The Challenge to Young Men and Women."

An interesting feature was the presentation of a pageant, "Challenge to the Constitution," in which poor California looked so burdened and disgraced that ex-Congressman Randall stepped forward and explained the reason for such a deplorable condition, and suggested the remedy—"Vote for the Wright Act."

We believe we have a splendid team in the newly elected officers: President, Mr. Luther Weston of Pasadena University; vice-president, Miss Ethel Dunham, a student at Redlands College; corresponding secretary, Miss Myrtle Gallon, of Orange; recording secretary, Miss Elizabeth Paine of Pasadena; treasurer, Mr. Harold Huston of Pasadena University. The president was heard to remark that he had always been taught that when there is anything to do, "The best time to do it is NOW."

We had our first graduating class—only three—but just watch California next year! Mr. Martin Patch of Pasadena University has been appointed state superintendent of Anti-Narcotics and authorized by the California (South) W. C. T. U. to tour the state in the interests of the department. Mr. Will Richards, cashier of one of the city banks, a former active Branch member, but for the past two years overburdened with official Christian Endeavor work, attended the convention and said he was "homesick to get back to the Y. P. B." He will now be our Christian Citizenship and Law Enforcement superintendent.

Pasadena W. C. T. U. furnished the meals. The tables were set in Library Park, under lovely shade trees. The last evening was spent in beautiful Brookside Park, the Pasadena Branch providing the treat. The convention closed with a testimony meeting, the topic, "What the Convention Meant to me and What it will Mean to my Branch." Already plans for the new year's work are being carried out.

Why I Am Proud To Be An American

Cora Patience Frye, Former President Colorado Local Y. P. B.

(Winner of Second Honors in Prize Contest).

I think any American ought to be proud—

First: Because our country stands for freedom. It was born free in 1620; it was christened in freedom in 1776; it was reconsecrated to freedom in 1863.

Second: Because of the great resources of the United States; because of our great output of plant, animal, mineral and manufactured products.

Third: Because in America people are equal. The poorest boy in the land may become its most loved and honored leader, as our great Lincoln proved.

Fourth: Because America first considered women mentally equal to men and gave them equal rights with men.

Fifth: Because our land has led the world in the war against King Alcohol.

Sixth: An American should be proud because we have free public education, without which we could not have prohibition, woman suffrage nor democracy.

Seventh: The American people are ambitious, energetic, and ingenious. Ever since the United States has been a country it has added to those previously invented, many time-and-labor-saving devices.

Eighth: America's wars have been for the sake of humanity and civilization. We have entered no war without making the world a better and safer place.

Ninth: Because America sends missionaries, doctors and teachers to foreign lands.

Last, but not least, I am proud to be an American because America has great possibilities. All her good things can be made better, and I can help in this task.

Special Helps for Sunday School Officers and Teachers, October 29

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

How can the Superintendent Promote Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School?
Problems of the Physical Awakening.
Temperance Teaching.
The Temperance Sunday School Lessons.
A Study of the Pledge. (For Primary Class Workers).
Pen Points.
The Teachings of the Divine Savior Concerning Wine.
The Pledge. What Is It? Why Sign It?
Thorough Temperance Teaching the Demand of the Hour.
Temperance Instruction in the Sunday School. Its Need from a Bible Standpoint.
Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

BLACKBOARD EXERCISES:

Prohibition in the United States.
The Total Abstainer on Safe Ground.

TEMPERANCE TALKS FOR PRIMARY AND JUNIOR WORKERS:

Look Not Thou Upon the Wine.
Beware of the Wine Cup.
Watch! The Thief Is Alcohol.
Destruction.
Sin in the Heart.
Price per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

LEAFLETS:

World's Temperance Sunday—Citizenship Recognition Day.
The Sunday School Pledge Flag (Method Leaflet).
Temperance Sunday—Program for Sunday Schools.
Responsive Reading (Christian Citizenship).
Responsive Reading (Bible Temperance).
Responsive Reading (Signing the Pledge).
Responsive Reading (Bible Wines).
Responsive Reading (Bible Total Abstinence).
Posters in the Sunday School.
Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Citizenship Questionnaire.
The Sunday School and Law Enforcement.
Sunday School National Prohibition Guards.
The Forward Look of the Sunday School Department.
The Sunday School and Social Service.
Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Program—Recognition of Young Voters. Four pages. Price, per 100, 75 cents; per 50, 40 cents.

Special

TWO NEW PROGRAMS FOR L. T. L.'S, NATIONAL PROHIBITION GUARDS, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Uncle Sam's Prohibition Quiz. Testimony of ten noted Americans (Exercise for 11 boys or young men).

Aunt Columbia's Prohibition Quiz. Testimony of ten noted American women. (Exercise for 11 girls or young women.)

Price, five cents per copy; per dozen, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

Wyoming White Ribboners in Annual Convention Review Year's Program of Work

Special Correspondence

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wyoming met this year in annual convention in the picturesque town of Cody. With royal welcomes and unlimited hospitality on the part of the Cody union and friends, with wonderful mountains near at hand, and beautiful weather prevailing, the Wyoming white ribboners had a very busy, practical, and profitable convention.

During the morning session on the first day, the guest of honor, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., was introduced by Mrs. S. E. Bailey, state president. As convention speaker, Mrs. Hungerford, because of her wide knowledge of W. C. T. U. work and delightfully pleasing personality, won her audience at the start and carried it with her through the delivery of her entire address.

Reports, though incomplete (as our year does not close until October 31), showed a keen interest in the work and indicated activity and accomplishment, along every line.

"Our Goal" for 1923, as discussed by the local presidents and state superintendents, showed definite plans for work. The need of a great gain in members, the raising of the budget by each union, and co-operation on the part of all, were strongly stressed.

"Welcome evening" was one long to be remembered. Various "welcomers" were present with wit and humor, cheery greetings and the "glad hand"—Mayor Dr. Trueblood, representatives of the Cody club, Bar Association, Woman's club, churches, W. C. T. U. and other organizations. Mrs. Minnie Fenwick, state vice-president, gave the response, which was clever and to the point.

The addresses by Mrs. Hungerford, the sermon Sunday morning, by Rev. Minnie Fenwick, many splendid musical numbers and readings furnished by the Cody and Powell musicians and readers, a demonstration by the children of the Cody L. T. L. and the playlet, "Work for Enforcement Where You Are," given by the Casper delegation, are worthy of special mention.

The keynote of the convention was "The Need of Service" or "God's Call to us to Serve."

The reports on the budget plan, adopted for the first time at the last annual convention, and the discussion as to the advisability of its continuation this year were interesting and spirited and showed that if the *why* of the plan could be made clear to each union, desired response and co-operation would be secured. The plan was adopted for the coming year, the consensus of opinion being that it is the only just and equal way for local unions to meet their financial obligations.

Every courtesy was extended to the members of the convention by the hostess union and nothing left undone for their comfort.

The officers elected are—President, Mrs. S. E. Bailey; vice-president, Mrs. Minnie Fenwick; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. Darlene Ingraham; recording secretary, Mrs. George W. Ferguson; treasurer, Mrs. Ella G. Trager.

Australia expects to take a prohibition poll in 1923 and is asking Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, to come over and help them in their campaign.

Prepare for October 29, World's Temperance Sunday

Order All Supplies in Ample Time
Note Helps Here Named

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Quarterly Temperance Lesson of the International Sunday School Series, October 29. Should be early in the hands of every teacher. Prepared especially for teachers and officers. Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

ENVELOPE LEAFLETS FOR STUDY AND DISTRIBUTION:

Duty of a Christian Citizen.
Clean Hands.
Marion Lawrence on Pledge Signing.
Beware Wine!
Listen, Boys!
Counting Fingers.
God's Bottles.
Why Sign the Pledge.
Lincoln's Appeal for Law.
Beer and Home Brew.
What Uncle Sam Says.
An Elder Sister's Advice to Boys. No. I.
An Elder Sister's Advice to Boys. No. II.
An Elder Sister's Advice to Girls. Nos. 1, 3, 4.
Safety First, Boys!
Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

RECITATIONS FOR PRIMARY AND JUNIOR CLASSES:

Two Offerings.
Look Not Upon the Wine.
Where There's Drink There's Danger.
Price, per 100, 25 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

New Inspiration Received at County W. C. T. U. Conventions

"Two wonderful days of inspiration" was the consensus of opinion of those who attended the twenty-sixth annual convention of the DeKalb county (Ill.) W. C. T. U., held recently at Sandwich. It was a most profitable meeting. Miss Epha Marshall, state corresponding secretary, gave valuable assistance. Special emphasis was laid on child welfare, law enforcement, and the importance of getting the women to the polls to cast their ballots for candidates who favor the Eighteenth Amendment.

W. C. T. U. county conventions are always occasions for the renewal of enthusiasm for prohibition. That held recently by Franklin county (Pa.), the president, Mrs. Cora Fahrney, presiding, was no exception to the rule. The address of welcome by Rev. R. A. Strasbaugh, the president's greeting, and the reports of the various officers and superintendents all reflected a general determination to press forward to victory along all lines. With "get-there" the aim, the goal, "got-there" is apt to be reached. An interesting round-table was conducted by Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national director of Americanization, who later delivered a splendid address.

Two new unions were reported, one among colored people. Mercersburg exhibited an afghan made for the soldiers.

Virginia W. C. T. U. Holds Enthusiastic Convention

Faith T. Parrott

Considerable enthusiasm was manifested at the fortieth annual convention of the Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Danville opening her beautiful homes with hospitality unprecedented. The officers were re-elected. Mrs. Hoge received an ovation, and pink roses were presented to her.

Of the various departments reporting, Peace and Scientific Temperance Instruction showed special progress; Miss Edith Parker received the prize for the best essay written by a pupil in the senior-junior class, Miss Wanda Webb, a naval officer's daughter, following closely.

Few changes were made in the personnel of superintendents or other workers. The Loyal Temperance Legion under Mrs. Walter Page showed great increase: six or more Legions received Victory pennants.

One superintendent came forty miles to attend the convention, bringing with her some young officers that they might note the "onward march" of prohibition affairs. A number of new women from newly organized unions were to be seen among the delegates. Henrico county, including Richmond, reported 1,760 essays written. Danville was not far behind, and excelled in having placed a Temperance Day program in every white and colored school in the city, and also in the county of Pittsylvania in which it is situated.

The banquet held in the evening in Mount Vernon Methodist church, and attended by many guests, including Major Harry Wooding, was brilliant with witty speeches. Large contributions and a number of life patrons were received.

The delegates were enthusiastic over their reception by the city's good folk, beautiful drives, and other enjoyable events. The out-of-state speakers were Dr. Valeria Parker on Social Morality, and Miss Amy Palmer on Americanization. The next convention will be held in Newport News.

Stop! Look!

A Most Important Message

A splendid opportunity for final campaign work is offered by the temperance lesson in the Sunday school on October 29. This is near enough to election day to make the lesson of vital import. Then, too, October 29 and November 5 should witness a nation-wide distribution of campaign literature on such topics as anti-wine and beer, and law enforcement, or leaflets stressing the value and necessity of reverence for and obedience to law. We have a variety of such material to supply your needs and urge you to be prepared by forwarding your orders immediately to your own Publishing House. Read the advertising columns of this paper and order at once posters (which should be displayed in abundance), and supplies for study and distribution in Sunday schools, church services, and other public meetings on the days above referred to. Do not neglect to use to best advantage the days of opportunity between now and November 7. Read the advertisements in this paper.

Maine Convention Creates Law Enforcement Sentiment

Special Correspondence

The forty-eighth annual convention of the Maine W. C. T. U., held at North Berwick, September 20-22, teemed with interest from beginning to end. The slogan was "Law Enforcement." Music in charge of the state musical director, Mrs. Ruth E. Walsh, enlivened the sessions. The president of the local union, Mrs. Ruby A. Grant, and her splendid committee were alert to every need.

Addresses by Mrs. Laura P. Morgan, of the National Council for Reduction of Armament, Miss Grace Leigh Scott, national department lecturer on Social Morality, and Carrol L. Beedy of Portland, enthused and inspired the large evening audiences.

The state president, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, gave a wonderfully stirring message. The convention voted unanimously to adopt the budget system.

A generous gift from one of our loyal women for our state paper made it possible for us to start a "Recognition Register," similar to the Book of Remembrance of Mother National. Names of workers will be inscribed therein, upon the payment of one dollar, or more.

Americanization Notes

Clara Ansorge Fuller

Mrs. Italia Attends a Protestant Church

In the last lesson, there had been a reference to the desire of the Pilgrims to be free to attend the church of their choice, and I explained their attitude a little, and we discussed it.

"Yes," said Mrs. Italia, "in oald country, all Cat'lic Church. All go there. Here, church very far—big hill—I no go, too tired. Georgetown church four blocks. I take Lawrence and go one time. When I go in, I (making the motions of crossing herself). Man he come, touch my arm and say, 'This not your church. You Cat'lic.' I take Lawrence and go home. I very mad."

In the simplest language I explained to the poor woman, who is very devout and an earnest worshipper, that the man supposed that she thought she was in a Catholic church. If he had known that she was aware that it was not Catholic, he would have been glad to have had her stay in his church.

"Yes, yes, Mrs. Teacher. Now, I see. Maybe, likely, I mad for nothing. I take Lawrence and go another time."

Which goes to show that we need to be most careful in getting the viewpoint of those whom we meet.

She Wished to Die

Little Mrs. Nogales, who has six girls, the eldest of whom is ten, is expecting another little one. She is much discouraged. "I no like boy, I no like girl," she said when I expressed the thought that the next one might be a boy. "I wish die." Poor soul! As I looked about and saw evidences of her hard work to keep the home going, I did not wonder at her feeling. I said, "Nice little children." She replied, "Better they die, too." Then she went on: "Park in Seattle, bears, monkey, me no see. Live here seven years, see nothing but fifteen-cent-store and 'Bon Marche.'" How I wished that some one with an auto some nice Sunday, when "he" would be at home to care for the children, would give her a day of pleasure she would never forget.

Our Public Schools of Today Are Building Our Nation of Tomorrow

TEACH TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND SOBRIETY

Helps for Teacher and Pupil Are Listed Here

"Outlines for Health and Temperance Teaching in the Grades." (Course of Study.)

Just from the press. Supply every teacher with a copy.

Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25.

Temperance Program for the Public Schools.

A Scientific Temperance Pageant or Temperance Day Program.

Interesting and enjoyable for old and young.

Price, single copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 45 cents; per 100, $3.00; per 1000, $25.00. (Less than 100, at dozen rates).

EDUCATIONAL POSTERS

For Schools, Colleges, Sunday Schools, Public Halls, Libraries, etc.

Set of 12 Illustrated Posters. Price each, 15 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, $1.50.

TITLES:

Beer a Bluffer.
Different Drinks but Same Amount of Alcohol.
Alcohol Effect a Drug Effect.
Wine a Pass-Key to Alcohol.
Alcohol Sides With Germ Enemies.
Alcohol Makes Hard Work Harder.
Alcohol Impairs Skill.
Doctors Dropping Alcohol as Medicine.
John Barleycorn Not a Good Sport.
Alcohol Hinders Success in Business.
Drinkers' Wounds Heal More Slowly.
Small Accidents That Might Happen to You.

OTHER POSTERS FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND LIBRARIES

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
Lincoln's Prophecy. (Portrait of Abraham Lincoln with prophecy).
The Eighteenth Amendment. (Stand by the Flag and the Constitution).
Nutrition. (Health).
The Physical Decalog.

Price, 10 cents each; per dozen, $1.00.

The Ten Commandments.

Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60.

Please send remittance with order.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE CHARTS:

Animals and Alcohol.
The Effect of Tobacco.
Construction or Destruction.
Diagrammatic Scheme of Brain Centers.
The Smoker's Heart.

Each 15 cents.

Explanatory Manual, 50 cents.
College Smokers and Non-Smokers.
The Cigaret Condemned.

Price, each 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

May Her Tribe Increase

Tyrone (Pa.) W. C. T. U. has a member, Mrs. George S. Calderwood by name, who in the last two months has gained ten new members with all dues paid. Mrs. Calderwood only joined the ranks last January but has won the title of an "active worker." She expects to secure ten more new members in the next two months.

Less than 50 per cent of the average number committed to the Franklin county (Ohio) poorhouse prior to prohibition were sent to the institution last year (1921), according to the *Columbus* (Ohio) *Journal*, although it was one of acute business depression.

Render to Your Country This Patriotic Service

Send NOW, TODAY, 10 cents

for our Patriotic Service Package. And when received, follow instructions therein given. Stamps accepted.

DO IT NOW!

New Campaign Leaflet

"WOMEN LINE UP FOR PROHIBITION"

Refuting the charge that "mothers in many parts of the country are anxious to use their votes against prohibition." For effective use, order in quantities and distribute widely.

Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 1000, $3.75.

Campaign Posters

Vote Right! New Poster for Women. Put it in evidence everywhere, and let it gain votes for the protection of home and woman.

OTHER POSTERS:

For Their Sakes Enforce the Law. (In Colors.)

Booze Stands Between—

The Eighteenth Amendment. (Stand by the Flag and the Constitution.)

Price each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

New Campaign Post Cards

INVITATION CARDS TO NEW MEMBERS

TITLES:

Our Slogan.

The Field is the World.

Help Wanted.

Each illustrated. They will suit you and help win members.

OTHER CARDS:

W. J. Bryan's "Ode to Water."

Physical Decalog.

W. C. T. U. Acrostic.

and a large variety with various titles. Price, per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.75. (Please enclose remittance with order.)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Notes From Your Publishing House

(Continued from Page Ten)

eign state that physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcohol and other narcotics, be taught in all public schools, it is of interest to our readers to know that we carry in stock an excellent line of helps for teachers and pupils. We have just from the press a new pamphlet entitled, "Outlines for Health and Temperance Teaching for the Grades of the Public Schools." This, with other helps, should be in the hands of every teacher. The price is 15 cents per copy, or $1.25 per dozen.

In addition to these are Posters, other pamphlets, leaflets, books, etc. Consult our advertising columns and see that your teachers are liberally supplied with these excellent helps.

We suggest that you make extensive use of the new poster, "Vote Right." An appeal from women to women. In sepia, illustrated. (Price, 10 cents, or $1.00 per dozen.)

But a brief time ago, moonshine, labeled "bonded," sold in Denver for from $20 to $30 a quart, but it now lacks patrons at any price, as most of the product contains ether, chloral and creosote. Doctors there state that the beer now being bootlegged is filled with carbonic gas, making it almost as poisonous as moonshine.

Influence of the Wet Interests Is Against Law

(Continued from Page Three)

will react far more against the advance of prohibition in general than would be the case with any other state. Even though he admits that a victory at the polls would not allow beer with 2.75 per cent (by weight) to be sold, he is elated by the decision of the supreme court that the question may be placed upon the ballots. If it is acted upon favorably by the voters, he asserts, cases resulting from law violation will be brought into the federal courts, the question of permissible alcoholic content will be again agitated, and thus, he hopes, a reversal of opinion on the matter by the United States Supreme Court will be brought about. Even more important, he believes, will be the moral weakening of the dry forces in other states and the consequent strengthening of the wet cause. (It may be well to add, however, that in the other states where there will be a referendum on the matter, the wet forces have by no means drawn away their forces, nor are they "lying down on the job!")

Few States Permit Insertion of Wine and Beer Plank in Party Platforms

The splendid way in which the southern states, almost solidly Democratic, have stood for prohibition does not need to be recounted in these columns. The fact that in three or four of the northern states the wet interests have succeeded in injecting into the party platforms statements that would seem to infer a change of heart is a source of mortification to the large number of loyal law-abiding Democrats everywhere.

Floating Bars

The President's Cabinet has just made the decision that the prohibition navy must not be allowed to search and seize ships suspected of bootlegging contraband liquor outside of the three-mile zone, unless it can be proved that the ships had established communication with the shore. Such a policy, making it possible for ships, either foreign or American, to take their station just outside of the three-mile limit and there dispense drinks to all comers, offers opportunity which the wets do not intend to pass by. According to reports that have come to the Anti-Saloon League headquarters at Washington, plans are already under way to establish outside the specified line, "floating bars" which will cater to the thirst of holiday excursionists or those desiring a week-end party upon the high seas.

"Bottled in Bond" Goods Sold But Not Delivered

"Gentlemen bootleggers" are plying their trade in Virginia, their game being to approach the best known citizens, obtain orders with checks to cover and then fail to deliver the goods. So-called "bottled in bond" and various high-grade brands are offered at attractive prices and one of the operators is said to have collected approximately $2,000 in one city alone. Difficulty in apprehending the violators is strengthened by the disinclination of the victims to disclose the hoax and no arrests have been made.

Make Money-Making Candy

Do you want more money than you ever possessed? If so, learn to make nut and fruit bonbons—the business will net you $90.00 to $300.00 per month. You can work from your own home; all who sample your bonbons become regular customers. Mary Elizabeth started her candy kitchen with $5.00, and has made a fortune. Cannot you do likewise? I will tell you all about the business. Now is the psychological time to make big money. Write today. Isabelle Inez, 511-C Morewood Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Naturalization Refused a Drinking Applicant

A new standard has been set for naturalization by Chief Justice Leslie C. Cornish of the Maine supreme court, who recently refused citizenship to an alien who appeared with his breath smelling of liquor.

The man appeared for his final papers during the September term, and the court asked if he was a drinking man. "I am not," was the reply.

"Have you been drinking today?" was the next question.

"No, sir."

"Your breath smells as though you had been drinking and I will deny the application," ruled the judge.

There is little use saying to the man who makes prohibition an issue, "The thing is settled. Is it not written into the Constitution?" The point is **the principle of prohibition is not written into the minds and hearts of all the people.** This is essential for effective enforcement on any principle.

The fight has been a long one. The question has become stale. It irritates everybody's nerves. Why not call an armistice, make a truce for ten years and let us get a rest from the ancient wet and dry talk, the curse of law violation, the disgrace of bootlegging, the stupidity of trying to outwit the Federal courts, and let every fellow be a good sport and abide by the decision of the majority in this matter.

—*Cedar Rapids* (Iowa) *Gazette.*

Ready for 1923

Put the Word of God in Every Home

DO NOT FORGET THAT YOUR OWN PUBLISHING HOUSE WILL AGAIN FURNISH YOU THE BEAUTIFUL SCRIPTURE TEXT SACRED ART CALENDARS.

This Calendar will be more beautiful and attractive than ever. You can easily dispose of hundreds and thus place the daily *Bible Text* in multitudes of homes and at the same time earn Christmas money for yourself, your W. C. T. U., the L. T. L., the Woman's Club, or for your Literature Fund.

Send us your order early and so avoid delay or disappointment. Prices: Single copy, 35 cents; per dozen, $3.84; twenty-five, $7.50; fifty, $12.50; one hundred, $20.00; two hundred, $37.00; five hundred, $82.50.

Send us your order *now* and let's go to work. It is not too early to start.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's rubber and Leather Cements are good.

Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.

MAJOR MFG. CO., NEW YORK

The "Money Earning Plan"

EARN MONEY FOR YOUR UNION, CHURCH, SOCIETY OR SCHOOL

For details write to

CHAS. R. DAVIS
184 Ward St.,
NEWTON CENTER, 59, MASS.

Wanted by the Children

The Cry of the Children is now for more stickers! Have you been supplying these to the school children to put on their new notebooks, every one of which would be improved if it had a sticker on it? These notebooks enter homes to which we do not have access, and the sight of the sticker will no doubt cause discussion. Again, those who may not be able to attend the convention will know that we are not discouraged or alarmed, as our friend, the enemy, would have them believe, and with the sticker before them as a reminder, will be interested in the newspaper accounts of the great meeting.

It has been extremely interesting to learn of the many, many ways in which our resourceful workers have been using the stickers. There has been a great demand for large ones that could be more easily read at a distance, so our committee has had printed 25,000, large enough to put in the window, as the star card was used. We hope in this way to give all an extra royal welcome to the City of Brotherly Love. We are going to distribute these posters free in Philadelphia, although they cost a "pile of money," but since we are going to pay for them with the proceeds from the sale of stickers, you can readily see that you may help meet the bill, if you wish.

We are making a special price of one dollar per thousand in any quantity for stickers to be used for distribution among the school children.

Summer prices still prevail: $2.00 per thousand; $1.25 per five hundred; 50 cents per 125.

Please remit with order to Mrs. James B. Scott, 503 South 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Just Love

Harriet L. Ricards

It was an every-minute-filled morning. As I sang at my work, my boy, Bobbie, came in, bringing a great cluster of wild roses, the dainty blossoms and dewy leaves held close to his eager face. The little fellow made a picture I shall never forget. I left my tasks to help him arrange the flowers in vases, and, as we stood talking of their beauty and fragrance, he drew close to me and said:

"Mumsey, I wonder if all the pink in the world isn't akin, the pink in the roses, and in the sky sometimes?"

"And in your cheeks," I added, looking into his dear face flushed from the morning walk.

Putting my arm around him, I snuggled him down into the big arm chair, and sitting there beside me he began to talk —a little shyly at first, for now that he was growing older, he was finding it harder to indulge in confidences. (Indeed, he was getting so big that, as Daddy said, "We shall soon need to fold him up in sections, if we are to hold him on our laps!")

"And the blue in the violets and in the lake?" he continued. "You know sometimes the lake is so blue, and then sometimes it is just like gold or great streaks of silver. And then all the colors are akin, just parts of the plan like the blue in the rainbow?"

"Yes, dear, God's plan for His wonderful world."

"And each one of us is a part of that plan?" I nodded assent. "Not only you, and Daddy, and I, and the minister, but old Hunt Henry and Sam who mows the lawn?"

"To be sure, each one, just God's child."

"But Sam! Why, Mumsey!"

"Yes, I know, dear. Sam does not always talk or act as we would like to have him, but perhaps no one has ever told him that he is one of God's children."

"Then it is up to me to do it."

I smiled at the decisive "up to me."

"God has made a wonderful world," he went on pensively, and then whispered softly, "but the sweetest thing in it is *you*!"

"All mothers aim to be sweet, dear."

He was very still for a moment then, looking up, he said, "But, Mumsey, isn't *love* the *greatest* thing of all?"

"Yes, son, you have made the discovery. The greatest thing in all the world is love. Think of this, Bobbie, God so loves the world—"

"And we so love each other, and Daddy so loves us—of course you come first, Mumsey—oh! I don't know,"—a puzzled look crept into the honest brown eyes. "I do so love Daddy, he comes in right long side of you, I think, Mumsey."

"Yes, but dear, our Heavenly Father comes first, you know."

"Before you and Daddy?"

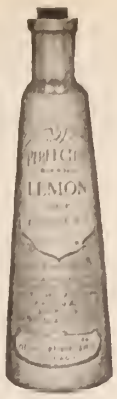
"Yes, my boy. You owe Him all. You would not even be here in my arms had He not so loved you and thought to send you to us."

Not quite ready to accept my words, he pondered long and then exclaimed:

"Say, Mumsey! I b'lieve I love everybody."

Accident Society Issues Warning

"Leave the Hip-Pocket Flask Home," warns the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, in a little booklet that is widely circulated. "Liquor is responsible for some of the most disgusting and tragic motor car accidents," the leaflet goes on to say.



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Official Washington

(Continued from Page Two)

acts in the interest of the Federal government in maritime matters along the coasts of the United States. It has but one station outside the United States, at Honolulu. The officers have rank the same as officers of the Navy up to and including that of captain, and they wear the same uniforms as officers of the Navy.

The supervising architect of the Treasury has charge of the construction of government buildings coming under the supervision of the Treasury department, secures sites, directs the operating forces in public buildings, provides the furniture for the same, and miscellaneous supplies for the use of custodians' and engineers' forces in the care of public buildings.

Under the Treasury is a general supply committee, made up of one officer from each of the executive departments, designated by the head thereof. This committee makes an annual schedule of necessary miscellaneous supplies for the Departments, purchases the same, disposes of that no longer needed, makes exchanges of supplies as between departments, and seeks to standardize the same. All inquiries as to supplies or the disposition of surplus are directed to the General Supply Committee. There is a superintendent of supplies, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is ex officio secretary of the general committee.

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Help Your State

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

September has made a change in the per cent gain in circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL. Some states have increased, which brings them close to the 25 per cent mark, and assures them receipt of a check, if they will only continue in the good work this month. Because of expiring subscriptions, a few states have suffered a little set back. *Don't neglect getting renewals.* If you wish to help your state, look for that pink slip and ask to have THE UNION SIGNAL sent you for another year.

It may be you are unable to be present at your state convention this year. Why not have a little convention of your own at home? Get your W. C. T. U. "have-to-stay-at-home" comrades and start a campaign during your convention days; talk prohibition, the benefits already attained, the situation today, what all can do to help enforce the law, what the bringing of light wines and beer into the town would mean to the boys and girls of this generation. Of course you know all about these things because you have been reading THE UNION SIGNAL. Get your friends and neighbors to read your paper; ask if they do not wish to be kept informed on a vital, world-reaching question; invite them to join our ranks, to subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL, a paper giving them truth, the only ammunition that can kill the lie. We will wager your "at home convention" will be a great success, inspiring, perhaps thrilling. The "wish I were there" feeling will be overcome and a real peace, the peace which ever follows good work well done, will be yours. Try it!

Beware of This Kind of Economy! Take the Union Signal!

"Take Warning!—Just listen to this: A woman who was too 'economical' to subscribe for the Baptist state paper sent her little son to borrow her neighbor's copy. In his haste he ran over a four-dollar stand of bees and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance and, failing to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into it and ruined a five-dollar pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the cornfield and killed herself on green corn. Hearing the racket, the mother ran, upsetting a four-gallon churn of milk into a basket of kittens and drowning the whole litter. In her hurry she dropped and broke her twenty-five-dollar set of false teeth. Taking advantage of the excitement, the eldest daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up eleven setting hens, and the calves got out and chewed the tails off of four fine shirts. The moral is plain: Subscribe for the *Baptist Advance*, so you won't have to borrow."—*Baptist Advance.*

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 2
50. Waseca County, } Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.
52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, } Dist.
54. Marshall County, } No.
55. Pennington County, } 14
56. Norman County, } Minn.
57. Edmunds County, South Dakota
58. Mower County } Dist. No.
59. Freeborn County } 30, Minn.
60. Bell County, Kentucky.
61. Chippewa County, Wisconsin.
62. Eau Claire County, Wisconsin.
63. Blair County, Penna.
64. Ness County, Kansas.
65. Blue Earth County, Minn. (District No. 21)
66. Dawson County, Nebraska.
67. Ellis County, Kansas.
68. Woodbury County, Iowa.
69. Kingman County, Kansas.
70. Lincoln County, Montana.
71. Bay County, Florida.
72. Glades County, Florida.
73. Highland County, Florida.
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I KNOW you can because I have reduced 50,000 women from 20 to 85 pounds each; and what so many others have done YOU can do.

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I attribute my *marvelous* success to the fact that I give each woman special instructions just for *her individual case.* I build your vitality, strengthen your heart, and teach you how to stand, walk and breathe.

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Read What One Pupil Writes:

"Last year I weighed 216 pounds---this year 146. It is surprising how easy I did it. I feel 15 years younger and very much stronger."

Susanna Cocroft

Dept. 37 1819 Broadway New York

Quiz: Building for the Future

1. Show that the proposed amendment to the Ohio state constitution would bring back old conditions.

2. News items prove that prohibition is on the upward trend. Quote from four of them.

3. Give a resume of some of the activities of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station.

4. What are those who were formerly opposed to prohibition saying of its results and the outlook?

5. Name some of the special features of the coming World's W. C. T. U. Convention at Philadelphia.

6. Who are Miss Mary J. Campbell? Mrs. Kubushiro? Fraulein von Blücher? Honorable Leif Jones?

7. What does a superintendent of steel workers have to say of the statement of Secretary Davis?

8. State five reasons for pride in your American citizenship.

9. Suggest ways in which your local union can help to make the coming election count for righteousness.

10. Is *your* county on the trio team county honor roll?

Rubbing Compounds in Illicit Booze Poisonous

"The excessive amount of rotten and decayed fruit with which this state abounds affords great opportunity to the illicit booze maker who has no scruples as to the materials used," says Federal Prohibition Director S. F. Rutter of California. Concentrated lye is also used to hasten fermentation, according to the report, while denatured alcohol and wood alcohol, both deadly poisons and productive of blindness, are frequently being used. "Kick" is introduced into near-beer by means of rubbing compounds which are composed chiefly of denatured alcohol, denaturants such as benzine, wood alcohol and tartar emetic being commonly used. Dealers in photographers' supplies have been discovered selling alcohol denatured with ether. "Chemists are emphatic and unanimous in their opinions that these poisons cannot be removed by redistilling, precipitating or any other manipulative process which bootleggers employ," says Director Rutter.

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Academy of Music, Philadelphia

World's W. C. T. U. Convention and Closing Meeting of National W. C. T. U. Convention will be held in this building

World's W. C. T. U. Convention

Academy of Music

November 11-15

National W. C. T. U. Convention

Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church

November 16-19

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia

Convention Headquarters of World's and National W. C. T. U.'s

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Representative, Washington, D. C.

The Secretary of Agriculture, who represents in the President's Cabinet the interests of the farmers of the country, is empowered, in the broadest sense of the word, to promote agriculture. His duties are almost entirely of executive character, in that he formulates the general policies to be pursued by the various branches and offices under him and sees that they are carried out.

The present Secretary of Agriculture is Henry C. Wallace of Iowa. His immediate predecessors, Secretaries Wilson, Houston and Meredith, the first and last of whom were also from Iowa, did much to forward the interests of the farmer and Mr. Wallace is keeping up the work.

Under the Department of Agriculture, in charge of the offices and branches, are to be found specialists in great number and of a high order. A glance at the list of these divisions immediately suggests that farming has become a highly specialized calling. Among the offices are those of Farm Management, the Weather Bureau, Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Plant Industry, Forest Service, Bureau of Chemistry, Bureau of Soils, Bureau of Entomology.

There are also the Bureau of Biological Survey, Bureau of Crop Estimates, States Relation Service, Bureau of Public Roads, Bureau of Markets, Insecticide and Fungicide Board and Federal Horticultural Board. The Department has, in addition, a Solicitor, a Division of Publication, and a Division of Accounts and Disbursements.

Farm Management and Farm Economics

The office of Farm Management and Farm Economics studies the farm's economic problems with a view to reducing costs and increasing profits through a better organization of the farm and a better adjustment of production to the demands of the market. Special attention is given to the cost of production, farm organization, farm finance, the geographical distribution of types of farming, the supply and use of labor, land utilization, land tenure, and farm life studies. The Bureau of Chemistry is concerned with analytical work, investigation under the food and drugs act, questions of agricultural chemistry of public interest, and other chemical investigations referred to it by the government.

Bureau of Animal Industry

The live stock industry is given attention through the Bureau of Animal Industry. In general it deals with the investigation, control, and eradication of diseases of animals, the inspection and quarantine of live stock, the inspection of meat and meat products, and with animal husbandry and dairying. In this work remarkable progress has been and is being made. Diseases of animals, on occasions, have caused havoc throughout the country, and year by year they cause great loss, particularly to farmers. Steps dealing with the eradication of the same, therefore, represent an economic work of real value.

Plant Industry

Plant Industry, a subject which appeals to all, is given attention in connection with the relations of plant life to agriculture. This is a scientific work which is carried on intensively. The work of this Bureau is divided into thirty-three distinct groups, each headed by a scientist of ability. The distinct groups keep in close touch with each other, particularly with reference to discoveries made in their investigations, as a mutuality of interest runs throughout the work as a whole.

Bureau of Soils

The relation of soils to cilmate and organic life is investigated by the Bureau of Soils. The texture and composition of soils is studied in field and laboratory; the soils are mapped and the cause and means of preventing the rise of alkali in the soils of irrigated districts studied, as are the relations of soils to seepage and drainage conditions and the fertilizer resources of the country.

Entomology

Staggering figures are given out from time to time as representing, measured in money, damage done by insects. The Bureau of Entomology, which studies insects in their economic relation to agriculture and agricultural products, and to the health of man and animals, has therefore a task of big proportions to accomplish. This Bureau conducts experiments through the introduction of beneficial insects, makes many tests with insecticides and insecticide machinery, and identifies insects sent in by inquirers.

Biological Survey

Along the line of work of those who study the relation of insects to agriculture is the work of the Bureau of Biological Survey, which studies the control and conservation of wild birds and mammals and the investigation of their relation to farming interests. In studying their food and habits, the Bureau investigates methods of protecting beneficial species and controlling harmful ones.

Experiments in fur farming, the control of injurious mammals in national forests and in other public domain, the studying of the geographic distribution of wild animals and plants, the mapping of natural life zones, the administering of Federal laws relating to interstate commerce in birds and game, the Federal migratory-bird treaty act, the supervising of national mammal and bird reservations, etc., are additional duties of this Bureau.

States Relations Service

The States Relations Service gets close to the people as it represents the contact between the Secretary of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics. It co-operates in demonstration work by and for farmers, makes investigations relating to agricultural schools, farmers' institutes, home economics, etc.

Bureau of Farm Markets

The extent to which the Bureau of Farm Markets and Crop Estimates keeps in touch with prices throughout the country, and advises the country as to them is a constant source of surprise to those who keep at all in touch with this work. The Bureau disseminates information regarding the marketing and distribution of farm and nonmanufactured food products and "collects, compiles, summarizes, interprets and makes public statistical data relating to agricultural production."

Particular attention is given also to marketing methods, for the benefit of the farmer and the housewife on the farm, and conditions and costs, and the standardization, transportation, handling and storage of agricultural products are studied and reported upon. As often as possible publications are issued giving in concrete form the results of the studies made. A market inspection service of fruits and vegetables is now available at close to two hundred markets, and on butter at four of the principal markets of the country.

By this Bureau attention is given to regulatory work in connection with the enforcement of the United States cotton futures act, the United States grain standard acts, the standard container act, and in connection with the administration of the United States warehouse act.

Packers and Stockyards Administration

Then there are the Packers and Stockyards Administration, created under recent legislation, the Administration of the Grain Future Trading Act, the Federal Horticultural Board, and the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory. Nitrogen is so important to the agricultural interests that this laboratory is doing a fine work in its behalf along research lines. The Insecticide and Fungicide Board assists the Secretary in enforcing the insecticide act of 1910.

Bureau of Public Roads

Of particular interest is the Bureau of Public Roads, which has charge of the spending of government moneys appropriated for the purpose of aiding the states in the extension and building of highways. Assisted by trained engineers, the Director of this Bureau is authorized to investigate new projects suggested, decide whether Federal aid should be forthcoming, in what sums, etc. He also carries on constantly experiments for the purpose of determining what character of road bed should be built, the relation of the different kinds of soil on road building, and the effect of different kinds of automotive machines on road beds.

The Secretary of Agriculture has one Assistant who acts in the absence of the Chief, and assists in the general supervision of the work of the Department. Then there are a Director of Scientific work, an Administrative Assistant, a Chief Clerk, a Solicitor, a Private Secretary to the Secretary, a Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary, a Director of Information, a Press Service, and an Exhibit Service.

Proposed Amendment of Ohio Wets Entering Wedge to Old Conditions

George C. Southwell, secretary of the Dry Maintenance League of Ohio, is appealing to the people of the state, to awaken from their lethargy and fight now the amendment to the state constitution proposed by the wets, which would permit the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer. There are five jokers in the bill. They are:

"1. The passage which reads 2.75 per cent beer 'by weight.' All other liquor laws have been 'by volume,' and 2.75 per cent beer by weight would be equivalent to the old 3.35 per cent by volume and this is the old pre-prohibition intoxicating beer. So the claim of the wets that their amendment is merely for the introduction of non-intoxicating liquor is a fraud.

"2. No person suspected of having liquor in his possession may be searched without a search warrant. This would mean that any bootlegger who drives a truck could get by with his trade unmolested.

"3. The manufacture and sale of beer in homes 'and abodes' shall be legal. Why 'abodes'? Because it means the return of the saloon. The saloonkeeper can put a cot in the rear of his place of business and it will be a place of abode legally.

"4. The provision that no beer shall be unlawfully made if intended for the maker's own use in his home means simply that extensive manufacturers of beers and wines may place their product in a home, declare it for home consumption and bring back the old conditions.

"5. Although the making of 2.75 per cent beer is made legal, it is not considered legal to drink intoxicating liquors within the place of sale. The beer would be intoxicating and it could be bought in a saloon but the buyer would have to go outside to drink it. However, there isn't any prohibition of selling beer anywhere.

"The expense of putting this proposed amendment on the ballot will be $150,000, yet it will be merely a straw vote in practical effect since the Federal Constitution would intervene. However, the menace is that it is an entering wedge to the old wet days. If Ohio goes wet it will serve notice on Congress, as the wets have said, that the people do not favor the Eighteenth Amendment. Every week from now until election day speakers will inform the people of the peril in this proposed amendment."

Aid Given Dry Forces By Massachusetts State Grange

The Massachusetts state grange will aid the drys, it is reported, in the campaign to assure ratification of the enforcement code passed by the legislature and signed by the governor, but held up by the wets on a referendum petition. Posters urging the voters to stand for law and order and the Constitution of the United States by voting "Yes" on referendum number 4, the state prohibition code, at the November 7 elections, are to be placed in every grange hall in the state. The poster says in part: "Uphold the Constitution of the United States. Vote Yes, and stand for law and order; vote Yes, and help suppress the rum runner and bootlegger; vote Yes, and give protection to the home—vote rain or shine, and vote Yes."

Prohibition Has Improved Social Standing of Hotel Men

Mr. Volstead has helped hotel men to become members of a favorably recognized profession, in the opinion of Harold Van Ornum of Evansville, Indiana, president of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association. "They used to be known as saloon keepers," he declared, while speaking at a banquet that preceded the public opening of the new Hotel Chase in St. Louis, Missouri, "but now they form a recognized profession which is helping to make cities."

Bellingham G. A. R. Upholds Prohibition

Members of J. B. Steedman post No. 24, Department of Washington and Alaska, Grand Army of the Republic, assembled at the Bellingham (Wash.) armory recently, passed a resolution condemning any effort to annul or repeal the Eighteenth Amendment as a backward step in the progress of civilization.

A "Dry" Fair

Although there were about twenty-five thousand persons in attendance at the recent fair in Macon, Ohio, there was not an arrest of any character, according to Marshal James Wisdom, who is reported to have said that neither he nor any of his men saw an intoxicated person.

Episcopal Church In Triennial Convention Passes Law Enforcement Resolution

The Protestant Episcopal Church in its triennial general convention in September, held in Portland, Oregon, passed a resolution in favor of law enforcement, specifying by name the Eighteenth Amendment.

New York Club Women A Unit For Prohibition

A victory was won for prohibition in the annual meeting of the New York state federation of Women's Clubs last week. In spite of the ruling that actions of other years would not be reiterated, a number of women, led by Miss Mary G. Hay, brought up the question of prohibition. The women voted unanimously that copies of a resolution for law enforcement, passed last year by the convention, should be printed and circulated as proof that they have not retracted from the stand then taken.

Wet Forces Receiving Numerous Setbacks

During the past weeks we have shown that the wet forces are ever alert to bring about the defeat of prohibition. Not until after the elections can we know how much or how little they have gained in their attempt to influence public opinion, but that some of their efforts have met with disappointment will be seen by the following items:

Chain of Wide-Open "Coffee Shops" Looked Upon With Disfavor

The coast-to-coast coffee shop plan first promulgated by the wet forces in New York, who profess to believe that a chain of such places, where "a girl could have an ice-cream soda, and her escort obtain eight per cent beer" would be popular, met with opposition in unexpected quarters when Mrs. Harry Chester Arthur, chairman of the Bronx woman's committee of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, called such a scheme "absolutely infamous," for the reason that "such shops would result in worse conditions than existed under the saloon system." "Conviviality does not depend upon liquor," said Mrs. Arthur, as quoted in a recent issue of the *Christian Science Monitor*. "Youth needs no such artificial stimulation and older persons should have developed sufficient intellectual force and common sense to entertain themselves in public places without liquor. I am the mother of six daughters. I have been a social worker for twenty years, during the course of which I have done much voluntary probation work. I know that it would be an evil thing to have liquor sold in soft drink parlors. I can see that right now. If such a plan as that is to be put into operation I am coming out for rigid prohibition and fight for it. I believe, anyway, that the world was growing more temperate, and my only opposition to the prohibition amendment was that I wanted total abstinence to evolve. I am utterly opposed to the saloon."

Saloons in New York City

Orville S. Poland, general counsel and superintendent for the Anti-Saloon League in New York City, is authority for the following encouraging announcement concerning conditions there. He states that "of the 14,000 saloons which were formerly doing business in the city, about 12,000 have closed up," that a member of the staff, who is "taking photographs of 1,000 places in New York City which were formerly saloons in order to show the physical change in the properties, tells me that there is no trouble at all to get the pictures and in fact there are so many more places than the thousand he is looking for, which have closed up as saloons and reopened with another line of business, that he has to choose and select those which are the best photographic material." Most of the places to which Mr. Poland refers are now prosperous groceries, and markets, shoe shops and dry-goods stores.

Governors Resent Governor Edward's Claim

The boast of Governor Edwards of New Jersey that he would make his state as wet as the Atlantic is well-known, and likewise his sentiments in general in regard to the wet and dry situation. The following interesting incident is told by Frederick W. Kelsey, president of the F. W. Kelsey Nursery Company of New York City, who in denouncing Governor Edward's defiance and disregard for the authority of the United States Government, charged him with making a serious misrepresentation following the convention of state governors some time since. After the convention, says Mr. Kelsey, Governor Edwards made the remark that "of the other thirty-three governors in attendance, he was 'the only one to refuse a drink.' A few days afterward, as a guest at a banquet here in New York, I happened to be seated at the guests' table between two western state governors, who were then returning from the convention. In mentioning to them the statement of Governor Edwards, as published in the New Jersey papers, one of the

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

THE MAGNET OF MANCHURIA

(PART II.)

TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

Christine I. Tinling

[In the first part of this article, which appeared in our columns September 21, Miss Tinling gave a brief resume of Manchuria's experience with drugs and drink and told of her visit to Harbin.]

The little town of Ashiho was brimful of interest. It was Mrs. James Stobie of this station who arranged my entire tour. Besides the good mission schools for boys and girls, there is a government Normal for men with an enrollment of somewhat over a hundred. Both the student-body and the faculty gladly welcomed the daily temperance address, and as drinking and smoking are alike forbidden by the rules, we felt we had the strong moral support of the authorities.

The smaller Manchu school walked over to the church each morning to unite with the Christian boys. We even visited a Mohammedan school and talked to the pupils who were drawn up in the court-yard of the mosque. The old pedagogue showed us over the building, which was neat and clean and formed a great contrast to heathen temples. The low raftered roof, the red pillars, the rugs on the floor and a handsome scroll or two, combined to make the place not unattractive from the aesthetic standpoint.

Ashiho of the Past and Present

It was in this northern town that one realized most vividly what the missionaries experienced during the awful scourge of the pneumonic plague, a dozen years ago. The friends with whom I stayed were then living in a Chinese house. Next door to them every member of the family died and in the boys' school across the street all of the forty or fifty scholars and every teacher met the same fate. When the missionary had removed his wife and children to a safer place he returned to his post. The first sight that he saw was his horse dead by the door of the compound and the dog dead in the corner. In his nightly walk to the nearest city gate he would ask the soldier on guard, "How many have been carried out today?" The answer would usually be about thirty or forty but on the worst day of that woeful winter one hundred and fifty silent travelers passed beneath that arch. Of the forty-three thousand in Manchuria who then took the plague not a single individual was known to recover. As one moves about among missionaries and catches now and then unexpected glimpses of quiet heroism, the thought suggests itself that many a "Book of Golden Deeds" still remains to be written, written, shall we say, "with the finger of God for the instruction of the ages."

In this same town of Ashiho we went to a school held in a heathen temple, dedicated to a goddess of temperance. Her image sat there in state, holding in the hand what purported to be a flask of water. She is supposed to have been the first person in China to forswear the use of wine. The temple walls were decorated with pictures illustrative of the ill effects of drinking. The very existence of such a place showed at least that the liquor habit is a recognized evil, in spite of the many excuses made for it.

When I left that little town a representative group gathered at the station. The Manchu boys had marched a mile, led by their own band, with trumpets, cymbals and drums. Beside the missionaries and their children stood the Chinese principal of the Men's Normal, with some of his students, and there was also a young Mohammedan teacher from another school. The scene when the train pulled out struck me as forcibly illustrating the uniting influence of such a reform as ours. A temperance worker is often welcomed where direct preaching of the gospel would not be tolerated. Missionaries in escorting me to government schools sometimes say that they have not visited them for years, for lack of a sufficient excuse or a suitable opportunity. One of the secondary benefits of temperance teaching in the mission field is that it brings non-Christians into closer touch with the missionary and his message.

Student Prints Charts for Distribution

In the old walled city of Chin Chou, which has some reputation alike for learning and for wealth, the school work was very encouraging. I had showed a chart consisting of Chinese characters in the form of a wine-jar, the whole being a poem on the evils of alcohol. One of the students, a fine-looking lad, recently baptised, asked permission to have it reproduced. At his own expense he printed several hundred copies for distribution in the church, schools and out-stations.

There was one country trip included in my two months' itinerary in Manchuria. Fakumen was too important a station to omit, particularly as the people were willing to make a special effort to unite Christians and non-Christians in a five days' series of meetings. But it was a twelve hours' drive from the nearest railway station. The missionaries sent a Christian carter to fetch me with the three strong mules necessary to pull the two of us in the springless blue-hooded cart the thirty miles over those indescribable roads. These are not really roads at all, but just lines of least resistance, tried and proved by previous travelers.

The Opportunities in the Newly-Awakened East

When we came to the river we boarded a ferry-boat which might better be called a raft. Carts, animals, men and this woman were crowded upon it. The game we had to play consisted in avoiding at one and the same time the mules' heels and the muddy wheels, the sweep of the one great oar and an unexpected poke from the twenty foot pole which appeared first on one side and then on the other. The seamed face of the old ferry-man beamed genially on his one foreign passenger; the boy from the lonely shack by the water-side accepted a gospel and a picture tract with the grace and courtesy of a born gentleman; the carter, with that same grace, handed me down the muddy bank and then took a piece of sacking and wiped my shoes. Really these "common people" among the Chinese have a most uncommon charm about them.

Is it worth while to spend two long days in a cart, traveling in a country like Manchuria, infested with thousand of brigands, in order to reach a lonel mission station? I wish it were possibl by way of reply to exhibit a movin picture. Here are nearly eight hundre little boys in the uniform of the go ernment schools, with blue suits an blue caps, marching to the Christia church and taking their seats in perfec order. Before their meeting is over large number of older boys and me have gathered in the compound, waitin for their turn at temperance instructio yet such is their discipline that, thoug the windows are open, one would nc know that they were there. The girl and women have still another hour eac day. Worth while? Ask rather, "I it worth while to stay at home whe there are such opportunities to be ha in the newly-awakened East?"

Mukden, the capital, is of course th center of education in Manchuria. I was pleasant to receive a spontaneou invitation from the Men's Higher Norma one of six such colleges in all Chin more particularly as the anti-Christia movement in some sections has bee strong and the feeling bitter. The ol gentleman at the head of this institu tion and the young fellows of the stu dent body were evidently more broad minded than many.

In the Manchuria Christian Colleg and Middle School there was a fine re sponsive audience consisting of botl Christians and non-Christians. Girls i Manchuria desiring an education fin their best opportunity in the Christia Normal School, which offers thorough training from the kindergarten upwards

Distilling Temperance Truths

The most interesting feature of th work in Mukden was the originality o the students. To use one of Miss Wil lard's metaphors, they distilled the tem perance truth in the alembic of thei own minds, thus giving it a fresh char acter. At our final meeting in the Chris tian College, when the boys gave a pro gram, one young man thus began hi speech: "I am going to show you how shall talk to the farmers in the holi days." Then throwing off the gracefu manners of the student and gentleman he became a countryman and acted ou a dialogue on the subject of alcohol an tobacco to the immense amusement of th audience.

Two had original songs, set to old tunes, one of them being a round with a verse about drink and another abou smoking, as pithy and pointed as pos sible. This is already catching on among school children and will be remembered when other things have faded from the mind. It was indeed inspiring to see a Chinese professor, baton in hand, drill ing a large school, by the sol-fa method in a temperance song written by a Chi nese boy.

The Mukden posters were cleverly conceived and well drawn, some of them consisting of characters forming a sort of acrostic and teaching truth in a most telling way. The girls of the Norma were not behind the boys in their artis tic efforts. They used figures of their own, to which no one had pointed them

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

DR. MARY HARRIS ARMOR ARRIVES IN NEW ZEALAND—HER STAY IN WELLINGTON PREVIOUS TO THE CAMPAIGN

Kate M. Evans, Recording Secretary New Zealand W. C. T. U.

The women's prayers have been answered! Dr. Mary Harris Armor has arrived in New Zealand! A passenger on the mail steamer, "Maunganui," she landed in Wellington at 7:30 on Friday oveing, August 25. Mrs. Don, the dominion prosident, and officers of the local unions, taking banners and flags, went to the wharf to welcome her. As the big steamer came slowly up to her berth, there was intenso excitement both on board the vessel and on the wharf, and when the banner was unfurled with white streamers floating on the wind, a thrill went through her whole body, like an electric shock, Mrs. Armor said, and she could not help crying out to the passengers, "Look at the omen, the white ribbon on top of the flag: That's what will happen this year!" Then Mrs. Don unfurled the blue Peter, bearing the motto, "The Liquor Traffic Must Go" and Mrs. Armor cried aloud from the upper deck, "Yes! It must go! It shall go! It's going, for God is on our side!" Every one far and near on boat and on shore could hear every word, and the excitement redoubled.

As Mrs. Armor came down the gangway, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Beulah Armor, the Doxology was sung, followed by the "Temperance Doxology," expressing thankfulness that the hopes and prayers and efforts of two years had at last been realized. Mr. Nimmo at once drove the visitors, with Mrs. Don, in his private motor car to Island Bay, the residence of Mrs. R. Keene, who was charmed to entertain them for a few days.

On Saturday afternoon, an informal private reception was held at the W. C. T. U. rooms in Constable St. where Mrs. Johnston Wright, the district president, aided by Miss Kirk, the president of the Wellington Central union, gave the combined executive of the two unions the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the distinguished guests. Mrs. Don introduced them on their arrival and again the "Doxology" was sung with fervor and gratitude to Almighty God. Representatives of the Alliance, Rev. J. Dawson and Rev. W. Comrie, and Rev. E. Drake, of the No-License League, were also present to give their welcome and express admiration for Dr. Armor's work and personality.

It was a delightful occasion, marked by the utmost cordiality, for Mrs. Armor was anxious to meet individually her New Zealand sisters whom she already loved, every one. She felt so overwhelmed by the welcome given her through wireless, and telegram, and letter that she found it impossible to say all that was in her heart. When the tension was a little relieved by most appropriate musical items, and a welcome cup of tea, Mrs. Armor spoke further of her appreciation and gratitude, and related incidents of her experience in fights against the trade in the States, showing especially how in every instance the most determined opposition had been broken down by the power of prayer and faith in the Spirit of God. She referred also to the great sympathy between Americans and New Zealanders, for her countrymen who had visited New Zealand all had one story to tell of the kindly reception that had been extended to them and of their admiration for our beautiful country. Finally, she struck up the slogan that will be taken up with enthusiasm all over the Dominion: "New Zealand's Going Dry" sung to the tune of "Bringing in the Sheaves."

Every one present sang it over and over with increasing gusto and vigor. Friendly chats with one and another filled up the rest of the afternoon and, at the close, the general feeling was that not only a distinguished visitor but a refreshing personality, and a real friend and sister, had come among us in the form of Dr. Mary Harris Armor.

It happened that Mrs. McPherson, the American revivalist, had also traveled to New Zealand by the "Maunganui" and at her Sunday meeting in the town hall, she graciously invited Dr. Armor to speak for a few moments and announce her meeting on the following Sunday; and also added her own personal appeal to the crowded audience to go and hear the prohibition lecture and give Dr. Armor as good a hearing as they had given her.

In weather Wellington has shown her very best side. During these few days of pause before beginning the strenuous campaign that lies ahead, our visitor has had various opportunities of hearing and seeing what will interest her. On Tuesday, she and her daughter-in-law, with Mrs. Don and Mrs. Helyer, were the guests of the Hon. Mark Cohen at the House of Parliament. Before taking seats in the ladies' gallery, the visitors were introduced to the Prime Minister and several members, including Mr. Edie, the member for Bruce, and Mr. T. Y. Seddon.

On Friday evening, a reception was given to Dr. Armor by the Pioneer Club, and in her answer to the address of welcome, she referred to the important part played in American life by the widespread club movement, and ended with a very fine appeal to women to be their best and to help generously and readily in every good social work.

A Real Maori Welcome

The campaign for prohibition began in Wellington, on Saturday, September 2, with a public reception, the most striking and unique feature of which was a real Maori welcome from Mrs. Poraumati, the Maori missioner. Clad in the orthodox Maori mat, she advanced up the aisle, gesticulating, brandishing a Maori staff and chanting a quaint Maori song of welcome. Afterwards speaking in good, clear English, she pleaded, on behalf of her people, that the government should grant them the vote so that they might have power to banish the drink that was their curse, and begged the "white Maoris" (the prohibitionists) to help them get rid of it.

Sunday evening an "after-church rally" was held at which some 3,000 eager listeners packed the town hall and a second meeting took place on Monday evening in Wesley church. After listening with rapt attention, the crowds went away feeling that "the half had not been told" of Dr. Armor's moving eloquence and wonderful power of swaying vast audiences.

SUFFRAGE LEADER RETURNING FROM EUROPE DENIES REPORTS OF BIG BAR PATRONAGE ON STEAMSHIPS BY AMERICAN TOURISTS

The grand rush for the bar by Americans on board transatlantic steamers is apparently only one of the numerous fairy tales that are being circulated by the opponents of prohibition. Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Master in Chancery for the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, and legal adviser for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, on her recent return from a summer in Europe, said in an interview with a representative of THE UNION SIGNAL that she saw no evidence on the ships on which she traveled of an abnormal thirst on the part of Americans that they rushed to satisfy when the ships reached the three-mile limit.

"The dining room steward on the 'Olympic,' on which we returned to the United States, said that in the last two years Americans on his boat had used less intoxicating liquors than previously," remarked Mrs. McCulloch.

One sight that aroused the righteous indignation of Mrs. McCulloch was the label, "American Bar" on places on the continent for the sale of alcoholic beverages. She told some of the proprietors that the name is a misnomer and a libel on America.

One morning while in Geneva, Switzerland, she came down late and found the breakfast room at the hotel closed. It was suggested that she go to the cafe. She discovered later the placard "American Bar" at the entrance, but the only evidence of liquor was a small cupboard in which were a few bottles, perhaps of wine. She explained to the concierge that American bars were never like this and as bars are now only relics of ancient history the name is quite unjustified and ridiculous.

"The drinking water in the nine countries we visited was excellent," said Mrs. McCulloch. "I drank much water, ordinary water, such as the poor people drink, and suffered no inconvenience. Fourteen years ago when Mrs. Ella S Stewart and I were together in Europe we drank water safely."

Mrs. McCulloch visited Norway, where she was told that light wines and beer did not solve the prohibition problem. The real prohibitionists of Norway, said Mrs. McCulloch, can give the United States pointers on the difficulty of enforcing a prohibition law if light wines and beer should be permitted, as is advocated by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

"The constant use of intoxicating drinks in European countries may be somewhat responsible for the small stature and weazened appearance of the people," Mrs. McCulloch said. "Of course war is also responsible for killing off the stronger men. Our men seem larger, keener and more alert. For years a great proportion of our population have been teetotalers and we are thus improving the race."

Mrs. McCulloch returned from her summer in Europe more firmly convinced than when she left that, notwithstanding the laxity of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in some sections, our present law is immeasurably better than license or restrictions in European countries.

MEN OF AFFAIRS DISCUSS WINE AND BEER FALLACY

Wine and Beer Talk Pure Buncombe

The personal liberty advocate says: "I am willing to obey the law, but give us light wine and beer." Does he imagine that light wine and beer would mean less of heavy wine, heavy beer, booze and moonshine? Quite the contrary. It would make detection of the sale of booze, strong wine and strong beer infinitely harder.

"But," says the personal liberty advocate, "we don't want drunkenness; we only advocate moderate drinking. Absolute prohibition cannot be enforced." When God told Moses to give the Ten Commandments, he might have said, "Now, Lord, thy people are not ready for absolute prohibition of the worship of idols: give them personal liberty and charge them a license fee; low license for worshipping a calf, high license for worshipping a full grown cow." I am afraid the calf of light wines and beer would soon grow into the full grown cow of old fashioned booze. This talk of light wines and beer is pure buncombe. One might quite as well talk of legalizing petty larceny, which very soon would grow into grand larceny, and just as surely light wines would become heavy, and we would be right back where we started from. Let us not confuse liberty with license.

—W. J. Morgan, Attorney General of Wisconsin.

Handicap to Enforcement

But a few years ago nothing of value, either political or social, could be put through most of our municipal legislatures without the previous consent of the organized saloon element. Thank God that is past and thank God there is just as much likelihood of prohibition being abolished in this country or of the return of intoxicating liquors by having them declared non-intoxicating, as of the restoration of slavery.

The idea that the present evils of bootlegging could be mitigated by restoring the sale of wines and beers, if such a thing were possible, is pure rubbish. It would be a great deal easier to sell whisky, brandy and gin as the illegitimate side partners of legalized beer and wine than it is to-day and no man yet has suggested a method of legalizing the sale of beers and wines that would not bring back on our heads the whole foul horde of the liquor industry.

I hope I have succeeded in making myself plain.

—W. T. Beatty, President and General Manager Austin Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

Wine and Beer Producers of Criminals

Taking advantage of a popular fallacy, the wets are striving to influence public opinion in favor of legalizing the traffic in wine and beer, asserting that these drinks are wholesome. The assertion is false. Careful research has proved, for instance, that wine and beer are more efficient producers of criminals, than is any form of so-called "spirits." There are various causes to account for this fact. One principal cause may here be noted: the larger quantity of alcohol which enters the system through the use of beer or wine instead of spirits. It is the quantity of alcohol which counts; and because of the much larger bulk of these "lighter" drinks consumed, the quantity of alcohol imbibed is actually greater. Perhaps I may refer to my own discussion of "Alcohol and Crime" (American Journal of Sociology, July, 1918) where the more important results of the scientific study of this phase of the subject are examined.

If the good citizen would prevent the return of the saloon and the reappearance of the chief evils from the use of alcohol, let him sternly resist the sinister call for the restoration of the traffic in wine and beer.

—George Elliott Howard, Professor of Political Science and Sociology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Path to Drunkenness Paved With Mild Drinks

Adding small dose to small dose is the only manner in which a sane man can prepare himself to be a drunkard . . . One must pave the road to drunkenness with mild drinks....One must cheat Nature by the modest advances, seemingly harmless, of perfumed wines and mild-faced beer....Every drunkard has begun with wine and beer; never, in a normal man, did Nature primarily accept alcohol save in its most veiled and delicate disguises.

—Vance Thompson in "Drink and Be Sober."

The Whisky Devil Cannot Be Drawn Out by the Beer Beelzebub

Duncan C. Milner

The advocates of the lighter alcoholic drinks, as the remedy for the evils of the use of intoxicating liquors, seem to think their scheme is a new discovery. The plan has been repeatedly tried and always proved a failure.

A number of states have made the beer experiment.

In 1858, after Iowa was under prohibition, it passed a law allowing beer and wines. The saloons sold whisky in the guise of beer.

Massachusetts made a trial of substituting beer license for prohibition. There was an increase of arrests for drunkenness and assaults. A justice said, "Massachusetts might as well have a law licensing the sale of all other intoxicating liquors, for everything, almost, that will intoxicate is sold under the name of beer."

Georgia tried licensing the sale of "near beer" and very soon the saloons were wide open selling hard liquors. An Atlanta official said, "A near beer law is practically unenforceable, as you can not leave a chemist with every barrel of beer to see that the beer is light." The experiment proved such a farce that a special session of the legislature was called in 1915 and the sale of alcohol in any form was prohibited.

Before prohibition over ninety per cent of the liquor traffic in the United States was in beer. If the scheme of the lighter drink advocates were carried out the old liquor saloon with all its infamies would be opened. Before the enactment of the Volstead Act thirty-two states had defined the per cent of alcohol and if Congress should adopt a larger per cent it could not be sold in these states. The light drink advocates with the brewers and saloonkeepers in the background want something that has a "kick" in it. People must be told that the authori: ing of the sale of wines and liquors ac cording to the program of the A. A. I A. means the return of the saloon an the nullification of the Eighteent Amendment.

Saloon Sure to Return Witl Wine and Beer

Senator Capper recently dealt witl the efforts made to override the Vol stead Act as follows:

"Let me solemnly warn every wif and mother that a tremendous effort i going to be made to override the Vol stead Act and restore wine and beer a a common beverage. If that is done th hated saloon will inevitably come back The so-called light wines and beers wil gradually be made stronger and stronger until we shall have John Barleycorn an the old liquor evil back again and worse than ever. Many unthinking persons ar in favor of modifying the law, not seeing or not caring, perhaps, what this modifi cation inevitably entails. They are great ly strengthening the 'wets' all over th country. The forces of prohibition may as well realize that the booze snake is not dead and that it will surely craw back unless they keep fighting vigorous ly and unrelentingly."

Do They Want Intoxication?

Light wines and beer would bring up the much debated question as to what per cent intoxicates, and if the enemies of the Volstead Act don't want intoxication, then they are perfectly safe with the prescribed one half of one per cent. If they do want intoxication they are running contrary to the National Constitution and are laying themselves open to the criticism that they are not good Americans nor in harmony with the majority of the voting population of our country.

—Chas. E. Lawrence, General Superintendent of Verona Mining Company, Michigan.

Return of Wine and Beer an Admission That Dry Law Is Not Enforceable

It would be unthinkable for any amendment to be adopted permitting beer and light wines, because it would be nothing more or less than an acknowledgment of the inability of America to enforce her laws.

The law has never had enough chance, in Pennsylvania particularly. Some people in charge of enforcement have not only been crooked, but themselves largely engaged in bootlegging.

—Harry H. Willock, Secretary and Treasurer Waverly Oil Works Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beer Not Intoxicating?

"That beer and wine are intoxicating may be seen from the following experiment made in London by the British Board of (Liquor) Control, in 1916," says Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, of Boston. "Dividing the cases according to the causes of drunkenness, it was found that 40 per cent of the men had become drunk on beer or stout, 35 per cent on spirits including rum, 8 per cent on rum and 4 per cent on other drinks. The remaining per cent did not know the nature of their drink."

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church on Broad Street will be the center of activities, November 16, 17 and 18. Social service, as directed through the twenty-four departments of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be discussed in a series of open conferences to be held in the Auditorium and Sunday-school room. Among the notable men and women scheduled to speak at these department conferences are Dr. Bird Baldwin of Iowa University; Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments; Edward J. Bok, former editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*; Ida Clyde Clark, editor of the *Pictorial Review*; Col. John T. Axton, Chief of Chaplains, United States Army; Florence E. Duryea, of the Near East Relief; and the directors of the departments represented on the conference program.

Every national director and superintendent will have forty-five minutes in which to speak or introduce others to talk on the work of her department at these group conferences to be held on Thursday morning, Thursday afternoon and Friday morning.

The Lecture Room of the church will be used for purposes of exhibits during the entire week.

Don't Forget These Dates for World's and National Conventions

1922	NOVEMBER					1922
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Chairmen Hostess Committees for National Convention

General Chairman—Mrs. H. E. Fahnestock, 924 S. 46th St., Philadelphia.

Reception—Mrs. Caroline Moore, 1429 N. 16th St., Philadelphia.

Entertainment—Mrs. E. R. Ferguson, 1937 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia.

Restaurants—Mrs. C. G. Diehl, 5141 Webster St., Philadelphia.

Decoration—Mrs. Winfield S. MacHenry, Ridley Park, Pa.

Music—Mrs. Vernon E. Hastings, 5425 Catharine St., Philadelphia.

Friday afternoon, November 17, the Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the National W. C. T. U. will open in the main auditorium. The address of the president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, and reports of executive officers will be the outstanding features of the program for the first convention session. Citizenship will be the theme of the evening program. The leading speakers for the occasion will be Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the Young People's Branch of the National W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, director of the department of Americanization; Miss Agnes E. Slack, of London, England, honorary secretary World's W. C. T. U.; and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, director of the department of Christian Citizenship.

Saturday, November 18, will be devoted to the business of the Convention, including the election of officers for 1922-23. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel and legislation superintendent for the Anti-Saloon League of America, and Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, a national W. C. T. U. organizer, will be the leading speakers on Saturday evening.

Sunday, November 19, Commander Evangeline Booth of the American Salvation Army will be the principal speaker at the closing meeting, to be held in the Academy of Music.

REPRESENTATIVES OF TWENTY-SEVEN COUNTRIES WILL RESPOND TO ROLL CALL AT WORLD'S CONVENTION

When the roll is called at the World's Convention at Philadelphia there will be present to respond to their names representatives of at least twenty-seven countries, who will tell of the progress of the anti-alcohol movement in their respective homelands.

From the Philippines has come Miss Consuelo Valdez, a talented young woman, a graduate of the School of Pharmacy of the University of the Philippines, who is taking some special studies at Northwestern University to prepare her for temperance work among her own people.

Consuelo Valdez of the Philippines

Japan will have as delegates several prominent white ribboners, among them Mrs. Kubushiro, national corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Japan, a niece of Madam Yajima.

A large company of white ribboners is expected from Canada, and when they return they plan to take with them, to Toronto, for the meeting of the World League Against Alcoholism, many of the United States comrades and foreign delegates.

Prominent in the delegation will be Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., who has long been in the Dominion temperance work as well as very prominent in other welfare activities. She was for years editor of the national Dominion W. C. T. U. paper.

The Dominion delegation will be headed by Mrs. Gordon Wright, who for many years has held the presidency of the Dominion W. C. T. U. She is a sister of the Hon. Newton Rowell, during the war a member of the Dominion cabinet. Mrs. Wright has traveled extensively, visiting Europe several times on speaking tours.

Mrs. James Benedict, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, wife of the American consul, will come from that interesting province to tell the story of the fine temperance work carried on among the fisher folk of Newfoundland, as well as of other activities.

It is hoped that Mrs. McKinney, a member of the Alberta provincial parliament, will attend. Mrs. McKinney has been an ardent W. C. T. U. worker for many years.

Many of the World's W. C. T. U. superintendents of departments reside in Canada, and will of course be present and participate in the World's meeting. Among them are the following named ladies:

Mrs. O. C. Whitman, of Nova Scotia, World's superintendent of Systematic Giving.

Dr. Sara B. Detwiler, of Ontario, World's superintendent of Travelers' Aid.

Mrs. S. G. E. McKee, of Ontario, World's superintendent of Work Among the Miners and Lumbermen.

Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa, World's superintendent of the department of Counter Attractions to Licensed Houses.

Mrs. Kubushiro of Japan

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Evanston, Illinois, October 19, 1922

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., and treasurer of the World's W. C. T. U., spent a day last week in conference with her co-officers in Evanston. She was en route for Nebraska, Colorado and South Dakota, to address W. C. T. U. state conventions in those states.

State President Bereaved

Word has been received of the bereavement of Mrs. T. W. Woodward, president of the Mississippi W. C. T. U., in the sudden death of her husband at their home in Starkville. Mrs. Woodward in her hour of sorrow and loneliness has the sympathy of her W. C. T. U. comrades throughout the nation.

Our Antagonists Overseas—Who Are They?

The pro-liquor press of this country describes picturesquely the ill-feeling and even enmity that the United States is incurring among the overseas nations by the ruling that would prevent foreign ships from bringing alcoholic beverages to our shores. These newspapers quite ignore the fact that there are in foreign countries large companies of people who are friendly toward our prohibition law and eager to see it succeed in full measure, and that not a few among them are influential and hold government positions. The pro-liquor press fails also to take into account the growing sentiment for, and sympathy with, the dry law, among women of these nations, mothers most of them, and voters with power in the political world.

Recall the recent referendum in Sweden, which resulted in an approximately fifty-fifty vote on national prohibition, showing that about one-half of the voters were in favor of a dry law. Consider the strong movement against the liquor traffic supported by the Anglican and Non-Conformist churches of England, the leaders of which are looking to the demonstration in the United States to help them in their campaign. Bring to mind that Scotland has already entered a campaign for national prohibition, which will not end until it outlaws the drink traffic. Forget not that Switzerland is to vote in 1923 on the submission of a constitutional amendment giving right of local option on sale of distilled spirits; that the prohibition of alcoholic liquors is a live question in Germany, that the president of Austria has declared publicly, "I have been a total abstainer for years, and have always been a friend and supporter of the prohibition movement;" and that President Masaryk, head of the Czecho-Slovakia republic, is an avowed prohibitionist.

There is antagonism to the anti-alcohol movement in Europe, but it is an antagonism emanating from the men engaged in the drink trade, who look with apprehension on the growing popularity of an effort that is certain within a few years to put them out of business.

CALL TO THE FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Tho Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 16, 17, 18, 19, 1922. The official board will meet Thursday afternoon, November 16, and Friday morning, November 17. The executive committee will meet Thursday evening.

The convention shall be composed of the national general officers, the presidents of states, territories and the District of Columbia, the general secretary and field secretaries of the Young People's Branch, the board of directors and superintendents the board of organizers and lecturers, the evangelists, the managing editor of THE UNION SIGNAL, the managing editor of *The Young Crusader*, editor of publications, the national musical director, one delegate-at-large from every auxiliary state union, one delegate for every five hundred paying members of auxiliary state unions, state vice-presidents-at-large, state corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurers, the editors of state W. C. T. U. papers, state secretaries of the Young People's and L. T. L. Branches, one delegate for every five hundred young women paying Y. P. B. dues and one delegate for every one thousand dues-paying L. T. L. members.

For inspiration, for renewing faith and courage, for strengthening purposes, for mutual help in finding ways to accomplish the great tasks to which we are pledged, this convention is called. Let us gather in Philadelphia to thank God for victories achieved and to plan wisely for the work which we believe is committed to us by Him.

ANNA ADAMS GORDON, President.
FRANCES P. PARKS, Corresponding Secretary.

Our State Campaigns

In four great states of the Union, campaigns on the wet and dry issue have been forced by the opponents of prohibition.

In California a referendum has been initiated by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and other wet organizations on the Wright Act, a measure passed by the state legislature to furnish the machinery necessary to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. A favorable vote on this law will insure the enforcement of prohibition.

In Massachusetts the issue is whether or not the voters approve of a law passed by the state legislature to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. The endorsement of this very comprehensive enforcement law at the ballot box, November 7, will enable Massachusetts to check violation of the national prohibitory law.

Ohio has been forced by the beer and wine interests into a campaign on the question of whether the state constitution should be amended to provide for the manufacture and sale of beer of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content. This proposition is brought on under the provisions of the state referendum law, and the result of such a vote is subject to a review by the courts.

In Illinois, the situation in the matter is very different. The beer and wine interests have filed with the secretary of state a petition under what is known as the "public policy act," for a vote at the November election on the question of amending the Federal and state constitutions to provide for the manufacture and sale of beverages of not more than four per cent alcoholic content. Such a vote will be merely a straw or advisory vote, without force or effect legally, and no court action could be taken, as in Ohio, upon the validity of the question involved. Because of this, the temperance forces of the state of Illinois have decided to ignore the beer and wine referendum, inasmuch as the submission of the question is unwarranted expenditure of the taxpayers' money, is asking for a vote on a question which they say is not debatable because contrary to the Federal and state constitutions, and is without practical value. The drys are concentrating their energies in a vigorous educational campaign to show the voters of the state that the referendum is only another effort to discredit and nullify the Eighteenth Amendment, and should therefore be ignored.

While these four states have special issues, the forty-eight commonwealths have a common interest in electing candidates to their state legislatures, and Congress, who are standing four-square for the enforcement and retention of the national prohibition laws. A threefold duty rests upon every patriotic citizen:

To see that all his friends, family, neighbors and business associates, are informed on the issues at stake.

That they register.

That they go to the polls and cast their ballots for the candidates who stand for good government and civic righteousness.

National W. C. T. U. Convention Data

The regular meetings of the National W. C. T. U. Convention will be held November 16, 17, and 18, in the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, Broad and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia. The Convention will close with a large mass meeting, to be held in the Academy of Music, Sunday afternoon, November 19.

The National Official Board and Executive Committee will meet in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Southern California Out to Win

The wets are meeting strong and determined opponents in the white ribboners of Southern California who, in cooperation with other dry forces, are working day and night to secure the adoption of the Wright Act. In order to thoroughly inform the women throughout the state as to exactly what the measure is, and solicit their support of it, the following campaign plans are being put into operation:

POSTERS—For windows, roadsides and autos.

PRECINCT TEAS—or other gatherings best suited to locality.

STREET MEETINGS—At marketing centers.

PRAYER MEETINGS—Each church to make its weekly prayer meeting a campaign meeting with a good speaker.

WINDOW EXHIBIT—Secure windows for prohibition exhibit.

LITERATURE—Distribute leaflets, "Facts," to every house.

TELEPHONE—Close each telephone conversation with the slogan, "Vote 'yes' on No. 2, Wright act, November 7."

LETTERS—Enclose Wright law in each letter mailed.

BANQUET—Hold a campaign banquet where intensive campaign work will be planned.

MUSIC—Have the song, "Work For Enforcement Where You Are," sung at the church services and in the Sunday school on the two Sabbaths preceding election day.

CHURCH BULLETIN—Ask the pastors to print in church bulletin, each week until after election, the slogan, "Vote 'YES' on prohibition enforcement, No. 2 on ballot, Nov. 7."

BULLETIN BOARDS—Place something on Wright law on the bulletin boards of each church each week until after election, the statement to always close with the slogan, "Vote 'YES' on No. 2, Nov. 7."

INFORMATION BUREAUS—Conduct information bureaus in each precinct one week previous to election and on election day, providing marked ballots to guide voters.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—Ask chambers of commerce to have a ten-minute talk in favor of the Wright law at their lunches.

To show the enemy still further that they are in earnest, the drys are holding conferences addressed by representatives from over five hundred different organizations trained for the work and pledged, in writing, to present the Act to the various societies of which they are members. With sample marked ballots to guide voters, plans for victory seem to be complete.

Visitors to America Impressed with Results of Prohibition Law

The fact that the results of prohibition in America are of great interest to other countries and may go far towards inducing them to take up the same reform, is seen in the coming to this country of R. W. Bowey of Adelaide and others. Mr. Bowey was officially appointed by the government of South Australia to investigate conditions in the United States. Influenced by press reports, Mr. Bowey had expected to find prohibition a failure, and was therefore surprised as well as pleased with what he learned on his trip.

"While it may be true that conditions are not ideal in all parts of the country," said Mr. Bowey, to a press reporter after his tour from coast to coast, "I feel that prohibition has made a very good showing under unfavorable circumstances. It has not had a chance to be fully appreciated, but I am very much pleased with it and its results just as they stand. I could not help noticing that throughout the country prohibition is invariably better enforced in the states and districts which were dry for some time before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. I took pains to look hard for signs of violation of the dry law every place I went, going out of my way to investigate side streets and even alleys, and yet all the time I have been in America I have seen but six men who to my knowledge were drunk. During my travels I have been offered a drink but once. And during this time I have seen only one man take a drink."

Mr. Hugh Lewis, of Birkenhead, was quoted by the *Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor*, an English periodical, in regard to his impressions gained on a recent visit to the United States. He told of the advantages of prohibition as seen in its effect on industry, its social results among the masses of people, the decrease in crime, and improvement in domestic relations, and concluded with the following significant words:

"It is at least a fine moral effort at human betterment and indicates a rare willingness on the part of millions of moderate drinkers in the U. S. A. to sacrifice their own desires and habits to what they believe are the common interests of their fellows, and the well-being of their country. It therefore, in my judgment, lies ill in the mouth of us Britishers (and I am not speaking as a teetotaller), with our slums and degradation due largely to the drink curse alone, and the millions that are wasted annually on its indulgence, to pass vapid, cynical remarks upon a great social experiment which, if successful,—as I believe it will be—will uplift the whole human race."

The London Times not long ago published two articles on prohibition, one by Winthrop W. Lane on crime in the United States, proving by statistics that crime had lessened since the advent of prohibition, and the other by its special correspondent on "Prohibition," who, while frankly hostile to our law, admits, nevertheless, that crime has diminished and that conditions of home life are better; "for the law, where it does not actually prohibit, does make the getting of liquor more difficult, furnishing enough of an excuse to give up drinking to many who formerly frequented the saloon merely out of idleness and good fellowship."

The report of Sir Arthur Newsholme, the principal medical officer of the local government of England, upon his return after his three-years' residence in the United States, should have a particular influence, also. In his summary he seeks to answer the question of whether the act of the majority of the American people "in deciding to rule the alcohol-loving minority with a rod of iron" is justifiable, and in accord with the elementary principles of right, whether the law can be enforced, and finally, what the results are. He answers in the affirmative the first three, and names some of the outstanding results, with the conclusion that:

"Moral action, voluntarily undertaken, is preferable to compulsion, but it is necessarily slow, and where multitudes suffer, action by the State becomes imperative. This is a case for compulsion, and it is a good case. For Americans, prohibition is a means of securing liberation from a great slavery. If the will of the people remains constant, then America will have carried through successfully the boldest and most momentous experiment in social reform which the world has known."

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising evermore."

The General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union urge every member of the organization to pray, work and vote for the election, on November 7, of candidates who favor the Eighteenth Amendment and its strict enforcement.

They designate Sunday, November 5, as a day of special united prayer for the triumph of prohibition at the coming election.

Opportunity

He came and waited like a king,
His gift held forth;
The people hastened, meeting him,
From south to north;
He stretched his hand for all to take
As they all could,
And a great light began to break
For those who would.

A glad shout rose from joyful hearts,
For they had won;
Good Opportunity smiles back
On wonders done;
And he will stay to light and lead
Through many days—
God sent him here to meet our need,
Give Him the praise!

—*Marianne Farningham.*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, FARGO, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON ILL.

1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

October 29—World's Temperance Sunday.
December 23—Crusade and Pioneers' Day.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

WORLD'S AND NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1922

Tour No. 1. For those who wish to spend Saturday, November 11, in Washington, D. C., and who do not plan to go to Toronto.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railway will leave the Union Station, Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Washington at 8:00 a. m. The day will be spent sightseeing, and the trip to Philadelphia will be resumed at 4:30 p. m., arriving in the convention city at 7:30 p. m. The return trip can be made at the delegates' pleasure as no special arrangements will be made by the transportation committee. Apply for reservations to W. E. Blachley, Division Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railway, 323 South Wells Street, Chicago.

Tour No. 2. For those who wish to attend the World League against Alcoholism meeting in Toronto, Canada, November 25-29.

A train on the New York Central will carry special cars for delegates leaving Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 5:00 p. m., connecting at Buffalo with the Lehigh Valley road. No change of cars will be necessary. Arrival at Philadelphia will be at 8:08 p. m. Apply for reservations to Mr. C. Hartigan, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agt., New York Central Railroad, La Salle Street Station, Chicago.

Tickets on the going trip will be available on the Pacific Coast November 7 to 13 and in all other parts of the country and Canada, November 8 to 14. By either route, the one way fare, Chicago to Philadelphia, is $29.46. The return trip will be one-half of the regular fare. The Pullman fares are as follows from Chicago, either route; Lower berth, $8.25; upper, $6.60; drawing room, $30.00; compartment, $23.25.

The trip from Philadelphia to Toronto will be made on the Lehigh Valley road, leaving Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 21, at 8:40 p. m. Several hours will be spent at Niagara Falls, arriving in Toronto at 9:43 p. m., November 22. Tickets must be deposited at Buffalo by all delegates who hold tickets to any point east or west of Buffalo.

An agent of the railroad will be at the convention November 15 and 18 for the purpose of validating tickets. Immediately on arrival in Philadelphia tickets should be left at convention headquarters, the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, with Miss Elizabeth Newman, secretary of the transportation committee. On the return the final limit for leaving Philadelphia is December 1. Delegates must arrive at starting point December 3 for all but Pacific Coast points.

The fare from Buffalo to Toronto is $3.67. The pullman fare from Philadelphia to Toronto is as follows: lower berth, $5.25; upper, $4.20; drawing room, $19.50; compartment, $14.75. Reservations for this trip may be made at the convention.

The Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads have prepared a special letter covering details of trips mentioned, which may be obtained on application to the railroads.

It is very important that reservations for either tour from Chicago to Philadelphia should be made as soon as possible. If a sufficient number make reservations, either or both roads will run a special train for the exclusive use of the delegates.

Parties living east of Chicago may join either tour at the most convenient point; western delegates will join in Chicago.

Be sure to secure a certificate from your railroad agent at the time of purchasing your ticket. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt. No refund of fare will be made because of failure to secure certificate.

N. B. In order to secure reduced fare, tickets must be purchased going and returning over the same route.

Gem Leaflets

Each containing a pertinent lesson. Distribute in Sunday Schools, L. T. L.'s and Children's Societies.

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted).

A Chance to Be Mayor.
The Drummer Boy.
He Could Say No.
Boys and Mince Pies.
True as Steel.
Harry's Dream.
How He Learned to Love It.
Speaks for Itself.
His Gift.
A Boy's Essay.
Us Boys.
You Did It.
True to His Pledge.
The Right Start.
General Sheridan's Answer.
His Dog "Dow."
How He Signed the Pledge.
Early Habits.
How He Won.
Jimmy's Answer.
No Toys for Us.
How Ned Barred Out Alcohol.
The Red Flag.

Price, per 100, 10 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Notes From Your Publishing House

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment says: "Newspaper advertising is now a permanent feature of our work and we expect ultimately to reach every part of the country with our advertising matter." No one who is familiar with the tactics of the liquor interests, and with certain portions of the press of our country can doubt that in this instance the expectation of the "wets" is being realized. Certain journals seem to vie with each other to see which shall attain the greater degree of moistness. Evidently the published appeal of the A. A. P. A. and the personal canvass of its friends for a million dollars, or more, is meeting with excellent pecuniary returns. Newspaper advertising runs easily into four figures. Through this means is the A. A. P. A. placing before the people of America and the world a mass of misstatements, perverted truth, fabrication and naked untruths through which they are bringing to the "attention of the people" what they are pleased to term "the hideous failure and enormous cost in lives and money of prohibition as now enforced."

The enemies of prohibition are spending money like water and resorting to every available means to secure the repeal of the law which provides for the protection of the homes and the people of our country from the ravages of strong drink. There is time yet for the friends of home protection to do a lot of educational work if everyone will get busy and work with a will from now until the ballots are cast. There are many places where our excellent prohibition material has not been distributed. Our anti-beer and-wine, and reverence-for-law leaflets could be placed in the hands of many voters. Our seven leaflets, "FACTS," and the "Why a Million Members" leaflet should be extensively used right up to election morning. See page 13 for prices, etc., and wire us orders for all that you can use. **There is no time to lose. Let us get busy.**

Why not Medal Contests? Such numbers of people can be reached and interested by a well organized and wisely advertised series of Medal Contests that it is really surprising more "Contest Campaigns" are not carried on by our thousands of local unions. As thought provokers, educators, sentiment creators, and money makers they are unexcelled. If well advertised, an audience is assured, as interest will center about local participants in the program. The musical selections should in general harmonize with the character of the program. *Jubilee Songs* furnish everything necessary for congregational singing, including, "Work for Enforcement Where You Are,"

(Continued on Page Twelve)

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

JUBILEE FUND OF NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PROVIDES SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS IN FOREIGN LANDS

One of the most important functions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the educating and developing of young women as trained workers in their own countries. To that end through the Million Dollar Jubilee Fund several scholarships have been established to prepare students in foreign lands for positions of leadership among their own people. In Japan, Miss Sumi Kanamori, a granddaughter of Madam Kaji Yajima, has been selected as the recipient of the scholarship. She has recently finished high school with high honors, and has entered the preparatory class in Tokyo College, and is said to be a well developed young woman in both body and mind. She is a Christian and her ambition is to fit herself for Loyal Temperance Legion work in Japan. Her parents died several years ago, and Madam Yajima, her grandmother, has been a mother to her ever since.

One of the W. C. T. U. workers in Japan writes that when the offer of the scholarship by the W. C. T. U. of the United States was announced at the executive committee meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Japan, there was an enthusiastic clapping of hands by the white ribboners present, an unusual demonstration in the Orient. It is interesting to learn that the past year, eleven young women have entered the social service department of the college and that the Tokyo prefecture has given a two years' scholarship of twenty-five yen a year for that department. The scholarship, established through the Jubilee Fund, is a memorial to the work of Madam Yajima, through whose tireless efforts and abundant faith the temperance work has been so well promoted in Japan

Sumi Kanamori

Anna Gordon Scholarship in China

The Young People's Branch of the United States has made a contribution to establish an Anna Adams Gordon scholarship at the Danforth Memorial Hospital in Kiukiang, China, where a Chinese girl will be trained to help bring the prohibition message to her own people.

India's Representative

For two years, Salometh Vincent has been the recipient of the Frances Willard scholarship in the Isabella Thoburn College in India. She has now received her B. A. degree, and will teach in the college. While she has been studying she also contributed much to the welfare of the college as housekeeper, in which capacity she directed the plans for food and was generally useful. She is a faithful, reliable woman, and with rather exceptional executive ability. During the past two years Miss Vincent kept temperance news and the progress of the anti-alcohol movement before the students by posting articles on the bulletin board at the college, and by speaking at the meetings of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union. Many of the young women have become deeply interested in temperance work and have taken temperance literature to their homes to aid them in imparting to others the knowledge concerning the effect of intoxicating liquors they have acquired. They are teaching the children and women whom they meet in their *mohulla* Sunday schools the facts concerning tobacco and other narcotics and have persuaded some of them to give up their use.

The recipient of the scholarship in the Isabella Thoburn College this year is Miss Persis F. Stephens. Miss Stephens is already very much interested in the temperance movement and the work of the W. C. T. U. She attended the divisional convention at Cawnpore and took an active part in the meeting. Those who know her express the belief that she will make a strong leader among the women of India.

Why I Am Proud to Be an American

Francis W. Harper, Vice-President New York State Federation of Y. P. B.'s
(Winner of Third Honors in Prize Article Contest)

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, to me is the greatest country in the world. I am very proud to be one of its sons because, it has a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Here, we are in a Christian nation and we can serve and worship our God as we see fit. We learn to serve others and to help them in their distress.

Our land is the richest in the world, yet it is not miserly. It spends and spends well for the education of its people. It promotes better homes among its inhabitants. Even the homes of the most humble are things of beauty.

Our flag is clean, unstained by the smirch of the liquor traffic. The flag now flies to protect our people from all foes, including the outlawed liquor traffic.

Here, we find men of obscure positions rising to positions of trust and responsibility, because they have had the right to labor and the chance to improve themselves.

Not only is this country rich in money, but also in the raising of foods and in the manufacture of goods. In these it excels all others.

My heart swells with pride when I think that I am an American. Webster explains pride as a generous elation of the heart. Surely I experience this when I think that I am a son of such a country.

Beware the First Glass!

Indulgence in alcohol, even in very small quantities, weakens the power of resisting temptation. We all know that nobody sits down to get drunk; but under the influence of the first few glasses self control is more and more completely lost.

—Dr. E. Kraepelin in "Lectures on Clinical Psychiatry."

Rising Generation Will Not Know Taste of Alcoholic Beverages

"I am as thoroughly convinced of the desirability of prohibition laws as ever. Drunkenness has very greatly decreased. I very seldom see a drunken man any more and the opportunity and temptation to drink have been removed from the pathway of the great majority of young people," writes Prof. J. B. Johnson, Dean of the College of Science and Arts of the University of Minnesota. "Twelve years ago a business man said to me, 'I am looking for a new location, but I can not think of coming to your city. I have two boys to bring up. I have seen more saloons and more drunkenness in fifteen minutes' ride through your city than I have seen in fifteen years in my home state.' The country as a whole is now approximately on the basis of his home state. I do not believe that the present selfish propaganda will induce the people to go back to the old economic and moral waste."

CROUP OR WHOOPING COUGH
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION
Relieves promptly and safely. Effective in Bronchitis, Lumbago and Rheumatism.
W. EDWARDS & SON, London, England
All druggists or E. FOUGERA & CO. 90-92 Beekman St. N.Y.

Notes From Your Publishing House

(Continued from Page Ten)

"Win a Million Members," "Some Glad Day," "The Crusade Hymn," "The Crusade Glory Song (Forty-five Years After)," "The World Is Going Dry," and many other choice selections. "The White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner," "John Barleycorn Good-Bye," and "The Ribbon White," solos, are worthy of the best efforts of the local primadonna, while for the grand finale in which every voice may join with full throated accord, nothing better is needed than "The World Is Going Dry." Should something more pretentious be desired for the soloist the soprano solo, "Victory," often sung by Mrs. Graham, our national musical director, never fails to thrill every heart and bring an enthusiastic encore.

(Price of Jubilee Songs per copy, 10 cents; per 100, $5.00. "Victory" per copy, 15 cents; two copies, 25 cents).

The Twentieth Century Contest Reciters, Nos. 1, 2, 3 offer an excellent variety of selections on total abstinence, law enforcement, citizenship, child welfare, patriotism, Americanization, etc., while No. 4 contains a gratifying assortment of Peace selections culled from the productions of the best authors and speakers. (Price of books, 20 cents each).

Books, music, medals and leaflets pertaining to contest work to be secured of the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Write for catalog and prices of medals.

TO COMBAT THE WINE AND BEER PROPAGANDA

Give the People the Truth.

THOUGHT-PROVOKING LEAFLETS FOR STUDY AND DISTRIBUTION USE THEM NOW

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Educational Series No. 2:
What Is Alcohol?
Beware—Wine!
Why Sign the Pledge?
Uncle Sam Says—
Danger to Seamen.
Disease and Degeneracy the Heritage of Drinker's Offspring.
Words That Count.
Better Shoes for the Children.
Whisky Delusions Dispelled.
American Medical Association Declares Alcohol Detrimental; Its Use as Medicine Without Scientific Basis.
Prescribing Liquor Scored by Dr. Howard A. Kelly.
Primary Lesson on Beer.
Beer is Drunk for Its Alcohol.
He was Not Drunk But——.
Alcohol an Ally of Pneumonia.
Wine as a Cause of Alcoholism.
Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism.
When is a Man Intoxicated?
Behind the Bars for Life.

Price per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

IMPETUS GIVEN TO WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE BY W. C. T. U. LEADERS

Encouraging evidences are to be seen of the desire of the better class of colored people, and especially the women, to align themselves on the side of moral reform and obedience to law and constituted authority. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is co-operating to encourage this spirit and enroll the women in our organization. At several national gatherings of colored people during the past year the W. C. T. U. has been represented. Mrs. Margaret Peck Hill, president of the Maryland No. 2 W. C. T. U., attended the National Temperance, Public Morals and Law Enforcement Conference, held in October, in Nashville, Tennessee, as the representative of the W. C. T. U. This conference is the first of its kind ever called by the colored people, and Mrs. Hill presented most acceptably the temperance work among the women. Prominent among the white speakers at this meeting was Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., who gave an address.

Mrs. Hill also represented the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at a meeting of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, which met in Richmond, Virginia, in August, about five hundred representative colored women being present.

The work among the colored people in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Illinois has been promoted during the past few months by the excellent service given by Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte, national department field worker, who is a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Peck Hill.

Mrs. Whyte's work in the school in Oklahoma was especially noteworthy. She is said to be a veritable encyclopedia of W. C. T. U. methods, and was successful in securing many members among the women of her race.

The report of her work in Kansas is that she aroused the colored people she addressed to a sense of responsibility for the success of prohibition and law enforcement, and created a keen interest in the W. C. T. U. Her addresses to audiences of white people were also well received.

Mrs. Whyte spoke before the federated W. C. T. U. at state headquarters in Missouri, on "The Needs of My People" and gave many practical suggestions that will help the white W. C. T. U women in their work with their colored sisters. She is said by those who have heard her to have the happy faculty of winning and convincing audiences of young and old, being equally acceptable to the Loyal Temperance Legion, Young People's Branch and the W. C. T. U. Her versatility and her earnestness interest and charm her hearers. She has an easy flow of excellent English, and gives practical plans for work, illustrating them with actual experiences. A prominent Missouri worker gave her this high commendation: "Her work throughout the country will give a great impetus to law enforcement among her people."

The series of meetings closed at Chicago, where Mrs. Whyte conducted a study class in scientific temperance daily at the Young People's Congress of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. She was also one of the speakers on that occasion, and had charge of a Scientific Temperance and Child Welfare Exhibit, at which large quantities of temperance literature were distributed.

The Work and the Workers

Gertrude R. Brigham, Ph. D., of Washington, D. C., daughter of Mrs. Augusta R. Brigham, member of the state W. C. T. U. executive board of Massachusetts, who is touring Europe in the interest of art, as art editor of the *Washington Times*, was in Riga, the capital of the new republic of Latvia, at the time the joint W. C. T. U. convention of Latvia, Esthonia and Finland was in session in that city, in September, and was invited by Mrs. Helenius of Finland, who presided, to speak upon "Prohibition in America." Mrs. Helenius declared that Finland voted for prohibition twelve days before the United States. Miss Brigham considers Mrs. Alli Trygg Helenius a remarkable woman of great ability.

A large number of delegates and visitors attended the annual convention of the Westmoreland (Pa.) W. C. T. U. The various superintendents, for the most part, gave inspiring reports of the year's work. Rev. D. F. Marsh, of Pittsburgh, speaking at the evening session, reviewed the steps by which the Eighteenth Amendment was secured. Mrs. Azuba Jones, a national organizer and lecturer, an unexpected but most welcome visitor, was heard with much pleasure. The county expects to be represented at the coming World's and National conventions in Philadelphia.

The W. C. T. U. of Rocky Grove, Pa., has concluded a busy year of work. In its list of activities are included the organizing of a Y. P. B. having an enrollment of twenty-two, and a thriving L. T. L.; also a membership contest which resulted in the enlistment of 295 new members, with eight more added later. An address delivered before the union by Mrs. Viola D. Romans, national organizer and lecturer, and vice-president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., greatly inspired and enthused the women.

Wanted by the Children

We are making a special price of one dollar per thousand in any quantity for stickers to be used for distribution among the school children.

Summer prices still prevail: $2.00 per thousand; $1.25 per five hundred; 50 cents per 125.

Please remit with order to Mrs. James B. Scott, 503 South 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Magnet of Manchuria

(Continued from Page Four)

by so much as a hint. Here is one picture. Upon the bank of a great river is a village protected by a dyke. Presumably it is the Yellow River, which so often overflows. A break is visible in the rampart, threatening the destruction of homes and harvest, and a few energetic persons are shouldering tools to go and repair the damage. Others are represented as refusing to help and offering the various excuses with which reformers are so familiar. Some children are saying that they are too small to be of any use. It is not hard to imagine the bright young artist teaching the temperance parable by the aid of her picture and showing how even a child can serve his country.

One picture that made a strong appeal shows a splendid pine tree and below it the same tree blasted and dead. The pine makes a fitting emblem of China, the aged and yet ever-green. Beneath the blighted tree stand two figures, a Chinese and a foreigner. The former asks what killed the pine and the other replies, "It was a little worm." The worm is the morphine needle, piercing China to the death. The thing that touches one is the willingness of these people that a foreigner should point out what is wrong with their beloved land, and their readiness to respond to the message.

Yet another drawing shows the enemies of China, illustrated by a number of stores with such signs as these: "East Asia Tobacco Company, Fragrant Cigarets," "The poisonous drugs, morphine and opium, on sale." "Great Medicine Store, wholesale purveyors of all kinds of Chinese and foreign wines." Not far away four people are manning a gun and preparing to demolish the whole group of bad businesses. A man, a woman, a boy, and a girl are thus working together, typifying a united effort on the part of old and young. Above them floats a temperance flag with this inscription, "O China, why not rise up at once and destroy our enemies?"

The hope of Manchuria is in its Christian schools. The missionary body in this broad land consists of Scotch, Irish and Danes, working together in such splendid harmony that most of the Chinese have no idea that they represent three different boards. The only organization of which the majority are aware is the Church of Christ in Manchuria. In a country which continually attracts a stream of men from the East and from the West, by the hope of material gain, these missionaries are holding out a greater attraction. Their one united aim is to bring souls within reach of the magnet of God's love, into touch with Him who said, "I, if I be lifted up from the earth will draw all men unto me."

Why? Why?? Why???

"WHY A MILLION MEMBERS FOR THE W. C. T. U.?"

Read the above leaflet and find out WHY! If the beer and wine forces win in the present campaign prohibition will be set back fifty years.

Order the above named leaflet and see for yourself what is the purpose of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Buy a quantity and circulate them among your neighbors and church people. Price, per 100, 45 cents.

(Please send remittance with order.)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

World's Organizer a Speaker at Rhode Island Convention

Special Correspondence

The forty-eighth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Rhode Island, held in Newport, "the city by the sea," was a great occasion. Reports from various committees and superintendents showed that much work had been accomplished in the state during the past year and that the enrollment is greatly increased. The singing of membership campaign songs, and the recognition of local unions and individuals securing new members during the year were interesting features of the program. The new song, "We Must Enforce the Law," written by the musical director, Mrs. George S. Perry, was highly commended and rendered with much enthusiasm.

The convention was very fortunate this year in having present the renowned W. C. T. U. worker, Miss Mary J. Campbell of India, and Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, national organizer. Miss Campbell, in a very interesting address, told of the political situation at the present time, in her country, of the missionary work, and of the interest shown in W. C. T. U. activities. Mrs. La Mance entertained her hearers with many accounts of her experiences as a traveler and lecturer for the W. C. T. U., and in a very unique way told of what is needed to improve conditions, both moral and spiritual.

Another interesting feature was an account of the life and works of Madam Kaji Yajima, given by Mrs. Lena Fenner Dennett, who has recently returned from a visit to Japan where she met this "wonderful old lady" in her own home.

A dinner was given, one evening, in honor of the pastors of Newport and their wives. This was largely attended.

The convention closed with a "Women Citizens Get-Together Luncheon," at which many guests were present, including Maud Howe Eliot, daughter of Julia Ward Howe. The program of toasts told of the mother, the clubwoman, the missionary woman, the church woman, the W. C. T. U. woman, the teacher and the social worker *as citizens*.

The number of noted speakers, the large attendance, and the remarkably fine weather, all served to make the forty-eighth annual convention a notable event in the history of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Ethelyn H. Roberts; vice-president-at-large, Mrs. J. J. Hall; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary M. Eldridge; recording secretary, Mrs. Idella Kent; treasurer, Mrs. Eva H. Smith.

As the Billboard Sees It

"The Eighteenth Amendment has almost emptied the jails of America, cut the number of inmates in the workhouses in two, and reduced the totals of convicts confined in penitentiaries appreciably, thereby liberating thousands and thousands," says *The Billboard*, in its September 23 issue. "Yet the advocates of nullification are chiefly composed of the sticklers for personal liberty. Oh, Liberty, Liberty! What loose thinking—what specious pleading—is committed in thy name."

Costs U. S. A. Not a Cent

"Keep in mind this fact, prohibition enforcement is costing the United States not one cent," says *The Voice*, organ of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. "The proceeds from fines, punitive taxes and confiscated property are much more than covering the cost."

Render to Your Country This Patriotic Service

Send NOW, TODAY, 10 cents

for our Patriotic Service Package. And when received, follow instructions therein given. Stamps accepted.

DO IT NOW!

New Campaign Leaflet

"WOMEN LINE UP FOR PROHIBITION"

Refuting the charge that "mothers in many parts of the country are anxious to use their votes against prohibition." For effective use, order in quantities and distribute widely.

Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 1000, $3.75.

Campaign Posters

Vote Right! New Poster for Women. Put it in evidence everywhere, and let it gain votes for the protection of home and woman.

OTHER POSTERS:

For Their Sakes Enforce the Law. (In Colors.)

Booze Stands Between—

The Eighteenth Amendment. (Stand by the Flag and the Constitution.)

Price each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

For Distribution at Your Fairs Open Air Meetings and Every Place Where People Congregate

FACTS! FACTS!! FACTS!!!

A Series of Seven New Leaflets to Put in the Hands of Voters. You are THE ONE to Distribute Them!

TITLES OF LEAFLETS:

Labor Leaders Outspoken for Prohibition.
Bankers Believe in Prohibition.
Health Experts Favor Prohibition.
Educators Commend Prohibition.
Women Want Prohibition.
Family Life Benefited by Prohibition.
Manufacturers Approve Prohibition.

Special price, per 100, 30 cents; per 1,000, $2.50. Order in quantities and use now! Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

To Combat The Wine and Beer Propaganda

Give the People the Truth

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted.)

Primary Lesson on Beer.
Beer is Drunk for its Alcohol.
He Was Not Drunk But——.
Wine as a Cause of Alcoholism.
Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism.
When is a Man Intoxicated?
Behind the Bars for Life.

Price per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

The Persistent Beer Fallacy.
Wine—What Is It?
Beer Quantities of Alcohol Injurious.
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.
Dangers in the Use of Fermented Drinks.
Is Beer Intoxicating?
Pre-Natal Effects of Alcohol.
Is the Moderate Drinker a Safe Citizen?
Are Beer and Wine Harmful?
Drinking to Avoid Drunkenness is Not the Whole Story.
Man or Beer?

Per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Special Helps for Sunday School Officers and Teachers, October 29

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

How can the Superintendent Promote Temperance Teaching In the Sunday School?
Problems of the Physical Awakening.
Temperance Teaching.
The Temperance Sunday School Lessons.
A Study of the Pledge. (For Primary Class Workers).
Pen Points.
The Teachings of the Divine Savior Concerning Wine.
The Pledge. What Is It? Why Sign It?
Thorough Temperance Teaching the Demand of the Hour.
Temperance Instruction In the Sunday School. Its Need from a Bible Standpoint.
Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

BLACKBOARD EXERCISES:
Prohibition in the United States.
The Total Abstainer on Safe Ground.

TEMPERANCE TALKS FOR PRIMARY AND JUNIOR WORKERS:
Look Not Thou Upon the Wine.
Beware of the Wine Cup.
Watch! The Thief Is Alcohol.
Destruction.
Sin in the Heart.
Price per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

LEAFLETS:
World's Temperance Sunday—Citizenship Recognition Day.
The Sunday School Pledge Flag (Method Leaflet).
Temperance Sunday—Program for Sunday Schools.
Responsive Reading (Christian Citizenship).
Responsive Reading (Bible Temperance).
Responsive Reading (Signing the Pledge).
Responsive Reading (Bible Wines).
Responsive Reading (Bible Total Abstinence).
Posters in the Sunday School.
Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Citizenship Questionnaire.
The Sunday School and Law Enforcement.
Sunday School National Prohibition Guards.
The Forward Look of the Sunday School Department.
The Sunday School and Social Service.
Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Program—Recognition of Young Voters. Four pages. Price, per 100, 75 cents; per 50, 40 cents.

Special

TWO NEW PROGRAMS FOR L. T. L.'S, NATIONAL PROHIBITION GUARDS, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Uncle Sam's Prohibition Quiz. Testimony of ten noted Americans (Exercise for 11 boys or young men).

Aunt Columbia's Prohibition Quiz. Testimony of ten noted American women. (Exercise for 11 girls or young women.)

Price, five cents per copy; per dozen, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

Wets Receiving Numerous Setbacks

(Continued from Page Three)

governors promptly and decisively, replied, 'That statement is not true.' The other, with still more emphasis, said that not only was the statement untrue, but from his own observation at the convention and so far as he knew, 'none of the governors there took a drink,' although he did not doubt but that it 'could be had if wanted.'"

The Sanity League in Alaska

The Sanity League has attempted to organize in Juneau, Alaska, though without much result, as after a three-weeks' campaign a meeting was called, postponed because prominent people could not be present, called a second time with a like result, and finally held after the third call, with forty-nine people in the audience. At the close of an address, a resolution was read asking for the repeal of the Volstead Act, the Alaska bone-dry law, and the Eighteenth Amendment, but only four voted in its favor. The organizer declared that he was greatly disappointed, since five hundred had signed a petition that such a meeting be held and an organization formed.

Dry Utah Does Not Welcome Sanity League

The Sanity League, if not successful in one state, does not cease its efforts, as is shown by its advance upon Utah. The representatives of this society claim: "The Volstead Act, as now drawn, cannot be enforced and is making lawbreakers of millions. It is flooding the country with spurious liquors. The Sanity League stands for light wines and beers as opposed to bootleg whisky and narcotics." While announcement is made by its officers that the league is now operating in every state of the Union, it is generally admitted that the attitude of Utah will undergo little change as the result of such ministrations, as those who are cognizant of conditions there say that it is one of the dryest of dry states, with every indication that it will so remain.

Predictions Made by A. A. P. A. Not Borne Out by Facts

At the beginning of its campaign the A. A. P. A. announced that it confidently expected a gain of at least a hundred wet members in the lower House of Congress. According to the latest reports from primaries it seems likely that not only will there be no loss for the drys, but there will in all probability be a gain.

An example of the striking victories won at the primaries by dry candidates is found in the Sixth Congressional district of Michigan. In that state, according to the *American Issue*, the A. A. P. A. brought out a wine and beer candidate to oppose Grant M. Hudson, who for years has been a prohibitionist. Although the Sixth district of Michigan contains a number of the most important manufacturing cities of the state, and is the largest in population, the dry candidate won over his opponent by a majority of eight thousand, carrying every county but one.

A sweeping victory which will be permanent will come only by steady effort on the part of the drys, during the weeks and months yet to come, and constant education, until the opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment shall die away. Those who study the situation see no cause for discouragement.

Prepare for October 29, World's Temperance Sunday

Order All Supplies In Ample Time
Note Helps Here Named

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Quarterly Temperance Lesson of the International Sunday School Series, October 29. Should be early in the hands of every teacher. Prepared especially for teachers and officers. Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

ENVELOPE LEAFLETS FOR STUDY AND DISTRIBUTION:
Duty of a Christian Citizen.
Clean Hands.
Marion Lawrence on Pledge Signing.
Beware Wine!
Listen, Boys!
Counting Fingers.
God's Bottles.
Why Sign the Pledge.
Lincoln's Appeal for Law.
Beer and Home Brew.
What Uncle Sam Says.
An Elder Sister's Advice to Boys. No. I.
An Elder Sister's Advice to Boys. No. II.
An Elder Sister's Advice to Girls. Nos. 1, 3, 4.
Safety First, Boys!
Price, per 100, 20 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

RECITATIONS FOR PRIMARY AND JUNIOR CLASSES:
Two Offerings.
Look Not Upon the Wine.
Where There's Drink There's Danger.
Price, per 100, 25 cents; per 50, 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

At the latest national convention of the W. C. T. U. of Japan, the number of accredited delegates was the largest in its history. There was an increase of 1,000 in paid-up memberships and of twenty-four new local unions. A budget of $5,000 for the year's work was voted, this sum to include the amount given by the World's W. C. T. U.

Stop! Look!

A Most Important Message

A splendid opportunity for final campaign work is offered by the temperance lesson in the Sunday school on October 29. This is near enough to election day to make the lesson of vital import. Then, too, October 29 and November 5 should witness a nation-wide distribution of campaign literature on such topics as anti-wine-and-beer, and law enforcement, or leaflets stressing the value and necessity of reverence for and obedience to law. We have a variety of such material to supply your needs and urge you to be prepared by forwarding your orders immediately to your own Publishing House. Read the advertising columns of this paper and order at once posters (which should be displayed in abundance), and supplies for study and distribution in Sunday schools, church services, and other public meetings on the days above referred to. Do not neglect to use to best advantage the days of opportunity between now and November 7. Read the advertisements in this paper.

Alas! Somawathi!

Flora E. Strout

One June day a little Singalese fishing village, located just on the outskirts of the city of Colombo, the beautiful capital of Ceylon, was all agog with excitement, for the big draught of fish was being hauled in, in the huge nets which required the combined strength of all the men of the hamlet, to safely land.

The sea sparkled and dimpled in the sunlight, but the little thatched-roof houses in the shade of the cocoanut palms, flecked only by plashes of sunshine which filtered through the brush top of the trees, looked dark and cool.

Numbers of children, half-naked, their little brown bodies glistening in the sun as they played on the sand, were making almost sufficient noise to drown the song of the fishermen as they pulled together on the heavy net, putting forth their strength at every accent of the music. The kiddies screamed and shrieked as only children can, when anything out of the usual occurs to break the daily monotony, and a happier lot it would have been difficult to find.

Dozens of katamarans, native fishing boats, with their odd looking outriggers, were hauled up on the beach and around them played several girls older than those in the group just mentioned. One, a lassie of about fourteen, stood upright upon one of the boats balancing herself with outstretched arms, her graceful silhouette thrown strongly in relief by the sunlight as she laughed and danced on the sides of the katamaran. Her golden brown skin, clear and fine in texture, her heavy black hair knotted in a quaint grown-up fashion low in the neck, only served to heighten the attractive profile, so perfect as to features, a not uncommon characteristic of the people of the Island, whether rich or poor, Singalese or Tamil.

This little girl, whose name was Somawathi Dramakrithi, was the daughter of one of the older men even then pulling on the net with the others, who spent much of his time in the toddy taverns, to the neglect of a very large, ever increasing family, and the pretty soft eyes of Somawathi which were now dancing with merriment had often been filled with tears because of this same father. Many times food was scarce and hard words plentiful but just now this was all forgotten in the excitement of the moment and in the joy of play.

Suddenly, the little girl heard her name shouted in no uncertain voice. She was the oldest of the large family and was often called upon to act as nurse to some of the toddlers, and thinking it was for this she had been taken from her play she jumped down from the boat and ran towards the hut which she called home. As she approached the house, her face clouded and the laugh went out of her brown eyes. *He* had come again, the ugly old Singalese man whom she feared and her soul loathed. He seemed very friendly with her mother, a hard faced woman, and her father evidently liked him, for only two days ago he had taken the visitor to the nearest tavern for a drink of toddy. But Somawathi hated the very sight of him, especially since he had noticed her and tried to make friends with her. She would have turned back when she saw him but the sharp voice of her mother again commanded her and she laggingly approached, just in time to hear him say. "Yes, to-night. Put on her best clothes." Much to her delight he turned and went off after one look at her which travelled from her head to her feet, and which filled the child with renewed fear.

Strange to say, her mother did not scold her, but told her that a treat was in store for her as they were going to Colombo that very afternoon and she must run to the tap at once for a wash if she would be dressed in time for the train. Her eyes opened wide with wonder when she returned from her bath for there ready to put on was a new bright red sari and plenty of gayly colored glass bracelets, not to mention cocoanut oil for her hair, highly perfumed, and a silver anklet. She danced with delight as her toilet was at last complete and she looked as bright and pretty as many another Singalese lassie born under more favorable circumstances.

It was nearly dark when they alighted at a station which Somawathi saw to her disappointment was not the Fort where were located the shops and all the things which delight a child's heart. Her mother acted very strangely, the child thought. She was looking about her as if she feared to be seen or known, and she hurried up the station road at the top of which stood the man Somawathi hated, waiting apparently for them. Why was he there? Why had they come to Colombo so late in the day? Why, it was already dark! Why did they go sneaking down a lane almost parallel to the road leading from the station?

These questions passed through the little girl's head and as she could not find an answer to them she grew more and more terrified, and clung to her mother as if in fear that she would be left like an unwanted kitten by the side of the road.

At last they turned in at a gate which led to a big bungalow ablaze with light, upon the veranda of which several white men could be seen lounging and drinking. The mother holding firmly to the hand of her child passed from the light, hurrying down a side path which led to the back, always following the man, who seemed to be very familiar with the premises.

There was a whispered conference with the servant who met them at the back veranda and presently a white man appeared, much to the relief of the little girl, who by this time was shaking with dread and terror. Was he not a European? He would not hurt a little girl. She remembered when a white man had thrown her fifty cents and had laughed so pleasantly when she had scrambled for it. But as she studied this man's face, she decided that it was not a pleasant face like that other she remembered, indeed it was a face upon which dissipation and lust had already set their mark, if only Somawathi had known about those things. Suddenly, the child realized that they were bargaining. For what? Her mother had nothing to sell. Fifty rupees she wanted for what? Then she heard the words, "I tell you she *is* sixteen years old." At last after much wrangling the European opened his pocket book and handed some money to her mother, a portion of which was passed on to the Singalese man who had guided them there.

Alas! little Somawathi! She hung to her mother, grasped one of her hands with her two soft little palms, only to have her clinging fingers roughly unclasped by that very mother. "Stay here, my child, I am going out a bit and will return for thee. Nay! Nay!" she scolded as the child begged and wept. "This is a nice place; thou wilt have fine presents, plenty of jewels and saries given to thee here. I will come in a few hours. Thou shalt stay, thou must stay here!" With these words her mother was gone. The little girl sunk upon the floor screaming in terror, then her mouth was covered and she was lifted and carried away; when she dared open her eyes she saw that she was in a bedroom with barred windows. The servant who had evidently brought her in put her on the bed, and went out after locking the door.

Two weeks later, a gentle faced Burgher woman, wearing a white ribbon bow, passed by a chummery, where lived four European men, and saw crouching in front of the gate a dishevelled, sobbing little girl decked with cheap jewelry and a bright red sari. The good woman took the child to her home where her story was soon told, told to the end, where her constant fright and tears had wearied the masters and they had thrown her out after giving her a sum of money.

Attempts were made to get at the parents, but they would have nothing to do with her, besides there was the danger that they might sell their daughter again; so in a Rescue home, there is a Singalese girl not yet fifteen years of age, with the light gone out of her eyes, the brightness from her face.

Alas! Somawathi!

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's rubber and Leather Cements are good.

Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.

MAJOR MFG. CO., NEW YORK

THOSE FOUR BEAUTIFUL SONGS

Are spreading through the land. Already thousands are singing them. They are "Hidden," "That City O'er the Sea," "May the Fire Fall," "We Shall Join the Shouting By and By." All for only 10 cents. Four lots of them for 25 cents. Or make it 35c and to the four lots we will add the fine 25c patriotic sheet song "The U. S. A. For Me."

Rev. L. L. Pickett,
Wilmore, Ky.

W. C. T. U. Badges. Made of mother of pearl. Price 25 cents each. Address treasurer W. C. T. U., Jerusalem, Palestine. P. O. Box 443.

Quiz: The World-Wide Work

1. Give facts to show that prohibition is gaining adherents.
2. Narrate Miss Tinling's experience in the Christian schools of Mukden.
3. Tell the story of Mrs. Armor's reception in Wellington, New Zealand.
4. Recount Mrs. McCulloch's experiences in regard to drinking on board ocean vessels.
5. What do prominent men have to say about the advisability of allowing the return of wine and beer?
6. What are some of the "good things" in store for those who attend the World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions in Philadelphia next month?
7. Define the special issues in four great states of the Union.
8. Who overseas are antagonistic to the recent ruling concerning alcoholic liquors on foreign ships that touch our shores?
9. Can your union make use of part or all of the plans to be carried out by Southern California women to win a victory for law enforcement?
10. Give an outline of W. C. T. U. work being done among the colored people, and show its importance.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

THE UNION SIGNAL ..... $1.50 a year
Law Enforcement and Scientific Temperance (monthly).....50c a year
Single Copies, 5c each; per 100 .....$2.75

Are You Grateful? Prove It!

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

A few more weeks and the fiscal W. C. T. U. year will close. Let us be grateful for the many blessings we have enjoyed. Then ask ourselves if we are truly deserving.

Are we grateful enough that this country of ours is dry, thankful to the great army of men and women who have firmly and faithfully worked for the right, thankful for our own wonderful organization, for our official organs, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*? Is our gratitude expressed in words only or in deeds?

Think what it would mean to awaken some fine morning to find all efforts to uphold the right had suddenly ceased; all good publications had stopped because they had not been supported; think how distressed you would be and how quickly you would give your energies toward reconstruction. Friends, this nonsupport of good publications is not fable, but fact. Many have been forced to give up; increasing cost of all printing supplies, wages, etc., have made it impossible to stand the strain; economy has been practiced; everything done except to lower the high standard of the paper. YOUR papers, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader*, have not been self-supporting for six years—since the World War. They are proud. It hurts to be dependent upon other sources for their existence.

We have an earnest, loyal, unselfish company of subscribers, but there are not enough of them. If you love THE UNION SIGNAL, as you tell us you do, you will realize its value to all W. C. T. U. members and others; you will wish YOUR OWN PAPER to be self-supporting; will be interested in seeing it grow in influence and usefulness, and you will be willing to do some work for it, and do it NOW.

THERE MUST BE 50,000 SUBSCRIBERS to make your paper self-supporting. "Overhead" expenses would remain the same with this increase; we would be able to secure good advertising, the getting of which depends mainly upon the size of a paper's circulation. Increase of circulation is the only way out. As an exchange puts it, "It is a laughably easy way," if you will help.

THIS IS YOUR WORK. RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION PROMPTLY AND SEND IN ONE OR TWO NEW NAMES. SPEAK TO YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT THE PAPERS, GET THEM TO SUBSCRIBE.

See to it the Trio Team in your union take THE UNION SIGNAL. If they cannot, get the union to take from its treasury the funds necessary for this purpose.

Find out if the new members in your union are subscribers; tell them how helpful the paper is; ask them to try a six months' subscription.

Ascertain whether your library is supplied; your ministers and teachers.

Insist that your union have a promoter of the official organs. Frances Willard wrote: "It is the devout wish of my heart that each local union have an ACTIVE canvasser; not one waiting for subscribers to come to her, but one who goes from house to house for them."

Make your paper independent. GIVE US 50,000 SUBSCRIBERS. We look to you. Here is a way to prove your gratitude for a "dry nation," and a way to help keep it dry.

TRIO TEAM COUNTY HONOR ROLL

1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Ga.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 2
50. Waseca County, } Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.
52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, } Dist.
54. Marshall County, } No.
55. Pennington County, } 14
56. Norman County, } Minn.
57. Edmunds County, South Dakota
58. Mower County } Dist. No.
59. Freeborn County } 30, Minn.
60. Bell County, Kentucky.
61. Chippewa County, Wisconsin.
62. Eau Claire County, Wisconsin.
63. Blair County, Penna.
64. Ness County, Kansas.
65. Blue Earth County, Minn. (District No. 21)
66. Dawson County, Nebraska.
67. Ellis County, Kansas.
68. Woodbury County, Iowa.
69. Kingman County, Kansas.
70. Lincoln County, Montana.
71. Bay County, Florida.
72. Glades County, Florida.
73. Highland County, Florida.
74. St. Lucie County, Florida.
75. Yamhill County, Oregon.
76. Creek County, Oklahoma.
77. Grant County, Wisconsin.
78. Tulsa County, Oklahoma.
79. Logan County, Oklahoma.
80. ? ? ? ? ? ?

When Small Trials Seem Bigger Than They Are

It is a wonderful thing to know yourself.

Stop right there!

Do you really know yourself? To know that you are "cheerful" or "nervous" or "intelligent" or "practical" is not enough. Your body is made up of flesh and blood and bones and nerves. Do you know, in such a way, the *make-up* of self?

Your SELF is twofold. There is a physical part and a non-material part. Both affect the calm and well-being of the other. Both must be in balance before you can be at your best in influence, in lovableness, in health.

Victory over Weakness

There are apparent exceptions. We all know certain persons who from superabundance of bodily health have the power that subsists in phlegmatic, well-nigh nerveless calm. On the other hand, a few, like the invalid poet Pope, can rise above bodily weakness by sheer mental and spiritual stature. And yet each of these types is out of balance. They accomplish, by painful effort, tasks that would be far easier if their natures were better balanced.

The Promise in the Laws

The encouraging fact is that both sides of this self are governed by fixed laws. They react upon each other by fixed laws of growth, of health, of control, and these laws are known as you may know them.

If you are conscious of a lack of balance that leads to worry, to uncharitableness, to habitually over-hasty action and speech, to infirmity of purpose, let me tell you what those I have helped say of my course. This course applies known fixed laws to mental and temperamental development. It does not give Self Mastery, but what is better—it shows the way to Self Mastery.

Knowledge Acquired in Recent Times

Before modern psychology had analyzed self and discovered its organic laws, our attempts at self-improvement were unscientific. Even now very much remains to be discovered, but enough is known to give a blessed assurance of rapid development if the laws of our being are observed.

If you are interested by these hints of promise, which must of necessity be vague, I wish that you would write to me. My course will do you immediate good in proportion to your present desire for self-betterment. That is relative; but the positive and absolute good it will give is in knowledge of your Self, of its laws and of the methods of turning those laws to your permanent development. That is a good that lasts as long as life itself.

Susanna Cocroft

Address Dept. 37-K

1819 Broadway New York

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Vol. XLVIII — EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 26, 1922 — No. 43

Dates of Special Significance

October 29—World's Temperance Sunday. November 5—Sunday Before Election.	Make these days count for the election of desirable officials.

NOVEMBER 7—ELECTION DAY—	Do your own duty and influence your friends and neighbors to go to the polls. Pray earnestly.

November 11-15---World's W. C. T. U. Convention November 16-19---National W. C. T. U. Convention	Come yourself and bring others to these notable gatherings

November 25-29—	World's Congress Against Alcoholism, Toronto. Intercollegiate Prohibition Association Meeting, Toronto.

RULING OF ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY A SIGNAL VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION

The ruling of Attorney General Daugherty, which prohibits the manufacture, transportation, or sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes on American ships wherever they may be, is a signal victory for prohibition. President Harding on the same day ordered the Shipping Board to put in force the ruling. The decision of the Attorney General was made in accordance with the contention filed in a brief by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The liquor interests are pressing the President of the United States to recommend modification of the law to allow foreign ships to transport and possess liquor inside the three mile limit. The law clearly prohibits this and the American ships obey it. Why not foreign ships?

Letters of appreciation should go from the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to Attorney General Daugherty for his ruling and to President Harding for his prompt action in ordering the decision made effective.

Both in prohibition circles and at the Department of Justice the view was taken that Mr. Daugherty's opinion was strikingly explicit in its dealing with the transportation of liquor upon foreign vessels within territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. The opinion declared with emphasis that the approach to within less than three miles of the continental United States of a foreign ship bearing beverages prohibited under the laws of the United States would constitute "transportation" within the meaning of the prohibition amendment and the Volstead act.

All American diplomatic and consular officers abroad have been instructed by the State Department to give widest publicity to the opinion of Attorney General Daugherty, barring liquor from American ships everywhere and from foreign ships in American territorial waters.

A short extension of the time in which the ruling set by Mr. Daugherty would become effective was announced by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, and was stated to have been made because of "pending injunctions and in order to give full time for compliance." Mr. Haynes proceeded in his announcement to state that the opinion was "to the effect that the transportation and sale of liquor on American ships and foreign ships in the territorial waters of the United States" are unlawful.

Legal Battle Begins

The legal battle to determine the right of foreign-owned ships to enter ports in the United States with liquor aboard was opened October 16, with the issuing by United States District Attorney Hayward of a reply to the bills in equity brought by five foreign steamship companies to restrain enforcement of the recent ruling preventing the carrying of liquor on vessels entering American ports.

Can Not Sue United States Government

The reply makes, in the main, four contentions: That the district court, before which the cases are to be heard, has no jurisdiction in the matter; that the suits are really against the United States government; that they do not show that the government has consented to be sued, and that they do not disclose any basis for an action in equity.

Upon these grounds the defense of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, Henry C. Stuart, acting collector of customs for the port of New York, and Ralph A. Day, Federal prohibition director for the state of New York, who are made defendants in the suits brought by the companies, will be built in court.

Mr. Hayward, who is acting for Secretary Mellon, in reply, answers specifically the ground upon which the requests for injunctions are based.

As to the difficulty which the foreign steamship companies state they would suffer by reason of laws compelling them to furnish wines to members of the crew, District Attorney Hayward says that the payment of higher wages would recompense crews for the lack of such stimulant. Regarding the loss of the profit made by the foreign ships in the sale of liquor, District Attorney Hayward claims that this loss is the only one which the companies will suffer under a strict adherence to the new ruling.

To the charge of the complaining steamship companies that the Attorney General's ruling is a misinterpretation of the Volstead act, the reply states:

"If the complainants are correct in their construction of the national prohibition act, the implications involved are exceedingly serious, and the claim of the complainants, if allowed, would carry with it as a necessary corollary the right of any ship to transport liquor within the territorial waters of the United States."

Answering the plea of the carriers to permit the possession on board ships of liquors, which would be kept under lock and key during "in port" periods, "the defendants claimed that such permission would make the entire enforcement of prohibition against the importation of liquors, 'already difficult,' practically impossible."

PROGRESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN STATES

Enforcement of Prohibition an Accepted Fact in Alabama

"Enforcement is such an accepted fact in Alabama," says state prohibition director Charles M. Sartain, "that practically the only violations we encounter are those by moonshiners. There is no traffic in real liquor in any form whatever. Furthermore, we have the hearty co-operation of all law enforcement agencies. The fact that under the state laws drug stores are not allowed to handle whisky or prescribe alcohol is a great help.

"There is no agitation in this state for a modification of even the state laws, which are more drastic than the federal statutes, for the people see the vast improvement which has resulted from prohibition and have no desire to see any modification whatsoever."

Lack of Intoxicants in West Virginia

"Things have been made so hot for violators of liquor laws that they are on the run," says prohibition director Charles H. Ahrens of West Virginia. "One result of all this activity is a growing lack of intoxicating liquor in this state. Agents have reported to me that at the many fairs now in progress throughout the state very few intoxicated persons are encountered. At one fair in a crowd of approximately 14,000 people an agent said he did not so much as smell the odor of liquor on anyone's breath. At another fair in a daily crowd of approximately 40,000 only two intoxicated people were seen during an entire week.

"Field Agent J. Walter Bee, paraphrasing a well known saying, says of West Virginia liquor, 'If a man drinks but little here below, he'll not be with us long,' which certainly describes the lye-fermented moonshine now on the market. Such liquor will eat up raw meat, and what will it do to a stomach?"

Whisky Traffic on Decline in North Carolina

Federal prohibition director R. A. Kohloss of North Carolina, says: "County and municipal officers in almost every instance, when requested to do so by our agents, aid in the enforcement of the Volstead Act, and the press continues to give strong support. There is also a growing public sentiment in favor of the strict enforcement of the law.

"I recently made a personal investigation throughout the state to satisfy myself as to the real condition with reference to traffic in liquor and to ascertain the general conditions. My observation is, as a general rule, that the whisky traffic is much on the decline."

Referring to North Carolina moonshine, which occasionally reaches the northern bootleg market, Director Kohloss states that he recently gave a public demonstration at which it was revealed that in each of forty-five gallons of seized liquor there was at least three inches of slime. "Most people of North Carolina know what the stuff is and will not drink it," he says.

Public Sentiment Increasing in Favor of Prohibition Enforcement

Regarding general conditions in South Carolina, prohibition director Bowen reports:

"The attitude of juries in both federal and state courts is good and that of the judges is excellent. Public sentiment toward enforcement of the law is improving rapidly, which is being reflected in the attitude of the juries. Satisfactory co-operation is being secured by our agents in practically every section of the state, while every agent on my force is exceptionally good, seemingly imbued with the idea that this office is here to enforce the law and that it means business."

Nebraska People Generally Favor Upholding of Prohibition Law

"Persons who have long been connected with the enforcement of the laws will corroborate the statement that the bootlegging industry existed before the National Act went into effect," declares federal prohibition director U. S. Rohrer of Nebraska. "In spite of the fact

that liquor was easily obtained, bootlegging was carried on before opening hours and after closing hours of saloons, on Sundays and on election days. The reason so much emphasis is placed on this industry at the present time is because liquor is so hard to get, and that obtainable is totally unfit to drink. These stories may be credited in practically every instance to those people who are unfavorable to enforcement in a well defined attempt to discredit observance and enforcement of the prohibition act.

"People are generally in favor of upholding the law, whether it is pleasing or not, realizing that it is part of the Constitution of the United States and a law of the land. Sentiment in favor of strict enforcement is growing rapidly and as the drinking public becomes better informed concerning the materials used in the manufacture of the product now on the market and the conditions under which it is made there will be a noticeable falling off in the demand."

Tourists In Florida Ninety Per Cent For Prohibition

Liquor violations in Florida have decreased to a great extent, and the attitude of the public has greatly improved, reports the state prohibition director, A. L. Allen. "Patrons of bootleggers are being convinced by argument and otherwise," he says, "that they are violators of the law in as great a sense as those who sell liquor. This, coupled with the character of booze, has resulted in a bootleg slump. I think this condition is general throughout the country, judging from the attitude of the many tourists who come here. I have talked with a great many of them and I find that at least ninety per cent of them are for strict enforcement. They also state that in their travels they notice practically no drinking whatever or any accidents resulting from drunken drivers along the lines of travel.

"Our efforts in enforcement work have had gratifying results and I feel that we shall soon have practically broken up the bootlegging traffic. Smuggling along our coasts is receiving our undivided attention and has materially decreased. I am much pleased with the progress made and with the attitude of my force toward their work and expect even better results in the future."

Decrease of Smuggling

Information has been received by Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes that the Canadian government, with cooperation in curbing the flow of Canadian liquor into the United States, has placed a representative in all liquor-export houses whose duty it is to see that liquor consignments reach their intended destination, and requisite bonds are returned only on the receipt of a landing certificate from the port to which the cases were destined. In consequence, there has been a greatly reduced quantity of liquor landed at American coast points, according to customs officials.

Minnesota Juries Co-operate in Enforcement

It is the opinion of Federal Prohibition Director S. B. Qvale of Minnesota that the attitude of the juries in the Federal and state courts is continually getting better. It is also his belief that Federal judges are looking upon the Eighteenth Amendment in a different light than some time ago, and they are imposing severer sentences.

Bone Dry Mexico, Is Plan of Legislators

The possibility of Mexico being made bone dry is again being seriously discussed in Mexico City, according to the *New York Tribune*. "It is announced that it is the intention of several Deputies to propose a 'dry' bill modeled after the Volstead law in the United States as soon as Congress begins its sessions."

Evanston (Ill.) Golf Club Debars Liquor

Officials of the Evanston Golf Club recently notified the members that henceforth the Federal prohibition law will be enforced in spirit and letter. The ban was placed upon "hip" flasks as well as liquor in lockers. Public drinking of, and the stocking of intoxicating liquors and wines, as interpreted by the Federal prohibition law now in force in the United States, is prohibited at clubs or on their grounds.

Parent-Teacher Head Emphasizes Value of Prohibition

Urging support of the state prohibition act, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, national legislative chairman of the Parent-Teacher Association, in a recent address at a public meeting in Gloucester, Massachusetts, gave figures comparing certain Massachusetts charity organizations before and after prohibition.

"In cases in which drink figures," said Mrs. Tilton, "we find a 20 per cent decrease in Pittsfield, an 84 per cent decrease in Haverhill, a 90 per cent decrease in Cambridge and Boston, a 93 per cent decrease in Salem, a 97 per cent decrease in Fitchburg, and a 99 per cent decrease in Newburyport, Brookline, and Attleboro."

EFFORTS OF LIQUOR ELEMENT TO DISCREDIT AND NULLIFY PROHIBITION CONTINUE

The wet forces will make a frantic endeavor at the coming elections to gain their desired quota of public officials and legislators who are in sympathy with them and their cause.

Friends of the liquor traffic will spare no effort to make people all over the country—yes, and in other lands—believe that prohibition in America is only a farce. The prohibition forces must be quick to recognize these tactics of the wets and make them futile.

"Volstead Law a Lie"

The above assertion is credited by the press to Mr. Sibley, assistant treasurer of the "Constitutional Liberty League," a society seeking to return intoxicating liquor to favor as a beverage. In his plea to the voters of Massachusetts to vote against "a law passed by our legislature, requiring state authorities to join with Federal authorities in the enforcement of the Volstead Law," Mr. Sibley calls the Volstead Law a lie on the face of it, claims that it draws no line between the proper and improper use of liquor and charges that the declaration of the law that liquor containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume is intoxicating is false. He appeals to the voters to uphold the "old Constitution" by defeating such a law.

Desecration of the Symbol of Liberty

To the lovers of the home and its purity, it seems nothing less than a sacriege that the various organizations working against the welfare of home, childhood, the state and the nation, should use the symbols of liberty on their literature. In a four-page folder put out by the "Citizen's Liberty League" there is placed under an engraving of the Statue of Liberty a pronouncement against prohibition, which has been attributed to Abraham Lincoln and given wide publicity. Although proven unauthentic, the statement is still circulated as coming from the lips of the Great Emancipator. Another organization uses a picture of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to give its words authority, and the Illinois Division of the Association Opposed to Prohibition is placing in public places a large poster showing a likeness of the Liberty Bell, and bearing the words in display type, "Ring It Again! Let Your Protest Be Heard by Congress. *Vote Yes* to Modify Prohibition Laws Election Day Tuesday, November 7." This poster is printed on light blue paper with the lettering done in red and blue ink. Friends of the wet cause are also asked to display upon the windshields of their automobiles a card banded in red, white, and blue, with the Liberty Bell and a similar inscription.

Fight for National Beer Referendum To Be Renewed at Reconvening of Congress

During the closing session of Congress, not only did Representative Brennan of Michigan ask for five per cent beer, but Representative Ansorge of New York took up the plea during the last days, asking that the question should be given to the people by national referendum, contending that it would furnish positive evidence as to public sentiment with regard to modifying the prohibition laws. Some of the time-worn arguments brought up by Mr. Ansorge were that the soldiers were abroad when the matter was "put over," that public sentiment is not back of the law, that lawlessness is rampant, that a revenue would aid the soldiers' bonus, that the Federal Treasury is paying for storage and other expenses involved in making the country dry, and that a dry element has no right to prescribe for an opposing element of citizenship.

A "Liberty" Party Proposed by New York Wets

On September 26, the New York Society of Restaurateurs (an organization which seems to be made up principally of former saloon keepers who sold food with liquor) held a meeting, and according to the *New York Herald* passed a resolution "favoring the formation of a third political party for the purpose of keeping the anti-prohibition issue to the front and accumulating sentiment behind that issue until the dominant political parties are compelled to take notice and act upon it."

A former member of the state general assembly spoke at some length upon the advisability of a third party. "We have today scattered over our land more than twenty organizations with hundreds of thousands of members," he asserted, "all working independently for modification

(Continued on Page Six)

A WOMEN IN INDUSTRY MESSAGE FOR CONVENTIONITES AND STAY-AT-HOMES

Laura Miller, National Director Women in Industry Department

The Message to Conventionites

Are you coming to the great conventions in Philadelphia? Cut out and put in your convention note-book the Women in Industry Program:

EXHIBIT: Latest W. I. I. Posters and Leaflets—Striking Color Scheme—Special Device for Connecting Leaflets with the Posters that Represent Them—An Exhibit Worth Study by Any Live Wire Member of the W. C. T. U.

Where? Lecture Room, Chambers-Wylie Church, Broad St., below Spruce.

When? November 16-19.

W. I. I. CONFERENCE: Twenty minute talk, **Women in Industry Legislation in Your State,** by Florence Kelley—Six two-minute talks, **Women in Industry Legislation in My State,** by state superintendents, W. I. I.—Ten minute discussion by national director. Mrs. Kelley is secretary of the National Consumers League, a veteran fighter for women in industry, a compelling speaker, and—probably—will come with an interesting chip on her shoulder this year, a chip that concerns all the welfare legislation for women in your state.

Where? Chambers-Wylie Church, Group 3 Conference Room.

When? 3:30-4 P. M. Better come at two o'clock and hear the whole Group 3 program.

W. I. I. BREAKFAST: Informal Get-together, with discussion of legislation, law enforcement and membership plans. Presentation of prizes for the W. I. I. Picture Contest. Mrs. Kelley will be guest of honor. The director will preside, assisted by Pennsylvania's W. I. I. superintendent, Mrs. Geist.

Where? City Club, Broad and Spruce streets.

When? Friday, November 17, 8:30 A. M. sharp.

W. I. I. CONFERENCES: The director wants to get acquainted! But the only way to manage it in so big a crowd is through some system to start by. So—

Clip the following and give to a convention page:

Date.....

To Mrs. Laura Miller

From .....

Position in W. C. T. U.....

Permanent Address .....

.....

I should like to arrange to talk over our women in industry problems and work with you. The time that would suit me best is .....

Telephone or address in Philadelphia

.....

I am in Convention as Delegate
(Cross out one) Visitor
from .....State

For Stay-at-Home W. I. I. Enthusiasts

Are you one of the folks that are longing for the thrill and inspiration of Philadelphia, but sticking to your guns at the old stand? There's just one way you can console yourself. (At least this has been my experience!) Show as much enthusiasm for the 1923 program of the W. C. T. U. as if you had gone. Prove that you're one of those valuable people equipped with a self-starter! You know without being reminded that to work to a 1923 program means to include Women in Industry. (If your faith wavers at this point, send 3 cents to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois, for a copy of Mrs. Philip Zoercher's "Why Women in Industry Laws." It's good prohibition doctrine.)

But the best program won't really include Women in Industry unless you or somebody like you bestirs herself soon.

Wouldn't it be a good plan to hold a little personal consecration service? To read aloud our own Industrial Creed—that statement that is unequalled in antiquity, in breadth of social viewpoint, in depth of Christianity?

Your director may not dictate what your prayer should be. But she suggests that your "labor" to the same end, take some of the following forms:

1. A STATE SUPERINTENDENT. Has your state a good, active one? There was $100, for instance, appropriated for organizing Women in Industry work in your state last year. Was it used? Did your state paper carry frequent notices of the department work? Were W. I. topics urged for local meetings and cou ty conventions? If you are not gettin what you need, write your state presider urging this help. Remember that th ideal W. I. I. superintendent is a woma who has been or is employed.

2. COUNTY AND LOCAL SUPERIN TENDENTS. They are needed nov Again—prayer and labor will find th right woman if she is not already place in your mind's eye.

(Don't feel because you live in a com munity without big factories that yo have no work for a W. I. I. department The strongest contribution the W. C. T U. can make to the whole big women i industry movement is to develop a muc needed smaller-town women in industr sentiment. Write your national directo for suggestions along this line, telling he the size of the place, the character o the surrounding industries and what th men-folk chiefly do for a living, wit anything about the women you happe to think of.)

3. W. I. I. MEETING. Get your loca union to plan for at least one W. I. I meeting this winter—before the nex membership drive. Get program sugges tions from your superintendent, or fron the national director. Or get the presi dent to buy "Topical Programs for th Use of Local Unions" from the Nationa W. C. T. U. Publishing House, and b sure the W. I. I. program is used.

4. Read the **PICTURE CONTEST** an nouncement repeated on this page from a UNION SIGNAL of last spring. This is a good thing to interest young women and outside people in your work. There is still time to get a picture to Phila delphia.

5. Start a **LAW ENFORCEMENT CAM PAIGN** for your state W. I. I. and Pro hibition laws. Work quietly on violations of W. I. I. laws at first. Many good-intentioned employers do not know these laws.

Report violations of daily or weekly hour law, prohibition of night work law, minimum wage law, or one day rest in seven law, to State Labor Commissioner, at your state capital.

Report violation of fire prevention laws to State Fire Inspector, at state capital.

For violation of prohibition laws, consult W. C. T. U. officers as to proper procedure. Or send 5 cents to National W. C. T. U. Publishing House for manual of Law Enforcement.

If you don't get permanent results on your W. I. I. campaign, use publicity—all the publicity you can get. A lot of the hue and cry about "that unenforce-

(Continued on Page Ten)

CONDITIONS OF THE 1922 W. I. I. PRIZE PICTURE CONTEST

Three prizes, $5, $3, $2.

To be awarded at the 1922 National Convention.

To the 3 local unions that send in the 3 best Women in Industry pictures.

All good pictures to be made into slides for stereomotorgraph display as a department exhibit.

Subjects:

1. The Women in Industry work of a regular union must be indicated in some way by the picture. Or

2. Any activity of a W. I. I. union (that is, a union with at least three-fourths of the membership employed women) may be shown.

Size, etc.:

1. Gloss or shiny prints, such as any finisher will make.

2. Five by seven inches or larger.

3. Unmounted (preferred, not demanded).

4. Brief description attached.

5. Name and address of union and sender attached.

Time Limit:

Must reach Philadelphia not later than November 12. Send after November 1 to

Mrs. Laura Miller, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. "Hold for W. C. T. U. Convention."

INDUSTRIAL CREED

of the

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

We Believe:

In a living wage—In an eight hour day

In courts of conciliation and arbitration

In justice as opposed to greed of gain

In "peace on earth and good will to men"

And Finally We Pledge Ourselves:

To labor and to pray

That all these principles, founded upon the gospel of Christ, may be worked out in the customs of society and the laws of the land.

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS GIVE CONVINCING TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITION

Forty-Niners' Celebration Demonstrated Value of Prohibition

Carl M. Warner, Pastor Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Sacramento, California

The population of our city was doubled during the '49 celebration. The advertisements led thousands to believe that all restrictions would be lifted for the week. The spirit of the days was such as to suggest revelry. But I did not see more than two drunken men in the five days of the celebration. A man whose business is on the corner where the roughest element of the city passes constantly, told me that he had seen less than a dozen drunks during the week. A banker friend said: "I have not been a dry but the '49 week proved prohibition to me. I regard the '49 celebration as demonstrating in a remarkable way the worth of prohibition even when no state law is available for its enforcement."

Only One Drunken Man Seen During Five Hundred Mile Auto Trip

F. M. Larkin, Ph.D., Editor *California Christian Advocate*

Before prohibition became effective in the United States there were 4,000 licensed liquor places in San Francisco. At that time it was stated in an open meeting of the board of supervisors that there also existed in the city 1,500 blind pigs. The more than 4,000 public drinking places have disappeared. How many "blind pigs" remain, we do not know. Before we had prohibition there were two city ordinances for the suppression of the nuisances, but after prohibition went into effect, the board of supervisors quietly repealed the laws against them, presumably to make lawlessness easy.

The day after the Fourth of July, two years ago, the secular papers announced that for the first time in the history of San Francisco, the "booze tanks," where drunks are left to sober up, were empty. A few days afterwards the chief of police requested that these "booze tanks," which were formerly crowded with occupants after every holiday, be utilized for other purposes, as they were no longer needed.

During the past summer it was my privilege to take an automobile trip through California to Lake Tahoe and return, a journey of about 500 miles. We went by way of the old Placerville road, made famous by the emigrants of '49 and recorded in literature by Bret Harte and others. We returned through Emigrant Gap by the way of Donner Lake, upon whose shores has been placed the Donner Monument as a memorial to early pioneers and those who lost their lives in the endeavor to reach this El Dorado.

Persons even slightly familiar with this early history of California know that the saloon was the center of all riotousness and evil doings, and drunkenness was the common sin of the early miners. Before prohibition, at every stopping place in the entire journey, we would have found from one to a dozen open saloons, with their groups of demoralized and dissipated men. In the little town of Truckee, some fifteen miles from Lake Tahoe, a few years ago every third or fourth store on the main street was a saloon. But in this entire trip, which required about four days of constant travel and ten days visiting places in California and western Nevada, we saw but one drunken man. He was well-dressed, but, strange to say, took from his side pocket a silver flask, from which he drank, in the elegant dining room of Tahoe Tavern, the finest hotel on the entire route. During his drinking he threw at another table a partly eaten olive, which, after staining the dress of a lady, fell into the food of the person seated with her. Yet this man was at the table with the hostess of this first-class hotel. Beyond this unfortunate, not to say, disgusting incident, we saw no evidence of the drinking or drunkenness which before prohibition became effective was seen in every town and at all the cross roads where there were open saloons.

Family Life and Home Conditions Vastly Improved

William H. Nicholl, Chief, Adult Probation Department, San Francisco, Cal.

Prohibition, since it has gone into effect, has made conditions better among the people with whom this department is dealing daily.

We find that homes have been brightened and cleaned, carpets have been put on floors, curtains in windows, table cloths on tables that never had them before; that children are better dressed and better cared for by the parent or parents. This has all been accomplished through prohibition.

Also we find through reports of the probation officers who visit the homes, that even musical instruments, pianos, pianolas, victrolas, etc., never before possessed, have been introduced.

I have also been informed of a number of cases where automobiles have been purchased by the family through the earnings of the father or the wage bringer, who formerly spent this money in dissipation, so that the general tone of family conditions is better. However, I have found a number of cases coming through the courts where people who never drank in their lives have used intoxicants for the first time since prohibition went into effect, but the percentage is so small that it is hardly the right thing to make a statement, or to take this as any ill-effect of prohibition, but I feel that it is only fair that I should give this side of the question concerning what has come to my knowledge through arrests during the time the dry law has been in effect.

Business Easier to Handle—Accidents Decrease

Mr. Ready, of Murray & Ready, San Francisco, one of the largest employment agencies in the United States, giving employment to upwards of 120,000 men yearly, when interviewed by a representative of the W. C. T. U., testified that prohibition had made his business one hundred per cent easier to handle and emphatically repeated, "There is no question about the benefit."

One of the clerks in the office said: "More men reach the places to which they are sent, and reach them in better condition; they have money in their pockets and they are happier since prohibition."

"Prohibition has certainly decreased greatly the number of employes who come up to the Commission for help while under the influence of liquor," asserts Mr. J. S. Thomas, assistant secretary of the Industrial Accident Commission of California.

"Charges by employers that injuries were incurred because of the intoxicated condition of the man injured are much rarer.

"The total number of injuries has decreased greatly since prohibition went into effect, and it is only a common sense inference that a large portion of this decrease is due to prohibition."

If Habit of Moderate Drinking Makes Men Break Law, Then Moderate Drinking Should Be Abolished

Fernando Sanford, Professor (Emeritus) Stanford University, Palo Alto, in *Manufacturers' Record.*

I am well aware that the prohibition law is not being satisfactorily enforced, and that there is a great amount of lawlessness among men whom we have heretofore regarded as loyal citizens, but in so far as this fact becomes an argument it seems to me altogether in favor of prohibition.

If the habit of moderate drinking will make a man so regardless of the will of the majority in a republic, then it is essential to the perpetuation of republican institutions that even moderate drinking shall be abolished.

I am not discouraged as to the ultimate enforcement of the law. The irreconcilables are losing in numbers and influence all the time. The supply of standard alcoholic beverages is becoming more meager all the time, and one must be very dependent upon alcoholic stimulation to remain long a patron of the commercial bootlegger.

"When Crime Has Dared the Law to Combat Upon Any Field, There Let the Fight Be Without Quarter Until Law Stands Undisputed Master of the Field"

William H. Thomas, Attorney and Counsellor at Law of Los Angeles, California

[Judge Thomas for the last eight years has been on the bench—the first six of which he served as judge of the Superior Court in and for the county of Orange, and the last two as associate justice of the District Court of Appeals in and for the Second Appellate District of California.]

As a result of prohibition, and notwithstanding all the obstructions which have been placed in the way of enforcing the law, I am more opposed than ever to the liquor traffic. It not only has been but now is, in my judgment, the most lawless combination within the confines of our country. It has always talked regulation. It has never lived up to its own claims. As soon as a law intended for its regulation had been adopted immediately the liquor traffic would seek some avenue of escape and to find out some way to violate it without having to be sent to the penitentiary.

There is no question in the world in my judgment that the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment is one of the greatest pieces of advance legislation that have ever been adopted in our country. The liquor traffic right now is doing everything in its power to cripple enforce-

(Continued on Page Six)

OBSERVANCE FIRST ELEMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, SAYS HENRY FORD

The recent decision of Henry Ford that violation of the prohibition laws by anyone in his employ will constitute cause for instant dismissal has aroused much comment, both adverse and favorable, all over the country. That Mr. Ford has reason as well as law on his side he shows very clearly in a keen analysis of the subject of prohibition, given at some length in the *Dearborn Independent*. The article is worth careful perusal. We quote in part:

"It needs someone to make clear at once several points which have been badly handled by the enemies of the Constitution. First, the action of the American people in destroying the artificial legal character of the liquor traffic, was a deliberate action. It was not undertaken hastily nor under stress of emotion. It was not 'put over' by a lot of anemic saints while all the red-blooded men were fighting in France—as a certain argument to the returned soldier would have us believe. (The soldier knows that the government put him under prohibition before the rest of the country got it.) The enactment of the prohibitory amendment was the culmination of seventy-five years' agitation and deliberation on the part of the American people. If the war between the states had not intervened, the liquor traffic would have been de-legalized fifty years ago. But the Civil War came, setting aside the growing national sentiment against liquor. And then the hold of liquor was greatly strengthened by the taxing of it—the so-called 'licensing' of it—a shrewd move which made it one of the pillars of government support, and harder than ever to throw down. So that the action of this people in acting after a discussion lasting seventy-five years, ranging all the way from the moral to the economic aspects of the question, can hardly be said to have been hasty or inconsiderate. Neither can it be said to be the imposition of a minority opinion upon the majority. The nation was set in its mind to do what it did, and it is done. It was the majority opinion that carried.

"Another point to make clear is that the thing which was done has a certain element of finality about it. That point is not clear to many professional agitators as yet, but it will become so. What was done was done..... Let it be repeated that what was done in the prohibitory act was done with finality; it will stand; there will be no modification; 'wet' agitation will only serve to make prohibition stronger; the present system of prohibition will endure until the last vestige of the old liquor system has vanished.

"The time has come when people with sense ought to frown upon all attempts to make the Constitution a joke and ought to withdraw from those public functions which get their whole zest by surreptitious lawbreaking under the table.

"It has been unfortunate that the enforcement of the law has sometimes been intrusted to opponents of the law. But even that has served to uncover the essential lawlessness of the thing which the prohibitory act has outlawed. It was just as lawless in the days of its power; it was just as contemptuous toward the laws that gave it its life as it now is toward the law that decreed its death. Enforcement of the law is not alone an official matter; it is a duty of the individual citizen. And the first element of enforcement is observance."

"When Crime Has Dared the Law"

(Continued from Page Five)

ment. The law abiding element should do everything it can to uphold the dignity and majesty of the law.

I agree with Judge Stone of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, when he said recently that:

"When crime has dared the Law to combat upon any field, there let the fight be without quarter until Law stands undisputed master of the field."

As I see it today, it is not a question of prohibition or no prohibition—that is already an accomplished fact as a matter of law—but rather one of respect for law and its enforcement.

Answering your query as to what has been my experience in studying this question as to the effect of prohibition on labor or the saving of money frequently spent for liquor and its use in the betterment of homes and the better care of women and children of the land, through money formerly spent for drink, I beg to state that the best answer to this that I can give is to quote the recent statement by President Harding, where he said:

"In every community men and women have had an opportunity now to know what prohibition means. They know that debts are more promptly paid, that men take home the wages that once were wasted in saloons; that families are better clothed and fed, and more money finds its way into the savings banks. The liquor traffic was destructive of much that was most precious in American life. In the face of so much evidence on that point what conscientious man would want to let his own selfish desires influence him to vote to bring it back? In another generation I believe that liquor will have disappeared not merely from politics, but from our memories."

—*Manufacturers' Record.*

Efforts of Liquor Element to Discredit and Nullify Prohibition Continue

(Continued from Page Three)

or repeal of the Volstead Law and the Eighteenth Amendment. But their efforts are not united.

"After much earnest thought and discussion I am convinced that the best way to get them all together under one head is by the organization of a Liberty party, a political party having for its object the preservation of the liberties we still have and the restoration of the liberties that have been stolen from us; a political party with only two planks in its platform—one denouncing the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement laws, and the other denouncing the 'blue laws' and sumptuary legislation and declaring for the largest possible personal freedom for the individual commensurate with public safety and private rights.....All the different associations that now are making individual fights should get together in a Liberty party and fight shoulder to shoulder against prohibition and the 'blue law' fanatics. Until the Liberty party is on its feet and in active political existence we must not overlook the importance of defeating every dry candidate, no matter for what office he may be running and no matter what ticket he is running on."

New Jersey Wets Want Legal Bureau

Lawyers all over the state of New Jersey have been receiving letters from the president of the state division of the A. A. P. A., requesting trained legal experts to defend violators of the Volstead Act from the "prosecutions" of the Federal enforcement officials. The lawyers are asked to give their services without pay as a protest against the indignities which are put upon such offenders, and assured that the names of those volunteering such aid will be placed on an honor roll kept standing in the *Minute Man*, a monthly publication of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania divisions of the A. A. P. A.

Such a bureau, of course, would not be for the purpose of seeing that the law is enforced, but to give every man who wishes to violate it conscious security in the backing of the "Legal Bureau."

Buying a Winery to Evade Prohibition Law

The Philadelphia North American and other papers tell of a scheme to evade prohibition laws by buying up a winery, and distributing its stock among shareholders of the corporation as "private stock." The entire purchase price is reported to be three million dollars, and each $200 share entitles the buyer to fifteen gallons of wine and five cases of champagne. When the winery changes hands its goods will be "legally" taken to New York or New Jersey and placed in a big warehouse, and then the stockholders may receive their permits to remove their stock without any fear of the law. Moreover, the men back of the "Urbana Wine Company" state publicly that if their plans meet with no federal interference the same tactics will be employed to let loose the vast supply of hard liquors now held in bond in the various distilleries. "The moral aspect of an enterprise which thus proclaims itself as formed to circumvent the Federal law and nullify the Eighteenth Amendment apparently has never occurred to the promoters," comments one reporter.

Candidates on Beer and Wine Platform in State of Washington

In spite of the fact that for over twelve years there has not been an adverse vote on any prohibition legislation in Congress from the state of Washington, four candidates "tried their luck" in running on a beer and wine platform, two for the Senate and two for the House. One of these candidates, writing to the Sanity League of America, gave as his "principles" in his campaign, "Give us this day our daily bread—with some wine and beer." The posters used on automobiles, advertising his views, told the world that "We want no saloons—no poison booze nor prohibition. They all promote drunkenness, disrespect for law, industrial unrest and homicide. Restore people's rights. Let our government dispense pure, wholesome, refreshing WINE AND BEER. Thereby reduce crime and taxes."

Despite this advertising, Mr. Casey was defeated in his district at the primaries by a majority of 37,557 to 2,306 votes, and the other wet candidates by even greater majorities.

PLACES IN PHILADELPHIA, THE CONVENTION CITY, YOU WILL DESIRE TO VISIT

Philadelphia is unique among American cities, for in it are to be seen landmarks of the actual scenes where our forefathers founded our government for the people, by the people, and of the people.

Independence Hall

First in point of historic significance is, of course, Independence Hall, the birthplace of our national life. Here Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, and here, on June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia moved that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." From the little observatory the Declaration of Independence was read aloud.

The Liberty Bell

The Liberty Bell, that sacred treasure of our nation, is to be seen in Independence Hall, where visitors may examine it closely and read the inscription: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Many other sacred relics are exhibited—the mahogany table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed; the great silver inkstand into which the signers dipped their pens; the quill box and the sand shaker; the chairs in which Washington and other delegates sat, and the facsimile of the original Declaration.

The First American Flag

The home of Betsy Ross, where the first Stars and Stripes were made by that interesting woman from a design said to have been given to her by General Washington, is open to the public.

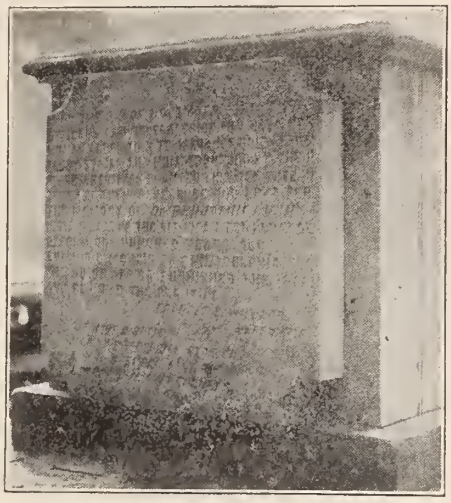
William Penn's Home

The man for whom the state of Pennsylvania is named was characterized by his contemporaries as "as fit a man as any in Europe to plant a country." William Penn belonged to the Society of Friends, and persecution of himself and his fellow Quakers inspired him with the idea of establishing a colony where there should be liberty of conscience to worship God as each man saw fit. In payment of a debt owed to his father by the British Crown, he accepted a large territory in the American wilderness, to which King Charles II gave the name of Pennsylvania. He arrived in November, 1682, on the ship "Welcome," with one hundred companions. One of his first acts was to make a league of friendship with the Indians. By paying them for the land which had been granted him by the King, he won their confidence. The house in which William Penn and his family lived became the first state-house of the province, and has since been moved to Fairmount Park, where it is preserved in its original condition. It contains various relics of the founder and is open to the public.

Benjamin Franklin Relics

Interesting relics of Benjamin Franklin are on display at the Pennsylvania Historical Society and at the University of Pennsylvania. His grave is marked by

Dr. Rush's Grave and Tree Planted by White Ribboners



Memorial Tablet to Dr. Rush

a simple tablet in the burial ground of Christ Church at Fifth and Arch Streets.

Christ Church

Christ Church, which Benjamin Franklin, George Washington and other patriots attended, is an interesting structure. The present building was completed in 1744 and in the steeple still hangs the chime of eight bells which rang in 1776 in celebration of the Declaration of Independence.

Carpenter's Hall

In Carpenter's Hall the first Continental Congress met in 1774 to frame those measures which led to the Declaration of Independence. During the Revolution the basement of the hall was a magazine for ammunition.

Congress Hall

The first Senate and House of Representatives met in Congress Hall, which adjoins Independence Hall on Chestnut Street. In this hall George Washington delivered his farewell address in 1796.

In the Vicinity of Philadelphia

Not far from Philadelphia may be seen the old forts and intrenchments where Washington's Army spent the terrible winter of 1777-78, and in the house which General Washington used as his headquarters is an interesting collection of relics. Valley Forge is now a national park of 500 acres. It is reached by the Reading Railroad, by motor, or by bus from the city.

Benjamin Rush's Grave

When the National W. C. T. U. met in Philadelphia in 1885, at the suggestion of Frances E. Willard, an oak tree was planted by the side of the grave of Dr. Benjamin Rush, who had the distinction of being the first physician to publish a warning note in regard to the danger of the use of alcohol. His famous "essay" had wide circulation. This tree is said to have prospered wonderfully, considering its situation. It is at least thirty feet high and its branches extend out over the graves of the whole Rush family. In 1886, through the efforts of Edward S. Morris, a philanthropic resident of Philadelphia, there was placed at the grave a white marble tablet bearing the following inscription:

"On the third of November, 1885, the officers and delegates of the National W. C. T. U. from forty states, and numbering three hundred, by their representatives, planted this oak tree in token of their reverence and love for the memory of Dr. Benjamin Rush, instaurator of the American temperance reform, one hundred years ago.

"Edward Morris of Philadelphia, friend of Africa, furnished the tree and planned the planting.

"Frances E. Willard, President.
Caroline Buell, Corresponding Secretary.
Mary Woodbridge, Recording Secretary.
L. M. N. Stevens, Assistant Secretary.
Esther Pugh, Treasurer."

Other Attractions in the "City of Brotherly Love"

Girard College, founded by the will of a wealthy Philadelphia citizen, in 1831, for the support and education of poor orphan boys.

John Wanamaker's store, considered commercially the greatest retail store in the world.

United States Mint, a structure that cost nearly two and a half million dollars. Visitors are taken over the building by guides who explain the interesting processes of coining money.

University of Pennsylvania, with departmental schools of medicine, dentistry, engineering, finance, law and science, occupying over seventy buildings.

Bryn Mawr College, noted educational institution for girls, is located near Philadelphia and is easily reached from the city.

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Convention Program Grows

Among the people of note who are to speak at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, in addition to those already mentioned in these pages, are Rev. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton University, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, Mabel Walker Willebrandt, United States Assistant Attorney General, Mary Anderson, director of the Woman's Bureau of the Federal Labor Department, and Hon. Sara Graham-Mulhall, formerly first Deputy Commissioner for the State of New York Department of Narcotic Drug Control.

President Harding Asks Miss Gordon to Serve on Near East Emergency Committee

The following telegram has just been received by Miss Anna Adams Gordon:

"I am appointing you one of a committee of distinguished citizens, selected from every state, to co-operate with the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief, and with the co-ordination committee made up of the heads of the organizations interested in relief work in the Near East of which Mr. Will H. Hays is chairman, in making known to all of our countrymen the great call which has come out of the Near East to the heart of the American people. More than a half million suffering human beings, the majority of them women and children, are dependent on the benevolence of America. The Red Cross and Near East Relief Committees, working in harmony and supported by all benevolent organizations, are responding to the call. The co-ordinating committee is helping to develop the money-raising campaign and bringing into concerted action all the forces possible. You will not be burdened with details, but the association of your name will be a great influence in their work in your community.

"WARREN G. HARDING,
"The White House, October 22."

Brewers as a Law Enforcement Agency

One of the major arguments advanced by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is that a modification of the Volstead Act to make legal the business of manufacturing beer will insure the enforcement of the prohibition law. Such sophistry may impress people who are not cognizant of the past history of the brewery business or its present history as recorded in the office of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner. The suggestion of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment ought to be considered in the light of the statement made very recently by Commissioner Haynes, that "evidence has been secured showing recent violations of the prohibition law by approximately 150 breweries. In many cases the corporation or officers have been convicted and in practically every case heavy fines have been imposed. Coincident with this vigorous policy of court action is the fact that approximately $700,000 has been paid into the treasury by this class of cases as offers in compromise."

Yet the proponents of the wine and beer movement claim that enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment may be insured by reinstating and legalizing these interests that have always been notoriously lawless and at the present time are in the business of law-violation on a huge scale.

More Education

"More education, not prohibition," is the title of an editorial in a pro-liquor paper, in which the writer argues that "a nation cannot be legislated into Utopia." If we should change his title to voice our own opinion, it would, of course, read: "More education *and* prohibition." A new generation is growing up, forming its habits and preparing to make the history of the world for the next—decade? Yes, and more: for the next century; for *eternity*. The prohibition law is a protection to society, and aids in the prevention of wrong habits. It ranks with the laws against stealing, murder and other crimes.

This screed, however, is not intended as a defense of the prohibition law, but to emphasize our agreement with the editor above quoted as to the importance of education. The privilege that is ours, of sowing seed in the fertile soil of twenty million young minds in our public schools, is one that the organizations against prohibition covet for miseducation, and are doing their best to use indirectly, as shown by the books and magazine articles which are being circulated throughout the country, in which scientific facts are falsified and erroneous conceptions of liberty promoted. The supreme place that education occupies is further stressed in the words of the Missouri head of the A. A. P. A., whom we recently quoted: "Something needs to be done to keep light wines and beer once they are voted back, or else the public will raise a lot of money, carry on a campaign, and knock them out again. *The people must be educated to see that beer and wine are not intoxicating*, and constitute true temperance."

In many a town there is still some drinking, either of moonshine or of home brew. Even if you are so fortunate as to have no such condition in your own community, dare you say that the youth now in its public schools will never encounter the foe elsewhere? It is meet, then, for education along temperance lines to continue to be emphasized.

And there are many other places where the work of education must go on. For the past five decades have the crusaders of temperance reform been "sowing the seed beside *all* waters," and though at times it seemed as though it were destined to die, and the workers often watered it with their tears, "God gave it a body as pleased Him," and we see the fruit in the Eighteenth Amendment.

Can we then cease to sow? If we do not sow scientific temperance facts and the observance of and respect for law, while others are sowing misrepresentation in regard to prohibition, the seeds of "personal liberty" and disregard for law, what will result? Watch to see that scientific temperance instruction is being carried on in your public schools; that it is not being minimized or evaded as "no longer needed;" that your union is as active as in the days when there were open saloons in the town; that your papers are being furnished with facts about prohibition; that your Y. P. B. and L. T. L. are flourishing; that foreign mothers are given invitations to attend the special meetings for young mothers; that each Temperance Sunday is observed and given much prominence in all the Sunday schools in your town. All these and many other ways are there of sowing the seed. And there is both promise and warning in the words: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Specializing on Citizenship

"You can't talk ten minutes with Mrs. B—— without being asked by her if you have registered, for whom you are going to vote, and why?" remarked one woman to another. "I have noticed that," was the response. "Mrs. B. is specializing on citizenship up to election time. You can't seem to interest her in anything else."

One of the hopeful signs of the times is the increasing definite and practical interest of men and women in civic affairs. In past years we specialized on society, on business, became experts in golf and tennis, and other things, but we seemed to take it for granted that we could meet our responsibilities as citizens without any particular expenditure of effort.

Unfortunately, all this time there has been a large company of undesirable citizens who have been specializing on the use of their civic privileges for their own financial and political profit. They have not trusted to haphazard methods, but have systematically managed their campaigns from primary to election day, and have devoted time and money to rounding up their henchmen to register and vote for their candidates, and vote again and again, if they could put it over. Indeed, this class of people have specialized so thoroughly and successfully on civic affairs during past years that in some big cities the decent element have had little chance to express their wishes at the polls.

Not until there is a widespread "specializing on citizenship" among Christian people, will good government triumph over bad, civic righteousness gain a victory over the forces of evil. Let us make for ourselves a new beatitude, "Blessed is the nation whose people take the time to 'specialize on good citizenship.'"

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-15, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 16-19, 1922.

"March of Allegiance to Constitution" Planned By Committee of Five Thousand In San Francisco Campaign

A spectacular parade of patriotic men, women and children in San Francisco is planned for the Saturday before election, to demonstrate their allegiance to the Federal Constitution. At the head of the procession will be carried an immense banner, proclaiming, "WE SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES." Before starting on the line of march, every man, woman and child who is to participate will take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution. President Harding has been asked to arrange with the American warships in San Francisco harbor to give the signal for starting the parade by a salute of guns to the American flag, and to designate detachments of soldiers, sailors and marines to lead the parade. Recruits from all the bay counties, and indeed from all the state, are expected. Children dressed in red-white-and-blue, forming huge living flags, thousands of women costumed in white, and many bands of music, will be among the picturesque features. The men will co-operate with the women in making the plan a success. The idea is a part of an intensive campaign for loyalty to the Constitution being conducted by the Women's Committee of Five Thousand, which is working for the endorsement at the polls, November 7, of the Wright state enforcement act. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is one of the leading women's organizations identified with the movement.

Birthday Reception For Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis

Through the kindness of Mrs. Jennie A. Warren, recording secretary of the Roseville W. C. T. U. of Newark, New Jersey, the high points of a notable reception tendered to Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis September 30, on her seventy-seventh birthday, are given to THE UNION SIGNAL readers. Mrs. Warren says in part: "Mrs. Ellis welcomed the guests with radiant smiles, as, seated in a handsome chair trimmed with a bow of white ribbon, and backed by the Stars and Stripes, she returned our loving greetings.

"Miss Esther Elfreth, state president, Mrs. I. H. Demarest, state corresponding secretary, Miss M. Anna Lutz, president of the Roseville union, and hostess of the occasion, Mrs. E. S. Wood of Seattle, Washington, and the pastor of the Roseville M. E. church were most happy in their tributes to Mrs. Ellis, eulogizing especially her wonderful work for national prohibition.

"In reply, Mrs. Ellis spoke in her happiest vein as she expressed her deep gratitude and recalled interesting incidents connected with the work. Everyone wished she could be as strong physically as she is of mind and heart. No one values more than she the work and fellowship of the W. C. T. U. Enjoyable vocal solos were rendered by Miss Burton and a social hour followed during which dainty refreshments were served. As a slight expression of appreciation, flowers and monetary gifts from friends within and without the state, were presented to the 'birthday lady,' and Margaret Dye Ellis richly deserved the honor."

Crush The Wet Crusade at The Polls, Urges Newspapermen's Journal

The American Press, a country newspapermen's journal, asserting that "country America voted prohibition into the Constitution," in a recent issue warns "country America" of the concerted attack by the liquor interests upon prohibition. "The wets have not only planned a widespread campaign for the elections, but have already put it into action," says the editor. He maps out the method of procedure of the wets, as not at present against the Eighteenth Amendment, but as concentrated upon getting amendments to the Volstead Act, attempting to pledge Congressional candidates to modification of the law.

"They are not going to arouse the lukewarm dry element by demanding drastic amendments to the Volstead law at the very beginning. They will be quite content with 2 per cent beer, knowing that if they can make that wedge, 2 1-3 or 3 per cent beer will follow in good time. Next will come 'light' wines, the word 'light' being used to deceive because the lightest wine has 15 per cent alcohol and a very little of it will produce intoxication.....

"Most of the captains and lieutenants in the fight already waging for a wet Congress, as well as the rank and file, are foreign-born. They are bitterly against prohibition and they and their wives and families can be depended upon to go to the polls this fall to vote for the 'right' candidates.

"The question is: Does country America care enough about prohibition to put up the stiffest kind of a fight to nip in the bud this first desperate effort to nullify a part of the constitutional law of the land? The answer is due on the night of November 7."

State Conventions

Vermont, Burlington, October 24-26.
Texas, Fort Worth, October 24-27.
Iowa, Oskaloosa, October 24-27.
Mississippi, Waynesboro, Oct. 24-27.
Arkansas, Paragould, October 25-27.
Florida, Kissimmee, October 31-November 3.
New Jersey, Camden, November 9-10.

Change of Address

Mrs. Emma H. Howland, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, has moved from 541 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, to 441 High Street, Middletown, Conn.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union urge every member of the organization to pray, work and vote for the election, on November 7, of candidates who favor the Eighteenth Amendment and its strict enforcement.

They designate Sunday, November 5, as a day of special united prayer for the triumph of prohibition at the coming election.

Opportunity

They do me wrong who say I come no more,
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door,
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
But never bind a moment yet to come.

Wail not for precious chances cast away,
Weep not for golden ages on the wane;
Each night I burn the records of the day,
At sunrise every soul is born again.

When deep in mire wring not your hands and weep;
I lend my arm to all who say "I can!"
No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep,
But yet might rise and be again a man!

Dost thou behold thy dead youth all aghast?
Dost reel from righteous Retribution's blow?
Men turn from blotted archives of the past,
And find the Future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell;
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven.
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,
Each night a star to guide thy way to heaven.

—*Walter Malone.*

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

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ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL.

1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

October 29—World's Temperance Sunday.
December 23—Crusade and Pioneers' Day.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

WORLD'S AND NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1922

Have you made your reservations for the trip to the World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions, either via Washington or via Buffalo? Since the running of special trains depends on the number of reservations, an immediate response to the passenger agents whose names will be found in the transportation notes below, will be greatly appreciated. Please read all the article carefully and act exactly according to its instructions. This may save you annoyance and will facilitate the work of the transportation committee.

The convention rate of one-and-a-half fare has been granted to California on the identification certificate plan. This rate is open to members of the organization and their families. A special identification certificate will be furnished to each person desiring one, and the round trip ticket must be purchased before leaving home. As soon as the certificates are ready they will be sent to the state presidents of Northern and Southern California W. C. T. U.'s, to whom those interested may apply.

The state of Pennsylvania does not allow reduced rates from one point in the state to another point; therefore, all delegates in Pennsylvania will be barred from the special convention rates.

At Washington, D. C., sight-seeing cars will be available on November 11. There are several tours to choose from and special arrangements will be made to accommodate the visitors.

On November 20, if a sufficient number wish to make the trip, there will be an excursion to Atlantic City; round trip fare, $2.40.

Transportation Notes

Tour No. 1. For those who wish to spend Saturday, November 11, in Washington, D. C., and who do not plan to go to Toronto.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railway will leave the Union Station, Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Washington at 8:00 a. m. The day will be spent sightseeing, and the trip to Philadelphia will be resumed at 4:30 p. m., arriving in the convention city at 7:30 p. m. The return trip can be made at the delegates' pleasure as no special arrangements will be made by the transportation committee. Apply for reservations to W. E. Blachley, Division Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railway, 323 South Wells Street, Chicago.

Tour No. 2. For those who wish to attend the World League against Alcoholism meeting in Toronto, Canada, November 25-29.

A train on the New York Central will carry special cars for delegates leaving Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 5:00 p. m., connecting at Buffalo with the Lehigh Valley road. No change of cars will be necessary. Arrival at Philadelphia will be at 8:08 p. m. Apply for reservations to Mr. C. Hartigan, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agt., New York Central Railroad, La Salle Street Station, Chicago.

Tickets on the going trip will be available on the Pacific Coast November 7 to 13 and in all other parts of the country and Canada, November 8 to 14. By either route, the one way fare, Chicago to Philadelphia, is $29.46. The return trip will be one-half of the regular fare. The Pullman fares are as follows from Chicago, either route; Lower berth, $8.25; upper, $6.60; drawing room, $30.00; compartment, $23.25.

The trip from Philadelphia to Toronto will be made on the Lehigh Valley road, leaving Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 21, at 8:40 p. m. Several hours will be spent at Niagara Falls, arriving in Toronto at 9:43 p. m., November 22. Tickets must be deposited at Buffalo by all delegates who hold tickets to any point east or west of Buffalo.

An agent of the railroad will be at the convention November 15 and 18 for the purpose of validating tickets. Immediately on arrival in Philadelphia tickets should be left at convention headquarters, the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, with Miss Elizabeth Newman, secretary of the transportation committee. On the return the final limit for leaving Philadelphia is December 1. Delegates must arrive at starting point December 3 for all but Pacific Coast points.

The fare from Buffalo to Toronto is $3.67. The pullman fare from Philadelphia to Toronto is as follows: lower berth, $5.25; upper, $4.20; drawing room $19.50; compartment, $14.75. Reservations for this trip may be made at the convention.

The Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads have prepared a special letter covering details of trips mentioned which may be obtained on application to the railroads.

It is very important that reservations for either tour from Chicago to Philadelphia should be made as soon as possible. If a sufficient number make reservations, either or both roads will run a special train for the exclusive use of the delegates.

Parties living east of Chicago may join either tour at the most convenient point; western delegates will join in Chicago.

Be sure to secure a certificate from your railroad agent at the time of purchasing your ticket. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt. No refund of fare will be made because of failure to secure certificate.

N. B. In order to secure reduced fare, tickets must be purchased going and returning over the same route.

Social Morality Posters

The Girl of Today 20c
Safeguarding Babyhood 20c
The Policewoman 20c
The Community's Youth 20c

These are printed reproductions in color (size 20 x 30 inches) of the hand-made posters to be used in the Social Morality exhibit at the World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions to be held in Philadelphia in November.

Give Her a Torch 10c
(size 19 x 25, printed in sepia)
Price, set of five, 75c.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

A Women in Industry Message for Conventionites and Stay-at-Homes

(Continued from Page Four)

able Volstead law" really means that we don't enforce most of our "inconvenient" laws. A W. I. I. campaign would probably do far more to convince your townspeople of the slow, steady campaign necessary to enforce any needed law, than much prohibition preaching. Make it an object lesson and it will go home.

6. Get a real MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN for W. I. I. members started. Work for a union of employed women to meet regularly at night and to take up only two or three departments of work they are specially interested in. Providence, R. I.; Columbus, Ga.; Monticello, Ia.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Palmer Park, Ill., and Huntington, Pa., are on the honor list. Why don't you get on? Too big a place? Are you much bigger than Providence? The Livingston union there is six years old and still thriving. Too small? Monticello has only 2,200 people. Women too busy? Columbus women work in the mills for wearisome long hours and have only Sunday afternoons. But the union lives after three years of big obstacles. The director is proud to claim them. Can't *your* union do what these have done?

Make a note of the National Director's change of address. It is: Mrs. Laura Parks Miller, 20 Gramercy Park, New York City.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

BETWEEN NOW AND ELECTION DAY

HOW MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH CAN MAKE NOVEMBER 7 COUNT FOR THE CAUSE

Press home to young men and young women of voting age their responsibility to do their full civic duty.

Ask them if they have registered, if they know for whom they are going to vote, and why?

Try to engage them in conversation on the vital issues involved in the November 7 election.

Rouse in them a real enthusiasm to have a big part in the election of dry candidates to Congress and state legislatures, and the right kind of officials for other offices.

Inform them as to the efforts of the enemies of good government to confuse and deceive the people.

Open the way to a full and free discussion of the whole prohibition question, giving the facts which will enable them to answer the arguments of the opponents.

Tell them the story of the wonderful benefits that have come from prohibition. Have your pocket full of the rainbow series of "Facts" and give them a set of these seven leaflets. (See page 16.)

Induce them to vote for the right candidates and to get their friends to do it.

Strike the high note of patriotism at the polls, loyal service at the ballot box, in all your conversations.

Magnify the privilege of every man and woman citizen to help to make the government of the United States the best government on the face of the earth.

The Queen's Question

Queen Victoria had visited one of the great provincial cities of England to perform an important public function. A large choir, composed of three or four thousand boys and girls, was gathered on a huge platform erected for the occasion. The next morning, when the Queen got back to the palace, she at once sent a message to the mayor of the city which she had visited. It had no reference to the civic formalities, but came straight from the great mother-heart of Victoria. This was her message: "The Queen wishes to know—did the children all get home safely?" Are the children safe? No more important and momentous question can be asked.—*Sunday School Times.*

Why I Am Proud to Be an American

Eleanor Ayres, Penn Yan, N. Y.
(Honorable Mention in Prize Article Contest)

Why am I proud to be an American? This question has never before entered my mind but when I come to dwell upon it, I see how all-important the question is and how many reasons may be given in answer to it. We do not always feel the pride we ought when we speak of our country, hear our national songs, or watch our flag hoisted into the sky where a breeze catches its folds and sends it floating like a great benediction over us all. Why am *I* proud to be an American?

First: Because the United States is a Christian nation.

Second: Because the United States has the greatest and best traditions of any country in the world. I, as an American, am benefited by these traditions.

Third: I am proud to be an American because other nations look to my country for a standard of leadership.

Fourth: Because, while many other nations were the result of conquest, our country was founded and our Constitution formed by God-fearing, liberty-loving men.

Fifth: Because the United States has adopted the Eighteenth Amendment, making it a safer country in which to live.

Sixth: Because of the freedom and personal liberty which America bestows upon her people.

Seventh: Because of America's educational advantages.

Eighth: Because my country is so rich in lands and products.

Ninth: Because of America's missionary work among other countries.

Tenth: Because of the large number of Christian and temperance societies throughout America which are becoming more and more efficient.

We can not help but realize, when we ponder these reasons and many others, what advantages we, as Americans, have. It seems to me that in no other country so great a majority of people live in such happy communion with God and with each other. Why should we not be proud of "the land of the free and the home of the brave"?

Who Wants to Go and Go and Not Get Anywhere?

It was Johnny the seven-year-old, who tired of the merry-go-round. The previous summer it had fascinated him, and he could not ride on it too often. This season a single trip had satisfied him, and he declined another.

"No, thank you, grandfather," he said, "you see, we ride and ride but we stay under that old tent all the time. I guess when any one gets to be seven years old they're too big to care about going and going that doesn't get anywhere."—***Sunday Circle.***

Two Careers and a Mission

More than twenty years ago, three boy friends attended the same public school and the same small college. And all three went to the same university—one of them into the school of divinity and the others taking the engineering course.

Last winter they met, for the first time since their graduation, and naturally they compared their experiences.

One said: "I have converted the flow of mountain streams into three hundred thousand horse power of electrical energy and have saved millions of tons of coal."

Another said: "I have bridged three gorges in the Andes and have shown a dozen towns the way to industry and profitable markets."

And the third said: "In twenty years, at our mission in the slums, nearly five thousand men and women have been converted and shown the way to the Kingdom of God."—*Christian Statesman.*

Going? Where? To the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Philadelphia, November 11-16!

You are interested in World's W. C. T. U. activities, but are you informed? The following will be of assistance to you. Order at once and "read up" before you go or as you travel.

Story of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Why We Wear the White Ribbon.

Price, each 5 cents; per 50, $1.00; per 100, $1.50.

Catechism on the World's W. C. T. U.

Glimpses of Our World-Wide Work.

Price, each 3 cents; per 50, 75 cents; per 100, $1.25.

A Chinese Student's Appeal.

An International Question.

A Quarter Century of W. C. T. U. Work in China.

The L. T. L. in Mission Lands.

Our W. C. T. U. in Japan.

Co-operation With Czecho-Slovakia.

Noon-tide Hour of Prayer.

Price, each 2 cents; per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Story of the Polyglot Petition.

Price, 5 cents; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $2.50.

China Awakened.

Price, 2 cents; per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

The Mothers of China.

W. C. T. U. Achievements in Burma.

Price, each 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

The Polyglot Petition.

Price, each 5 cents; per 50, $2.00.

Handy Booklet of the World's W. C. T. U.

Per copy, 2 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Ready for 1923

Put the Word of God in Every Home

DO NOT FORGET THAT YOUR OWN PUBLISHING HOUSE WILL AGAIN FURNISH YOU THE BEAUTIFUL SCRIPTURE TEXT SACRED ART CALENDARS.

This Calendar will be more beautiful and attractive than ever. You can easily dispose of hundreds and thus place the daily *Bible Text* in multitudes of homes and at the same time earn Christmas money for yourself, your W. C. T. U., the L. T. L., the Woman's Club, or for your Literature Fund.

Send us your order early and so avoid delay or disappointment. Prices: Single copy, 35 cents; per dozen, $3.84; twenty-five, $7.50; fifty, $12.50; one hundred, $20.00; two hundred, $37.00; five hundred, $82.50.

Send us your order *now* and let's go to work. It is not too early to start.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

Gubernatorial Candidates Address Pennsylvania Convention

Special Correspondence

For the third time in its history, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania met in Williamsport. The president's address, the first matter of importance, was given the first morning. Its practical recommendations call for an increased membership, stressing of pledge signing, vigorous pushing of scientific temperance instruction, intensive work for law enforcement, maintaining the Christian Sabbath, and other important lines of endeavor.

The convention was strong in spiritual tone and adopted a constructive program for the coming year. It was inspiring to note the number of young women in attendance throughout the meetings.

Three counties, and fifty local unions, qualified for the respective standards of excellence. Reports showed that 1,500 temperance essays were written in the public schools and 155 afghans knitted for soldiers.

Speakers of prominence who addressed the convention were: Mayor Archibald M. Hoagland, of Williamsport; Miss Florence Dibert, president of the Federated Clubs; Dr. Bertha M. Huntingdon, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot; three candidates for governor—John A. McSparran, William Repp, and Gifford Pinchot; Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, president of the Indiana W. C. T. U.; Hon. Clyde Kelly, Congressman from Allegheny county; Hon. John T. Davis, enforcement director for the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Waring delighted the convention with stirring temperance songs.

"Pep" and enthusiasm marked the convention banquet and the various original songs were sung with hearty accord. Mayor A. M. Hoagland, who extended greetings on behalf of the city, said that he had told the American Legion boys, who recently met in convention in Williamsport, that they were the "peppiest" crowd he had ever met, but he believed he could apply the same statement to the women of the W. C. T. U.

Governor's Night at State Convention

Surely "the old order changeth"—even the political order in Pennsylvania with its record for unsavory politics. The candidates for governor of three political parties appeared on the same platform on the same evening—and at a state W. C. T. U. convention! In another sense they were on the same platform, for all three are dry. We wonder for whom the wets will vote for governor of Pennsylvania. They are now in the same place the drys of the Keystone state were formerly. Mr. John A. McSparran, a Democrat, was the first speaker. He is a local preacher of the Methodist church and a Sunday school worker, and a favorite of the W.C.T.U. women. "I was with you," said Mr. McSparran, "when the cause was unpopular." The second speaker was Mr. William Repp, candidate on the Prohibition party ticket. Of course Mr. Repp is dry in practice and principle. Gifford Pinchot, the Republican candidate, spoke last. He appeared to carry the house, for the applause was loud and long. Mr. Pinchot's first plank is law enforcement and the ousting of the bootleggers. At the great banquet of the convention, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot responded to the toast, "Politics Invades the Home." Mrs. Rachel Robinson, president of the Allegheny county W. C. T. U. and a candidate for U. S. Senator on the Prohibition ticket, followed the governors, and made a good impression.

Williamsport Hotel Urges Strict Adherence to Prohibition Law

Among the resolutions adopted was one commending the management of the Lycoming Hotel for the standard which it has set both for its employes and guests in demanding the strictest adherence to the prohibition law as set forth in rules printed and posted in each room in the hotel. A placard on which is printed a copy of sections 3, 19, 23 of the national prohibition act, contains the following admonition to guests:

"The management of the Lycoming respectfully requests your co-operation in the enforcement of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, while you are a guest of this hotel.

"For your benefit and protection, you will find printed above copies of certain sections of the National Prohibition Act which pertain to hotels and guests. You will note by section 23 that it is against the law for any person to keep or carry around on his person any liquor; also note in the same section that it is against the law for any employe to effect a sale of liquor.

"The employes of this hotel have strict instructions in reference to this law and the penalties imposed by the government for any one found guilty of such an offense—'Any person found guilty under the provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000 or by imprisonment of not less than thirty days, or by both fine and imprisonment.'"

The officers were re-elected: Mrs. Ella M. George, president; Miss Amanda Landes, vice-president; Miss Ella Broomell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. Michelfelder, recording secretary; Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion, treasurer.

Wool Flowers! Attractive for Hats Bags, Gifts. Will mail wool for 12 Flowers—assorted colors—crochet instructions. Send 27 cents (coin or stamps).

Mrs. Miller, D, Box 283,
Danbury, Connecticut.

Just From the Press for Your Schools

Outlines for Health and Temperance Teaching for the Grades of the Public Schools

New Pamphlet for Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Schools. Just what you want for your teachers. See that they are supplied. Price, per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25.

Order now for immediate use as the school year opens.

Special

TWO NEW PROGRAMS FOR L. T. L.'S, NATIONAL PROHIBITION GUARDS, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Uncle Sam's Prohibition Quiz. Testimony of ten noted Americans (Exercise for 11 boys or young men).

Aunt Columbia's Prohibition Quiz. Testimony of ten noted American women. (Exercise for 11 girls or young women.)

Price, five cents per copy; per dozen, 50 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

New For You

A Law Enforcement Playlet
"John Barleycorn Wants to Come Back"

Adapted for use in Public Meetings, Conventions, Institutes, Sunday Schools, Temperance Rallies, Boy Scout Meetings, L. T. L's. Prohibition Guards, etc. Requires two young women, one man, soloist, pianist and a number of children and young people. Price per copy, 10 cents; three copies, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

High Lights of North Dakota's Convention

Barbara H. Wylie, State Corresponding Secretary.

On the sunny autumn morning when Miss Anna A. Gordon slipped quietly into the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Fargo, members of the thirty-third annual W. C. T. U. convention rose to their feet, cheering heartily, nor would they subside until the national president had mounted the platform to receive their white-ribbon cheer. With gracious words of greeting, Miss Gordon responded and her presence throughout the convention was a benediction.

Another pleasure,—wholly unexpected but none the less appreciated,—was the coming of our national corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, for the opening day. After attending Minnesota's convention, Mrs. Parks had gone to Mrs. Anderson's summer home at Oak Lodge for a brief vacation. Yielding to our urgent invitation, she came to us for the get-together banquet, responding in a happy manner to the many warm welcomes voiced by Fargo's representative citizens, and giving an address the following evening.

The address of the state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, was a strong, convincing and unanswerable argument for prohibition and its enforcement. The report of the state treasurer, Mrs. W. E. Black, proved the working value of the budget system, which North Dakota was undoubtedly the first state to inaugurate.

The work of organization has been greatly extended this year through the efficient efforts of Mrs. Necia E. Buck, who is also state Y. P. B. secretary. During her thirty-one weeks afield, eighteen local unions, three Y. P. B's and seventeen L. T. L's have been organized, and the work generally strengthened. Department work has received considerable attention. Nine state superintendents reached the prescribed standard of efficiency and, therefore, were entitled to railroad fare to the state convention.

Able addresses were given by Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Mrs. Ella M. Shippy, Mrs. Leon Metzinger, Miss Isabel McPhail, and Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, who presented the prizes won in essay contests in high schools and grades.

An open forum on Law Enforcement, during which Federal Prohibition Director, Mr. Arthur A. Stone, and the superintendent of the State Enforcement League, Rev. F. L. Watkins, answered alternately, questions submitted in writing, proved of special interest.

During THE UNION SIGNAL hour, the state promoter made a pleasing digression by turning to the state president, Mrs. Anderson, and presenting her with a beautiful white ribbon seed-pearl pin. "Uncle Sam's Prohibition Quiz" and the playlet, "The Eighteenth Amendment Forever," were much enjoyed by the audience.

Members of the Fargo Y. P. B. acted as pages and ushers during the convention. The Loyal Temperance Legions of Fargo marched in with flags and banners, and gave an interesting program.

Three districts, the First, Fifth and Fifteenth, fulfilled the requirements for banner districts. Cando, Cooperstown, Fargo, Fargo Scandinavian, Gilby, Hunter, Jamestown and Kenmare were banner unions.

All new members gained during the campaign this year were known as Anna A. Gordon members, and their names—*650 of them*—written on special cards, were presented to our national president to whom those present were introduced by their local presidents. It was a memorable occasion of which Miss Gordon made the most, promising to take the cards with her to Rest Cottage and place them in Miss Willard's den.

Three local unions doubled their membership this year,—Epping, Devils Lake and Rolette. Fargo Scandinavian made the largest gain in membership and now numbers 310.

On Sunday morning, a helpful and uplifting "love feast" was conducted by the state vice-president, Mrs. Fred M. Wanner. Dr. Wm. C. Hodgson, pastor of the convention church, preached an excellent sermon and the chorus choir rendered inspiring music, morning and evening.

The climax of the convention was reached Sunday evening in the magnificent address of Miss Gordon as she eloquently portrayed the relation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to national prohibition, and reviewed, from her personal observations abroad, the prospects of its adoption by other countries.

New York Convention Holds Jubilee Jollification—Raises $135,000, Its Quota of Million Dollar Fund

Carolyn P. Lindsay, State Director Publicity

Forty-nine is only one less than half a century, and the New York W. C. T. U. has been in existence that length of time. Its forty-ninth annual convention met in the city of Gloversville, where ninety per cent of the world's gloves are made. Outstanding features included an evening of greetings from the mayor and others, followed by a beautiful reception for the delegates. Five busy days of reports, addresses and conferences sent every woman home charged with new zeal and fresh courage.

Prominent speakers were Dr. Florence L. McKay, chairman of Child Hygiene, New York State Board of Health; Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, general secretary of the Young People's Branch; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, national director of the department of Christian Citizenship; Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Florence Kelley of the Consumers League; Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, associate national director of Social Morality.

The inspiration given through music was a notable feature; the famous Gloria Trumpeters were again heard. Their rendition of Handel's Largo at the memorial service and accompaniment to Mrs. Graham's singing of "Victory" will linger long in memory. The announcement that the state jubilee money, $135,000, had all been raised was sufficient cause for a jollification in which a parade around the church, speeches and flowers figured effectively.

Department reports showed interested and intelligent service. Lecturers and organizers also demonstrated how the W. C. T. U. is constantly working and achieving in the Empire state.

Y. P. B. night brought the enthusiasm of youth and an L. T. L. playlet was attractively given. The Citizenship department put on a law enforcement skit which was most instructive and very enjoyable, a real copper still being one of the "properties" employed.

A spectacular event of the stay in Gloversville was the raiding by three delegates of one of the rooms in the hotel to which several cases of liquor had been traced—they were putting into practice the principles they preach. It was a practical demonstration of law enforcement.

The popular meetings overflowed the church, and the voting delegation numbered 350.

All officers were re-elected with the exception of Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, who declined, having served thirty-five years as treasurer.

The convention endorsed Governor Miller after receiving his telegram in which he said: "The issue of light wines and beer is a false issue as far as the state is concerned."

"On to Buffalo" is the 1923 slogan.

When Little Red Riding Hood looked at the old wolf in her grandmother's bed she exclaimed, "Why, Grandmother, what great big eyes you have." The wolf in his gruff voice, feigning her grandmother, replied, "So much the better to see you with." So when anyone says, "Why how big the stickers are," we always answer, after the manner of the wolf, "So much easier to see and read." We actually found a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union right in Philadelphia who had never heard of the stickers until a few weeks ago. She wanted some at once and began to supply her friends with them, as well as to use them herself. It proves that we cannot keep abreast of the temperance news unless we subscribe to THE UNION SIGNAL. The enlarged stickers are being circulated to be used on automobile shields, in shop windows, in the windows of our homes and in all possible conspicuous places to announce the great convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Philadelphia.

Lest there is someone yet who has not used the stickers, we are going to offer them at half of the original price:

$1.50 per thousand.
$1.00 per five hundred.
$0.25 per hundred.

There are not many left of the two hundred thousand which we have had, so please send remittance with order at once to

Mrs. James B. Scott,
503 South 46th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Render to Your Country This Patriotic Service

Send NOW, TODAY, 10 cents

for our Patriotic Service Package. And when received, follow instructions therein given. Stamps accepted.

DO IT NOW!

New Campaign Leaflet

"WOMEN LINE UP FOR PROHIBITION"

Refuting the charge that "mothers in many parts of the country are anxious to use their votes against prohibition." For effective use, order in quantities and distribute widely.

Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 1000, $3.75.

Campaign Posters

Vote Right! New Poster for Women. Put it in evidence everywhere, and let it gain votes for the protection of home and woman.

OTHER POSTERS:

For Their Sakes Enforce the Law. (In Colors.)

Booze Stands Between—

The Eighteenth Amendment. (Stand by the Flag and the Constitution.)

Price each, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

New Campaign Post Cards

INVITATION CARDS TO NEW MEMBERS

TITLES:

Our Slogan.
The Field is the World.
Help Wanted.

Each illustrated. They will suit you and help win members.

OTHER CARDS:

W. J. Bryan's "Ode to Water."
Physical Decalog.
W. C. T. U. Acrostic.

and a large variety with various titles. Price, per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.75. (Please enclose remittance with order.)

Why Not Beer and Wine?

Answer the Questions With Truth Given In These Leaflets:

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted)

Beer Is Drunk for Its Alcohol.
Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism.
When Is a Man Intoxicated?
Wine as a Cause of Alcoholism.
He Was Not Drunk But———
Primary Lesson on Beer.
Per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.
A Story of Root Beer.
Wine—What Is It?
The Persistent Beer Fallacy.
Beer Quantities of Alcohol Injurious.
Dangers in the Use of Fermented Drinks.
Is Beer Intoxicating?
Prenatal Effects of Alcohol.
Is the Moderate Drinker a Safe Citizen?
Beer a Bluffer.
Wine.
Alcohol and the School Child.
Blackboard Exercise—No Beer, No Wine.
Price per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.
Of the Poison Brand—Labeled by the Mighty Hand of Science. Cartoon poster (10 x 12 inches). Per dozen, 10 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

A "Dry" for the District

Mrs. H. S. Kopplin

"Gentlemen, there is no time to be lost. If we don't win in this fight we are done for, forever." Thus spoke big Joe Ancor, president of the Anti-Prohibition Society, now holding a meeting.

"We must make the voters see that prohibition doesn't prohibit; that it simply creates an atmosphere that fosters lawlessness; that there has been more drunkenness and crime since the Volstead Act was passed than there ever was before. We will not work for the return of the saloon, for that killed itself, but we want to give the people the chance to get a drink of wine or beer if they want it. Everyone knows that people will drink, anyway, and if they can't get something that the government licenses they will drink moonshine and bootleg whisky. We want, not the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment (at present) but a modification of the Volstead Act to allow the sale of wine and beer."

"Congressman Thompson's time is out," said John Hanson, vice-president of the society, "and as his name is synonymous with prohibition the nation over, it seems to me it would be a fine stroke of business to center much of our effort upon him. By defeating him we could prove that the public is tired of this blue law government. What do the rest think?"

"If we could make some substantial gains in various parts of the country and then snow Thompson under at the primaries, I believe we could win, election day. At that, we need change only a few votes in either House or Senate. We must get busy at once," remarked Robert Roberts of Mississippi.

Thereupon, action was taken to notify the other organizations working for the wine and beer amendment, that an effort would be made to defeat Thompson and asking them to help carry Thompson's district.

Although Congressman Thompson received assurances from his supporters "back home" that all was well he had been in politics too long to believe that his enemies were not after his scalp.

"They have been beaten so badly in the past two elections that it looks as though they had transferred their activities elsewhere," wrote John Randall, president of the Dry League.

Congressman Thompson shook his head as he thought: "I would rather fight an enemy in the open than under cover. I cannot believe that they have given up the struggle. Time alone will tell."

To Randall he wrote: "Thank you for your enthusiastic interest and your assurance, but I cannot think that our district has been abandoned by the wets. Keep your ear to the ground and line up the drys for the primaries."

On receipt of the letter, Randall said: "Thompson is getting too skeptical. He has forgotten about the vast sums put into this district at the last election and of how he defeated the wets so overwhelmingly."

District No. 11 covered a large territory. It consisted of a few cities and towns but mostly of mining lands and many small mine locations where large numbers of foreigners, for the greater part Finlanders, Poles and Bohemians, were employed. These people, coming from lands of ideas and ideals different from those found in America, furnished good soil for propagandists, no matter what the issue.

Another meeting of the Anti-Prohibition Society was held. The secretary's report was the principal feature of the evening.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I have spied out the land for three weeks and I find that there are two things in our favor. The first is that the drys are certain we have left them for other fields; the second, that the foreigners have increased in numbers since the last election. If we work wisely and persistently I believe we can beat Thompson."

It was then decided that the officers of the society would be a committee to devise ways and means of carrying on the campaign.

The district had several W. C. T. U. organizations in its confines. They were busy as usual. This year they were stressing Americanization work. About five weeks before the primaries, the union at Pasibim held a mothers' meeting and extended to all the foreign born women in the community an invitation to attend. The department superintendent had charge of the meeting. She showed a large doll dressed like a baby. She bathed it, fixed its bottle, and cared for it according to the laws of health. With great eagerness the guests examined the baby's layette. The leader explained that the little one should have some water each day, and that intoxicants should be avoided.

This statement excited Mrs. Maki, a Finnish mother. Something evidently did not coincide with her views. The leader, noticing her concern, in a kindly way asked:

"What is it, Mrs. Maki? Don't you believe that?"

"I believe that," said Mrs. Maki, excitedly. "My man say: 'No, must have wine or beer.' Man our house yesterday say so, too. Glad you say water."

"Same man our house. Say babies need wine and beer. Make babies grow. Water no good," excitedly said another.

"Mrs. Maki," said the president, "will you please tell us about that man who came to your house and told you that beer and wine were good for babies?"

"Big man," said Mrs. Maki, her face all aglow, "dressed nice. He look at baby and say: 'Nice baby, he be big man some day.' I say: 'Big, good man, maybe!'

"He say, 'Him not look very strong.'

"'Not sick but little,' I say.

"He say: 'He need some beer or wine to make him grow.'

"My man say: 'Can't get it.'

"Other man say: 'Men and women need it, too. You get it if you vote for Tim Murphy.'"

"Who is Tim Murphy?"

"Lawyer from Brandon," said Mrs. Maki, "Big smart man, he say, 'Temperance people not fool him.'"

"Did he go to any other house, do you know?"

"Yes, he go to Pelto, Pudas, Ozema."

"Did he go to Lepisto?"

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"No, they not yet got papers, my man say."

"Mrs. Maki, can we count on you? It will be a hard place. If you stand by us this time it will be easier for your husband to be a good husband and for your children to grow up into good men and women. Can we depend on you?"

Mrs. Maki hesitated a moment and then said in a broken voice: "I stand by you and my family." The words were spoken as by one who had made a great decision and would keep her word, no matter what the cost.

"Let us think it all over to-night, and meet tomorrow to complete our plans," said the president.

A meeting of the Anti-Prohibition Society was called for consultation and to speed up the work. This was attended by all the field workers.

"It looks as though we had them by a good majority unless there is a volcanic eruption among the drys. We have consulted every voter in Pasibim, Brandon and some of the larger locations, and will complete our work next week," said the chairman of the gum shoe campaign committee.

"Good reports have been received by officers about the work," said big Joe Ancor. "It was decided at our last executive meeting that if Tim Murphy is elected by a respectable majority each one of you field workers will receive an extra one hundred dollars and I have decided to double the amount out of my own pocket. Go back to your jobs and work as you have never worked before. Make it impossible for an 'eruption' to have any effect if it should come. If we lose this time we are goners."

The W. C. T. U. of Pasibim met the next day. After discussion the following telegrams were sent: "State W. C. T. U. Lecture Bureau: Send at once three field workers and two lecturers. Thompson's seat at stake. Wets organized and at work."

"National W. C. T. U.: Wets thoroughly organized to defeat Thompson. Send one million pages on wine and beer amendment."

"County President W. C. T. U.: Wets organized to defeat Thompson. Arrange mass meeting of all unions Pasibim next Thursday. Will notify Dry League."

"Dry League: Wets organized to defeat Thompson. Mass meeting of district at Pasibim Thursday. Get full delegation."

This done, the president said: "Now let us go to our homes, arrange our affairs, pray much and be ready for any service we may be called upon to perform."

"I hate to throw cold water on any work as important as this," said Mrs. Johnson, "but had we not better be a little careful of our money? Times are hard and if we are defeated no one will help us foot the bills."

"Mrs. Johnson," said the president tenderly yet kindly, "you are a mother; you have a sixteen-year-old son. If liquor were restored and he were swallowed up by it, would you fold your hands and say: 'Well, we couldn't do anything because we didn't have the money,' or would you wring your hands and say: 'Would to God I had mortgaged my home if necessary in order to save my boy before it was too late!'"

"You are right; we must act while there is time," quickly agreed Mrs. Johnson, who had received a new vision.

The day of the meeting arrived and the city of Pasibim and District No. 11 know that something was astir! At ten o'clock, and at the beginning of every hour throughout the day, every church bell rang for five minutes. Some rural schools also had been reached by the union of Pasibim and their bells tolled forth the story of the struggle between wickedness and righteousness, between selfishness and unselfishness.

"Why are the bells ringing?" was asked on all sides, and soon everyone knew the reason.

The wets heard the news with terror. Just when everything pointed to victory!

The drys came to Pasibim in large numbers! The place had never held such an assemblage of people. The attendance surpassed the wildest expectations of those most interested! It was generally realized that it was a critical time and that much depended upon the action that would be taken to return Thompson to Congress. Secretly and effectively the wets had carried on their campaign; now the drys must shake off all inertia and rise to the occasion—their eyes had not been opened any too soon.

"The situation requires prompt action," said the chairman, "and the combined efforts of all dry workers in the district. God grant it is not too late."

It was agreed that every voter who was not avowedly wet should be interviewed and that effort should be centered on the indifferent and half-hearted ones; that more speakers should be procured; that literature should be distributed until the whole district was "sown knee deep;" that prayer meetings should be held the afternoon and evening of every Wednesday between the time of the meeting and the primaries.

"Let us not forget to pray in our own homes, and remember that we are working under the greatest Captain that ever led any army," said the pastor of a prominent church.

The wets held their meeting at the appointed time. Big Joe Ancor called it to order:

"From all indications there was a leak in our campaign somewhere," he advised, "and it looks as though the drys would give us a merry whirl. It seems we have done everything in our power. Has anyone any suggestions to offer?"

"I was thinking how would it be if we should start some propaganda to the effect that high taxes are caused by the loss of license money and that there are many unemployed because prohibition threw so many out of their jobs. People are mighty tired of paying taxes and of having so many idle."

Big Joe Ancor smiled a big smile, a sarcastic smile, as he asked, "Do you believe that yourself?"

"No, it would not stand inspection but it is such a short time before election that the drys would not have time to refute the statement very extensively and I am sure it would make many votes for us because it sounds plausible."

"Do you remember the time we tried to prove by statistics that if we had prohibition, the farmer could not sell his corn and other grain? That was the worst thing we ever did. No, I think we better leave statistics alone. We must keep everlastingly at our previous line of action."

A determined lot of men went out from that meeting.

Primary day—a beautiful one—arrived. All nature seemed to be rejoicing. Man, the greatest work of the Creator, alone was out of harmony. There was no peace, no quiet, for a great issue was to be decided.

The churches were filled with people praying that God would lead his people aright; places known to themselves alone were filled with men plotting how best to "save the day." All looked forward to the closing of the polls and the counting of the votes.

Great excitement was there at Pasibim some hours afterward when it was announced that Congressman Thompson had won by over two hundred votes. By midnight enough returns were in from the district to assure his victory over Tim Murphy by a substantial majority.

And greatly did the righteous element rejoice thereat!

Clean Up Street Carnivals

The Country Gentleman, *The Survey*, the *New York Tribune*, and the *Billboard*, are some of the many well known publications that are advocating in their columns a clean-up of fairs, carnivals and other shows. Charles Ringling of the famous show of that name, in an article in a late issue of the *Billboard*, says: "I propose that the *Billboard* ask each and every tent showman to subscribe to an agreement not to operate or permit to be operated on his grounds at any time or place, games of chance, betting devices, shortchange transactions, cooch shows, 'behind the curtain' dances or shows; female impersonator playing to or annoying patrons before or during the show; 'For Men Only' shows; forty-nine or other dance hall joints; suggestive obscene stunts or acts of any nature; privilege car in which gambling is carried on or in which booze is sold either to employes or others."

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Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

October 31 closes all credits on seed-pearl bow pins, awards for 25 per cent gain in circulation; in fact, all premiums. November 1 cancels all credits. Send in every subscription you possibly can before October 31. Begin at once to make yourself a winner for next year.

Are You Guilty?

Two postal cards have been received by this department, one addressed to *The Young Crusader* with postmark Madison, Wis., the other addressed to THE UNION SIGNAL, postmark, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. The message side of both cards is blank. Someone is doubtless wondering why we do not reply.

Folks Say—

I do not know who is responsible for the issue of THE UNION SIGNAL for September 28, but it is just the "best ever." If all the good folks and all the indifferent ones would read that paper I believe our battle would be over. It is just thrilling with good ammunition.

Mrs. L. B. Pease, Sparta, Mich.

I don't see why every woman who belongs to our splendid W. C. T. U. doesn't take THE UNION SIGNAL. I believe women lose more by not taking the SIGNAL than when they have to miss a union meeting. Anyway, hurry up mine.

Mrs. Kate Davis.

THE UNION SIGNAL is the best ammunition to be had. Have been using it as a source for items for our local paper and in numerous other ways. It gives, in my opinion at least, more definite, effective information on all aspects of prohibition—enforcement, education, violation, the activities of the wets and the activities and plans of the drys—than any other publication. Ida G. Kast.

"My Little Friend"

We all enjoy THE UNION SIGNAL so much and find help in it on almost every problem, and so many things are brought to our attention through it. I would not know how to get along without it, and have gotten the habit of calling it my "little friend."

Mrs. John Philfer,
Clear Lake, Wash.

For the Promotion of Prohibition Sentiment

We, the members of Atkins W. C. T. U. of Atkins, Smythe County, Va., have decided to give a subscription to *The Crusader* to each of ten families where there are a number of children. We are hoping by this method to develop much sentiment in favor of prohibition.

Mrs. James R. Pafford,
Atkins, Va.

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1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Georgia.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska.
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County, Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 2
50. Waseca County, } Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.
52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, } Dist.
54. Marshall County, } No.
55. Pennington County, } 14
56. Norman County, } Minn.
57. Edmunds County, South Dakota.
58. Mower County, } Dist No.
59. Freeborn County, } 30, Minn.
60. Bell County, Kentucky.
61. Chippewa County, Wisconsin.
62. Eau Claire County, Wisconsin.
63. Blair County, Penna.
64. Ness County, Kansas.
65. Blue Earth County, Minn. (District No. 21)
66. Dawson County, Nebraska.
67. Ellis County, Kansas.
68. Woodbury County, Iowa.
69. Kingman County, Kansas.
70. Lincoln County, Montana.
71. Bay County, Florida.
72. Glades County, Florida.
73. Highland County, Florida.
74. St. Lucie County, Florida.
75. Yamhill County, Oregon.
76. Creek County, Oklahoma.
77. Grant County, Wisconsin.
78. Tulsa County, Oklahoma.
79. Loban County, Oklahoma.
80. Dallas County, Iowa.

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Quiz: Redeeming the Time

1. Name some significant dates, an state the importance of each.
2. Discuss the value of the recent ru ing of Attorney General Daugherty i regard to liquor on American and foreig vessels.
3. Show that prohibition is being in creasingly well enforced in the variou states of the Union.
4. Review briefly some of the effort still being made to discredit and nullif prohibition.
5. Give a four-minute speech on th benefits of prohibition as seen by Cali fornians.
6. What does Henry Ford say in re gard to prohibition being neither sudde nor transitory?
7. Mention a few of the attractions o the Convention city.
8. How can members of the Y. P. B make Election Day count for the cause of righteousness?
9. In the brief accounts of the state conventions in this issue point out some helpful suggestions.
10. Is YOUR county on the trio team honor roll?

Straw ballots, taken by a well-known magazine recently, indicated that the readers of the magazine were almost equally divided regarding prohibition. But a straw ballot is a poor way of judging public opinion; it permits votes to be "stacked" almost at will.

The real test of prohibition is at the polls. And the results so far would indicate that the dry law is approved in almost every section of the country.

There are still many Americans who feel that their "rights" were taken away when Congress dictated just what they could drink. The number is gradually diminishing; in a few years the man who still hopes for the repeal of the dry amendment will be a curiosity, and the candidate who runs on a "wet ticket" will be looked upon as a "joke" candidate, just as the nation looked upon the prohibition ticket not so many years ago.

—*Bisbee* (Ariz.) *Review.*

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly — Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

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Vol. XLVIII — EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 2, 1922 — No. 44

What Shall the Answer Be?

The Friends of Orderly Government Must Unite and Be as Consistent at the Ballot Box in the Support of the Constitution as Are Its Enemies in Attempting Its Nullification.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE EDITION

RULING OF ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY UPHELD BY UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT---THE CASE GOES TO UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

On October 6, with the approval of the President and his Cabinet, Attorney General Daugherty ruled that no vessel carrying alcoholic liquors, whether foreign or American, can come within the three-mile limit of the American shore. At once the Cunard and Anchor companies, later joined by ten others, including most of the important foreign and American lines engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade, made a motion for a permanent injunction restraining Federal prohibition agents from putting into effect the Daugherty ruling. The case was heard before Federal Judge Learned Hand, of the United States District Court in New York City, who dismissed the motion and ruled in favor of the Government on all points.

The plaintiffs argued that the Daugherty ruling was in violation of the treaty rights; that the Volstead Act was unconstitutional; that foreign ships were compelled by the laws of their various companies to carry liquors for the use of their crews; and that the Volstead Act did not apply on board ships at sea.

The judge agreed that the two points at issue were that the carriage of liquor under seal was not transportation, and that liquor so carried is ships' stores, which has long been treated as part of the ships' furniture. He finally granted an injunction against interfering with the carriage of stock necessary for the crews' rations on the eastbound voyage, but required that each complainant must give bond of $25,000 conditional against the use of such stocks for any other purpose than as crews' rations. The effect of this ruling would be that while foreign ships sailing to America may carry a stock of liquor for passengers to be sold at sea, they may not bring this stock into American ports, and upon leaving the ports of the United States, they cannot carry a supply larger than is required for the needs of the crew.

In rendering his decision, Judge Hand said in part:

"Ignoring for the moment the crews, all of the stocks are avowedly intended for the consumption of persons who are now within the United States. But a substantial number of these persons are residents or citizens of the United States, the very persons whom it was the whole purpose of the Amendment to prevent drinking liquors.

"Naturally I have nothing to say about the wisdom of the Amendment or the law, but, wise, or not, one thing is clear, that a drink of whisky is as hurtful to health or morals outside as inside Ambrose Light (light which marks the three mile limit zone of New York Harbor). It appears to me inconceivable, when one is discussing the implied intent of Congress, that a statute cast in such sweeping terms should be read as indifferent to open preparations within the United States for the gratification by its citizens of exactly those appetites which it was the avowed intent of the statute altogether to deny.

"Nor do I believe that anyone would hesitate to think so who did not already repudiate the whole reform; if, for example, we were to substitute cocaine or opium for alcohol, I can scarcely think that there could be any disinterested difference of opinion.

"Suppose it were the habit of Chinese vessels to bring to our ports among their stores a proper supply of morphine and opium with the avowed purpose of dispensing it freely to passengers from the United States as soon as they cleared the league limit. Could it be seriously argued that a constitutional amendment and a statute in broad language designed to prevent citizens from using this drug did not cover so palpable a means o nullifying the very purpose of th law? . . . . .

"It is indeed different with so muc of the stocks as are kept for the cre and a much stronger argument can b made for the legality of their carriag though these also seem to me to fa within the decisions I have so ofte cited. However, that question is reall irrelevant as these cases are presente

"It is at best a delicate matter for judge to tie the hands of other publi officers in the execution of their dutie as they understand them, and the book are full of admonitions against doing s except in a very clear case. Here no only is the case not clear but, as far a I can judge, the plaintiffs have no case."

In spite of the clearness and logi with which Judge Hand made his ruling plain, the fight is not finished, as th steamship companies have already ap pealed, and the United States Suprem Court will be obliged to give the fina ruling.

The Supreme Court reconvenes o November 13, and at that time the at torneys for foreign shipping companie will go before the court and enter a motion to advance the hearing to No vember 20 on the appeal from the de cision rendered by Judge Hand. It is expected that the motion will be grant ed, and the final decision handed dow without delay.

Pending the decision by the Supreme Court, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is reported to have restored the status as to foreign ships which obtained before the opinion of Attorney General Daugherty was published, and foreign ships may therefore, until that time, bring in under seal all the liquor they want for sale outside the three-mile limit, without interference from the United States Government.

The Pro-Liquor Press

When the National Editorial Association met at Missoula, Montana, last summer, its president, in his annual address, emphasized the necessity for the newspapers of the land, particularly those going into the homes, to stand firmly for prohibition and law observance, thus exerting their immense influence for the uplift of humanity.

The need for such action is evident when one recalls the way in which the pro-liquor press is doing everything possible to bring about the nullification of the Constitution.

Let us review a few of the ways in which, through the printed page, the liquor adherents are seeking to gain new friends and make up for the losses they have sustained.

In the days before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment, there were a number of professedly "wet periodicals," such as the *American Brewers' Review*. Since then, however, it has seemed advisable, evidently, for the anti-prohibition adherents to camouflage their activities to a greater or less extent. So we find that a number of papers which profess to be patriotic, to speak for the cause of liberty, or to be simply the mouthpiece of some trade, are in reality furnishing propaganda for the wet interests. Such are: *The Restaurateur*, published by the Society of Restaurateurs, in New York City; *Liberty*, put out by an anti-prohibition organization of California, although professing to be the organ of a labor association; the *Rational American*, published by the Rational America League; and others.

The Minute Man possibly should not be classed among these, as it is the official organ of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania branches of the A. A. P. A., which is a professedly "wet" society. Among recent items of interest in *The Minute Man*, is the statement that it will keep in print a list of lawyers, "The Legal Bureau," "composed of attorneys who shall volunteer their services to protect private individuals and to bring to punishment officers who shall employ illegal and oppressive tactics in the enforcement of prohibition in every county, who will be ready to advise all victims of official outrage in what manner to proceed in order to preserve and protect their rights."

Periodicals are neither the only nor even the most important method of disseminating the doctrines of the "personal liberty-ite." Pamphlets and leaflets are frequently appearing on the desks in offices, on the counters of stores, in the mail delivered to the homes of the voters. Two illustrations will serve: A booklet, called "Prohibition Un-American, Un-Christian, and Un-Economical," written by Frederick Lyman Cobb, published in New York, and widely circulated through that and other states; the second issued by the Citizen's Liberty League of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; both trying to convince the reader that to fight prohibition is the part of patriotism, as seen in the letter sent with the first-mentioned booklet. Clubs, organizations, and individuals are asked: "Shall we as American Citizens allow a narrow-minded fanatical and dictatorial class to take from us that which we prize above all else as a nation —personal liberty and freedom of thought and action in all that was guaranteed us under the Constitution? If our rights can be torn from us as easily as they have been by the questionable Eighteenth Amendment, where will such insanity end?.....We respectfully submit the enclosed booklet to your organization for its approval and action. The more the subject is agitated, the sooner we shall have relief from an intolerable and un-American situation."

In many of the larger cities of the United States there are maintained by the liquorites regular publicity bureaus, which systematically issue clip sheets, galley sheets, and so on, to various papers, requesting them to use the material as they please, for editorials and news-notes. Many of the large city papers publish regularly at least once a week, such matter sent out by a press bureau of the A. A. P. A., through which readers are told how bad is prohibition, how it harms the workingman, creates lawlessness, and the like. Some newspapers are

(Continued on Page Twelve)

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA MAKES APPEAL FOR SUPPORT OF PROHIBITION

Regarding the present moment as a critical one in sustaining the Prohibition Legislation, the Federal Council of the Churches has issued an urgent message to the churches. The immediate occasion for the statement is the announcement at Washington on October 18 by the organized forces which are fighting for the repeal of the Prohibition Legislation that they are organizing support at the coming election for candidates who will vote to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and wine. Not only this open attack upon prohibition, but also the more subtle efforts to prevent the enforcement of the existing legislation, are pointed out and the necessity of urging the churches now to play as vigorous a part in the maintenance of respect for law as they formerly played in securing the enactment of the Prohibition Legislation.

The statement issued by the Council is as follows:

The public announcement of the program of the forces opposed to prohibition is a direct challenge to the churches and the friends of orderly government. They demand the repeal of the national prohibition act and the restoration of the manufacture and sale of beer and wine, in the face of the fact that both are intoxicating and therefore cannot be legalized without first changing the Constitution. Furthermore, the sale of beer and wine would require some agency for distribution, and so would lead inevitably to the return of the outlawed saloon with all its attendant evils.

Even more serious than the open campaign against prohibition are the sinister influences constantly at work to prevent the honest enforcement of the existing law. To disobey or disregard any law enacted by the properly accredited representatives of the people is to aid the cause of anarchy and to undermine the foundation on which all democratic institutions rest. In the ringing words of President Harding: "Whatever breeds disrespect for the law of the land is a force tending to the general breakdown of the social organization."

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America therefore appeals to all Christian people to exert every influence to secure the impartial enforcement of all laws. Since the foes of prohibition are now united to defeat the Constitution it is high time for the Christian forces of our country also to unite and to be as consistent at the ballot box in their support of the Constitution as its enemies are in attempting its nullification.

Odd Fellows Urged to Support Eighteenth Amendment

After welcoming the delegates to the ninety-third annual convention of the Pennsylvania Odd Fellows, held in Johnstown, Mayor Cauffiel entered into a discussion of the violations of the Eighteenth Amendment and urged the delegates to do all in their power to aid in enforcement. The small force of prohibition officers in the state cannot combat the liquor interests alone, the mayor explained, calling attention to the large number of deaths in the city from poison booze and to the fact that young men are in the bootlegging business, which is carried on boldly.

Hazlehurst (Miss.) Citizens Organize for Law Enforcement

Citizens of the city of Hazlehurst, Mississippi, have formed committees for the purpose of assisting in the curbing of illicit stilling, and have pledged themselves to "report all violations." They have also resolved, that in view of the fact "that courts are powerless without the proof of such violations, we further pledge ourselves to give our time and attention to the collection and furnishing of such proof to secure convictions; that committees shall have authority to secure subscriptions and raise such funds as are necessary to carry out this program; that we hereby request the sheriff to deputize reliable men in each neighborhood and furnish them with necessary forms for such warrants as to enable them to hunt for and secure evidence; and that violators are hereby given notice that the people are resolved that bootleggers and moonshiners must quit business or leave the county."

The Farmer a Friend of Prohibition

Efforts by the wets to make it appear that there is a growing sentiment against prohibition are not finding favor among the farmers, said J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, recently, as quoted by the press.

"Prohibition has put money into the farmer's pockets," he said. "It has helped him with his labor. The law is being disobeyed particularly in the larger commercial centers, especially among foreigners.

"Wets are trying to make the cities believe that the entire nation is opposed to prohibition. Farmers favor it. Smaller cities are pretty well dry. Seldom do you hear of drunkenness in the country town.

"Only last week while I was in West Virginia I talked with a farmer-banker, who said that in his town which a few years ago supported twenty-six saloons, the prohibition law is now well enforced and one of the outstanding features is that in a period of eighteen months after it became effective his bank added 2,000 new depositors."

"The American public in the great farm centers would rise to oppose the wets in their campaign directed from a few of the large industrial cities if they knew of the real extent of the liquor interests' efforts," declares Charles F. Horner of Kansas City, manager of a Chautauqua agency. He continued: "Sentiment has strengthened in the country for prohibition. People see it in actual force in the rural areas and they are now favorable to it. It is in the industrial foreign sections of the country where the liquor interests are centering their efforts."

Less Insanity in Ohio With Dry Law

"Prohibition is reducing insanity in Ohio," says the *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* of recent date. "This fact is brought to the attention of the public welfare department by Dr. William H. Pritchard, superintendent of the state hospital in Columbus, in his annual report. In 1917, 43 of the cases admitted to the institution were due to the excessive use of alcohol. In 1918 this number increased to 49 and in 1919 when national prohibition became effective the first year showed a reduction to 32, while in 1920 the number was brought down to only 4. An increase to 17 was noted in 1921, but for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1922, the total number of alcoholic patients was reduced to 15, or less than one-third of what it was in 1918, just before prohibition became effective.

"Alcoholic indulgence is not infrequently a precipitating factor in mental breakdown, Dr. Pritchard says, and then calls attention to the fact that in 1917 the total number of admissions to the Columbus institution was 614, while for the year 1922 it was but 573. Of this number 43 in 1917 were classified as alcoholic patients while during the fiscal year just closed but 15 were given this classification."

Irish Women Secure Full Privilege of Citizenship

Irish women obtained all equal rights as citizens with men by some slight changes made in the Irish constitution by the provisional parliament, recently, according to the Chicago *Tribune*. "Article 3 now confers citizenship 'without distinction of sex.'"

Famous Brewery to Be Paper Mill

Situated in a picturesque spot at the foot of Tumwater Falls, in the state of Washington, stands the old Schmidt brewery, once one of the largest in the United States, its products being known all over the world. The plant has been purchased by the West Coast Pulp and Paper Company, according to the *Olympia* (Wash.) *Daily Record*, and it is reported that plans are being considered for the manufacture of high grade paper from rags or fir wood. This is one of several new projects which promise to greatly benefit the city of Olympia in the near future.

Analysis of Bootleg Liquor Shows Presence of Poison

Examination of two samples of liquor purchased from a bootlegger by a reporter and submitted to the Industrial Alcohol and Chemical Division of the Prohibition Unit for analysis, showed that one, a "peach brandy," was a moonshine fruit distillate, containing a trace of zinc, and the other, an imitation "Scotch" whisky, was made from alcohol and rum ether, artificially colored with caramel.

TOPICS OF THE DAY AS DEPICTED BY THE CARTOONIST

—*Chicago Tribune (Copyrighted)*

THE FOUR ENEMIES OF GOOD GOVERNMENT

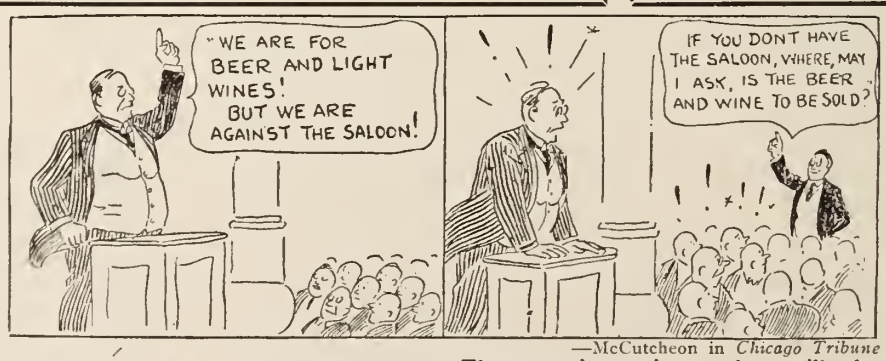
—*Star Company (Copyrighted)*

YOUR PROTECTOR

—Pace in *Sunday School Times*

—Cincinnati *Times Star (Copyrighted)*

LIFE'S DARKEST MOMENT



—McCutcheon in *Chicago Tribune*

The wets, demi-wets, moists, and damps favor beer and light wines, but oppose the saloon.

The question arises, what will the beer and wine stores be called?

FEDERAL JUDGES DISCUSS IMPORTANCE OF OBSERVANCE AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION LAW

Prohibition in Arkansas of Greatest Benefit Imaginable

Judge Jacob Trieber, United States District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas

In regard to prohibition and law enforcement, I would state that so far as Arkansas is concerned, prohibition has proved of the greatest benefit imaginable. There is hardly any drunkenness, so far as my experience goes.

The law is well enforced in all the courts. In those over which I have the honor to preside, jurors are just as anxious to enforce the law as I am, and whenever the evidence warrants a conviction, there is no trouble in obtaining a verdict of guilty.

By strict enforcement of the law, as in this state, it is only a question of a short time when the illicit manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors will be things of the past, as those, who after the enactment of the law indulged in the use of them in a spirit of bravado, have gotten over that, especially as they realize that the law is being enforced against those who purchase intoxicating liquors, as well as those who make or sell them.

Duty of Jurors Most Important

Judge George W. McClintic, United States District Court, West Virginia, told a jury: "We have, at all times, more or less crime. Some people seem to forget the duty they owe to their country, their duty as citizens, their duty as patriots, their duty as men and women to themselves, as well as to their posterity. It is your duty in considering all these cases to consider the laws of the United States as made by Congress and to see that nothing is spared in carrying them out. Every lawyer that practices in the United States court takes an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Eighteenth Amendment is as much a part of the Constitution as any other amendment. It is the duty of all officers to respect the offices they have and uphold them."

Prohibition Enforcement Officers Should Be Educated to Their Duties

Judge Louis Fitz Henry, United States District Court, Southern District of Illinois

Answering the recent letter received from THE UNION SIGNAL concerning the National Prohibition Act, permit me to say:

A great many substantial benefits have accrued to the people by reason of the law;

A failure to enforce laws breeds a contempt for them and this contempt is the most nourishing food for anarchy known;

As to your inquiry how best to promote sentiment for prohibition and law enforcement, I reply: By a rigid, fair, impartial, intelligent enforcement. This can best be accomplished by never authorizing the operation of a prohibition enforcement officer until he knows his business. I believe that no prohibition officer should be permitted to work in the field until he has been educated to the extent that he is familiar with the Act, the powers of an officer, the constitutional rights of every individual, and in a general way the duties and responsibilities of law enforcement officers, both Federal and state. Attempted enforcement, in positive violation of both the Constitution and the national prohibition Act itself, does more harm than good.

A co-operation of Federal enforcement officers with the local law enforcement officers would be very beneficial.

I believe the Canadian system of educating the Northwestern Mounted Police applied to our prohibition enforcement officers would make for efficiency and economy.

Continue Enforcement Program

Judge John H. Cotteral, United States District Court, Western District of Oklahoma

I feel sure the national prohibition law has greatly reduced the use of intoxicating liquors in this district and also its evil consequences. Of course, I readily subscribe to the importance of enforcing this law as well as others. No practical suggestions occur to me for increasing the sentiment in favor of the existing prohibition policy. The men who appear to be on the staff here, whose influence is felt in the discovery and apprehension of offenders, seem to be capable and efficient in their work. And I am convinced that a continuance of the program on foot will result eventually in great progress in the way of reforming addicts and turning others more strongly against the vending and use of intoxicating liquors.

Must Act in Accordance With Law or Be False to Ourselves

When addressing the members of a jury, Judge Hugh Morris, of the United States District Court, Wilmington, Delaware, made the following pertinent reference to the importance of refusal to be swayed by private opinions:

"It may be that in your personal private capacity some of you are dry men—that is, men who are opposed to the sale or use of alcoholic liquors in any form, or for any purpose. Others of you may in your personal and private capacity be wet men—that is, men who do not believe in the policy of law laid down by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and carried into effect by the Volstead Act. But as jurors you are not acting in a personal and private capacity. In the trial of a case, judge and jurors alike hold in their keeping, in trust, the sovereign power of the United States. Its future well-being depends in no small measure upon the fidelity of courts and jurors to their official duties. If, in the trial and decision of a case, you and I are swayed and controlled by our private views and refuse to act in accordance with the law and the evidence, we are false to ourselves, false to our fellow men and false to our country."

Example Better Than Precept

Judge Edwin L. Garvin, United States Court, Eastern District of New York

I believe that the results of prohibition, generally speaking, have been beneficial to the nation. All laws should be strictly enforced.

In my judgment, sentiment in favor of law enforcement in the minds of the American people can be best promoted by example and by a clear attitude on the part of all thoughtful people, indicating their belief that this government cannot endure unless its laws are respected and obeyed.

Public Sentiment Prohibition's Final Test

Judge W. H. S. Thompson, United States District Court, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

I am in receipt of the inquiry of THE UNION SIGNAL, asking for my opinion concerning the effect of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act passed for its enforcement. In reply, I will say that the judiciary must assume that the Acts of a co-ordinate branch of the government, namely, the law-making power, are wise and beneficent, until the contrary appears through the crucial test of experience. It is the unquestioned duty of the courts to uphold, correctly interpret, and faithfully enforce, the law as it is written. As to results, time alone, not the experience of a few years but of a generation, will determine the ultimate wisdom and practical effects of the Eighteenth Amendment. As I cannot assume to be wiser than events, I will not attempt to forecast the results; but it can be stated with certainty that in the last analysis, its success or failure will depend upon public sentiment, the final arbiter of all questions involving the rights and liberties of the people.

Cause of Wets Hopeless

In charging the newly sworn in grand jury at Charlotte, N. C., recently, Judge Webb of the United States District Court, said:

"The bootlegger and the blockader are fighting a hopeless cause. The United States has never yet been whipped in any war, and it will not be whipped in the battle which has been joined by these enemies of American homes, of American traditions, of American institutions and of American destiny. The only war, I pray God, in which this republic will ever be forced to engage hereafter, is the war to drive liquor totally out of existence in our land."

"The hope in the hearts of a minority of this country that liquor is coming back is fast dying out," he added.

Laws on Statute Books Must Be Obeyed

In making his charge to a jury recently, Judge J. N. Langham, of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in the following words warned the members of the attitude they should take toward violations of the prohibition laws:

"No matter what your personal opinion is as to whether it is right or whether it is wrong we have it (the prohibition enforcement law) on our statute books and it must be obeyed and any violation thereof is a crime which should be punished, and which will be punished when brought into court and proven. For some reason good citizens hesitate to become interested in these prosecutions, probably because they fear to incur the enmity of this class of law violators. Just now we have agents in our county sent out by the United States Government, who are doing splendid work by bringing prosecutions against these offenders, and it is the duty of our good citizens to aid them in their work. They will have the co-operation of this court at all times. It is the duty of officers of the law, grand juries and petit jurles to aid in the proper execution of this enforcement law. No matter what the expense to the county, violators of the state law must understand now that the illegal traffic in liquors will be punished."

NOTED AMERICAN PENWOMEN OUTSPOKEN FOR PROHIBITION

Most Vital Blessing America Has Experienced

Clara Louise Burnham

I consider the prohibition amendment the most vital blessing which has come to the country in my lifetime, and I hope it will never be modified. So far as I know all my women friends and acquaintances share this feeling.

A Spiritual Housecleaning of the Nation

Fannie Hurst

Anyone who harbors the delusion that the women of America favor by a majority the modification of the prohibition law to permit the sale of light wines and beer should go on some first-hand investigation tours.

I have talked to hundreds of women in small towns and large cities; in tenements and in middle class homes. There is almost universal thanksgiving among them for this greatest of sociological boons which has come to this country. Homes have been rehabilitated; men and women led up from degradation and doom. A mental, spiritual and literal housecleaning has already taken place among the people of this America of ours that justifies prohibition over and over again.

The women of this country want prohibition—except perhaps that pampered strata of them who miss their dinner cocktails, and they don't count! It is the women who desire clean, decent homes, opportunities for their children, and full dinner-pails who want prohibition and know why they want it—without compromise.

[Editor's Note: Fannie Hurst has recently come back from a European trip with the message that if the "antis" could see the conditions abroad, they would be converted to prohibition. "We have lost our perspective here," she says, "we don't see the benefits until we go abroad and compare conditions."]

Present Day Drinking a Matter of Bravado

Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Prohibition has been gradually adopted by state after state because of its proven good effects, and its Federal adoption rested on those facts.

Drinking as a matter of bravado among those able to afford present prices does not seem to me as injurious to the community as the drinking of working people everywhere, and in especial the yearly increase of drinking among boys which was necessary to keep up the business of the saloon.

We still have the demand of the dipsomaniac, and of those who think it smart to do what is forbidden; also the activity of the bootlegger, but we have not the tremendous push of invested millions trying to maintain and increase the demand for their goods. As has been wisely remarked, they cannot advertise, nor distribute freely, which certainly discourages the trade.

History of Prohibition Its Own Defense

Kathleen Norris

The history of prohibition is its own defense. It began, obscurely and humbly in one of our middle-west villages. Fighting desperately for life against every weapon that contempt and hatred could raise against it, it crept into the larger towns, into the cities, finally into the legislative fastnesses themselves.

To down prohibition now, all the prayerful and painstaking work of the past ninety years must be painstakingly undone. That is the only way in which drink can come back, legally, to America.

There is no way of legalizing wines and beers except by once more amending the Constitution, and it is not thinkable that the wet forces will ever organize, will ever increase sufficiently in power, to attempt that.

Meanwhile we Americans, citizens of the greatest, the wisest, the most generous-hearted country in the world, have an opportunity to show that just as our forefathers defended her in troubled times, and in new and untried measures, and in humane and glorious laws, through all the hundred and fifty years of our history, so we are ready to defend her now. America needs American women to defend this law, as she never needed them before.

STUDYING THE EFFECT OF THE DRY LAW FROM THE BENCH

Judge Herbert Utterback, Des Moines, Iowa

For eleven years I have been one of the judges of our courts, beginning as a municipal judge in 1911. For the first three years I had full charge of our police court work. Since then I have been one of the judges of our District Court and as such I have had charge of the Criminal Equity and Law division of said court at different times during the eight-year period. In addition to my other work, I have had charge of the Juvenile department of our courts for the past three years. During the time I was municipal judge, I handled 18,461 cases, over seventy per cent of which, I estimate, were arrests for intoxication. In 1919, I had charge of the Equity division, and in that one year alone I disposed of, in one way or another, 1,426 divorce cases. As judge of the Juvenile division I have had hundreds of cases having to do with dependent, neglected, delinquent and defective children. Last year alone, I disposed of 1,825 different children.

In trying and disposing of the thousands of cases which have come before me, I think I have had an unusual opportunity of studying the effects of prohibition and I am glad to give it to you as my judgment, that the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was the greatest step forward that has ever been taken in this country since the adoption of the original Constitution.

There is some agitation looking toward the amendment or repeal of the Volstead Act. The liquor forces know that it will never be possible for them to secure the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. No other amendment to the Constitution in one hundred years was adopted by so large a per cent of the states of the Union—forty-six out of forty-eight states have ratified the prohibitory Amendment. Their only hope is to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment by securing the repeal of adequate enforcement legislation; by electing Congressmen who will not appropriate adequate funds to enforce the law, and by electing, if possible, local officials who are not in sympathy with the enforcement of the law.

In my judgment, they will not succeed, to any considerable extent, in their plans. The public generally in all of our communities knows of the benefits of prohibition. While there is some bootlegging, the truth is, it is a very small per cent in proportion to the amount of liquor formerly sold. I have made the assertion many times in public address that Bob King, who owned and operated one of the eighty-six saloons formerly in our city, sold more booze in one night, than all the bootleggers in Des Moines and Polk county together, in an entire month, under prohibition.

Many men who formerly spent a considerable portion of their wages for intoxicating liquors are now buying homes and paying for them; their wives and children are better clothed. More of their children are in school and in church, and hundreds of families whose homes were formerly poorly furnished are now living under much more favorable conditions, not only as to material things, but also as to moral surroundings and influences.

Many people have thought that the best way would be to let each person have liberty to drink or not as he or she saw fit, but I have long since learned that we cannot solve the problem in that way. If all the evils from the use of liquor could be visited upon the man or woman who uses it, still better upon the man who sells it, it might be different; but when one realizes that there are many others who must suffer even more than the one who uses the liquor to excess, then we realize the danger of leaving the matter to the judgment of the one who drinks.

Much of poverty, most of the strife, at least three-fourths of the crime, a large part of the divorce cases, much of the neglect of wife and children is directly or indirectly traceable to the use of intoxicating liquor.

When our prohibitory laws are enforced, the future manhood and womanhood of America will be cleaner and stronger physically, will be better educated, will have a higher regard for things moral and spiritual, and the United States of America will be a greater and better nation than it has ever been before.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

AN APPOINTMENT WITH UNCLE SAM

"Hello, Rob," called Tom Gridley, as he seated himself by the side of Robert Fletcher in the subway. "Glad I found you. Take lunch with me today at the Plaza, will you? I've something special to talk over."

"Sorry, Tom, but I can't. I've a previous engagement, an important one, too."

"Who's the girl?" laughed Tom.

"It's not a girl, please know, my friend," replied Rob seriously, "it's no less a personage, if one may so speak, than Uncle Sam. Have you forgotten, old top, that tomorrow is election day?"

"Almost," laughed Tom. "Must confess it doesn't loom very large in my young life but even if it is election day, it surely isn't going to take you from early morn to dewy eve to deposit your ballot in the box, is it? That's no excuse, old chap. Come on to that luncheon, there are to be a dozen good fellows there and we've something worth your while to talk over."

"No, it doesn't take me all day to vote, long as the ballot is, but I'm not a gentleman of leisure and have a lot of regular work to do at my desk at the office; so I planned to utilize some of my time at noon, in looking after this list of my fellow citizens, for whose voting I have made myself responsible." Robert pulled out a sheet of paper containing a long list of names.

"Well, I'll be jiggered. I didn't know you had turned politician, Rob. Going to run for office? How much is there in this stunt for you, anyway."

"A whole lot of satisfaction, and not another thing," answered Rob, flushing.

"Who are the fellows you are going to drag to the polls, anyway?"

"If you really want to know, they are some of my fellow members of the Brooks Bible Class. A few of us who want to see the decent people represented at the polls tomorrow are taking it upon ourselves to jog the memory of these perfectly good American citizens, who are liable to forget their duty on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November and let the liquor politicians run things their own way."

"My, but you are taking this election mighty seriously," exclaimed Tom. "Wherefor, if you don't mind telling me, I didn't know there was a president or anything like that to be elected."

"Tom Gridley, do you mean to say you are such a Rip Van Winkle that you don't know there is a great big vital issue to be decided at the polls tomorrow. Don't you know that all of the House of Representatives and one-third of the United States Senate is to be elected or re-elected, that a large number of the state legislators are up for election or re-election, and that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is moving heaven and earth to get the people to vote for men pledged to modify the prohibition law to make possible the return of wine and beer?"

"Well, now you refresh my memory, I believe I have heard something like that. But why get so excited over it? Suppose they did elect a Congress that brought back wine and beer, what harm would it do? They don't want the saloon returned."

"You benighted heathen," said Rob, with whimsical impatience, "what has become of the logical mind and clear reasoning powers for which you were noted in college? If they vote to make the manufacture of wine and beer legal under the Eighteenth Amendment, how do you suppose they are going to distribute it? If not in saloons or places licensed for that purpose, they will do it through groceries or soft drink parlors. Would you like to have your sister Isabel sipping her glass of lemonade in one of those places while old Ben Bobbins sits at the same, or a nearby table, drinking his beer? Do you want to see the brewers returned to political power? Don't you know that over 90 per cent of the business done by the saloons before prohibition was the beer business?"

Tom looked sheepish. "Guess I am a back number. But really you know everybody is saying that prohibition is a failure, so why not try a modified form of it and see if it won't work better?"

"Everybody saying prohibition is a failure! Don't talk nonsense, Tom. *Everybody* isn't saying anything of the kind. Everybody worth while is saying the exact opposite. The bankers are not saying prohibition is a failure. The Comptroller of the Currency has given a statement to the effect that the number of savings depositors has increased 764,085 in the last year, and the amount of deposits $88,499,000. I could show you a score of testimonies from big bankers saying that prohibition has tremendously increased savings accounts. The chambers of commerce of big cities and the mayors are not saying prohibition is a failure. Out of twenty-two letters received from mayors of our big cities in reply to the question as to the effect of prohibition on civic life, twenty were strongly favorable. The masters of state granges are not saying that prohibition is a failure. At an unofficial meeting some months ago, the masters of thirty-three state granges voted unanimously in favor of prohibition, and testified to its value to the people in the country districts. The women of this country don't say it's a failure. Everyone of the big worth-while women's national organizations like the Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, Mothers Congress and Parent-Teacher Association, the National Woman's Trade Union League, Young Women's Christian Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are for prohibition. The health experts are not saying prohibition is a failure. The first full year after national prohibition went into effect was the healthiest in history. There is a class of men who are saying prohibition is a failure—they are the men who want their drinks and the men who want the dollars that come from the traffic in drink—those are the ones who are doing all this yelling about prohibition being a failure."

"Whew, Rob, you are some orator. Must admit you're mighty convincing. Wish you were a candidate and I'd vote for you. You ought to go to Congress."

"Thank you, but I'm not a candidate, just a common young American citizen, with the welfare of this country at heart. And so are you, if you'd only give yourself a chance to think about it. How are you going to vote tomorrow?"

"How am I going to vote, man? Why I'm going to vote for the candidates you tell me are 100 per cent dry. My patriotism may be somewhat anaemic compared with yours but it isn't dead. I'll go on to that luncheon, but I'm going to get every one of those eleven lads I've planned to invite to do as you are doing—keep their appointment with Uncle Sam, and get out and hustle for the dry candidates."

Stand Fast For Prohibition

Stand fast for prohibition, ye of the Y. P. B.
The fight, though won, still rages. Our land is not yet free.
The grip of drink is broken, the hand of right is strong,
Fight on, fight on, ye valiant, and overcome the wrong.

To falter now is failure, our strength must firm remain,
Christ leads us in the battle, the fight shall not be vain.
Your work will not be finished, O noble Y. P. B.,
Until our glorious nation is made entirely free.

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Evanston, Illinois, November 2, 1922

Delegates from Overseas Visit National Headquarters

On the register in the reception room of National W. C. T. U. Headquarters at Evanston there are being written the names of W. C. T. U. comrades from many distant lands. Exery day workers at Headquarters are having the joy of meeting and greeting many of the delegates and visitors to the World's Convention. Among the first to arrive were Mr. and Mrs. George Milne from Scotland. Mrs. Milne is the vice-president of the Scottish W. C. T. U. Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson and daughter, just arrived from Sweden, where the former has been speaking and working in the wet and dry referendum campaign, were among recent visitors. Miss Mary Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, and Miss Helen Root stopped for a few hours, long enough to tell of the wonderful enthusiasm in India for prohibition. The Japanese delegation spent a large part of one day. The party consisted of Mrs. Kubushiro, niece of Madam Yajima, and corresponding secretary of the national W. C. T. U. of Japan; Miss Utako Hayashi, leader of the temperance forces in Osaki; Mrs. Ito, wife of the head of the Men's Purity League, and Mrs. Aikawa, who has been in educational work in Korea. Both Mrs. Ito and Mrs. Aikawa are being sent by the government of Japan, the former to study the art of making American dresses, the latter to learn methods of education in girls' schools.

Among the latest visitors were Mr. and Mrs. John McLeod from Australia. Mrs. McLeod is the president of the Australasian W. C. T. U., and both she and her husband are making personal investigations of the actual results of prohibition all along the line as they travel, visiting city officials and business men, and neglecting no opportunity to secure evidence to take back with them for use in their campaign for national prohibition soon to be inaugurated.

That Deplorable 53 Per Cent

If George Washington or any of the worthy "fathers" of our country should come back to earth and stand over against the polling booth on election day, what would be their feelings to see only about fifty per cent of the legal voters of this great United States exercising the privilege bequeathed to them? Well might they wonder if their sacrificial efforts to establish this government of the people, for the people, were really appreciated.

Only about 53 per cent of the citizens voted at the last Presidential election, according to Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger of the Iowa State University, who has made a careful study of the statistics relating to elections. The decline in voting from 80 to 53 per cent in the last fifty years, as shown by Prof. Schlesinger's chart, is a grim comment on the apathy of the people. This is all the more distressing when one considers that there is every reason to suppose that under improved transportation conditions the vote would grow larger, rather than smaller. In the early days of the nation it was difficult to get to the polls. The head of the family had to leave his work, hitch up the team, and take the long drive to town. Today, it is only a matter of a few minutes, even for those living in the rural districts, to hop onto the interurban car, or into the Ford or limousine, and ride to the election booth.

It is an axiomatic truth that the business of functioning democratic government is a most important present-day duty, but the practical question is how to drive that truth home and get the nation permeated with a dynamic spirit of patriotism.

Giving publicity to the fact that only approximately half of the men and women entitled to exercise the right of franchise avail themselves of that privilege, might shame some delinquent voters into doing their duty next week. If every woman who reads these words would make "that deplorable 53 per cent" the theme of a telephone conversation between now and election day, it would help to quicken the civic conscience of some citizens.

King Over All

"Remember the battle and set aside
While thrones and powers confess
The king over all the children of pride
Is the press, the *press*, the PRESS."

Thus Kipling. And many another has spoken or thought in similar fashion concerning this, the most powerful of all agencies for education and propaganda—"the quickest and surest medium of intelligence in our day, and therefore, at once a blessing or a blight; an influence that is wholesome or hurtful; a power that destroys or constructs."

It is well to ponder the worth of a newspaper to the community. If it presents only the salacious and sensational; if it apparently looks upon the breaking of the Ten Commandments as the only news worth publishing; if it ofttimes insinuates untruths in order to get a "scoop"; if, no matter how hard he strives for the best interests of the people, it criticizes a public official who differs from its policy, or shields from blame, and praises another, regardless of how crooked, corrupt, or immoral he may be, because he belongs to the party that it represents;—if all this is the case, what influence has the publication upon its readers?

A Chicago daily paper lately asserted that prohibition was not being enforced in the city, and after speaking of the activities of bootleggers and their patrons, asked the question "Why is this?" A paper published in a neighboring city remarks that if the statement is true, the editor need look no farther than his own newspaper for the answer in part, and calls to mind the columns of its various pages so frequently open to the wails of the thirsty who are terribly worried about prohibition, the cartoonist who at least twice a week has some variation of bootlegging as his theme, and the editorials themselves, which are constantly endeavoring to indict prohibition. The paper, "which seeks to sway opinion, devotes little of its space to pleas for observance, but a great deal to the campaign for destroying respect for the law. Then, with a sudden rush of morality, it demands to know why the prohibition law is not enforced."

"King over all is the press." The pro-liquor organizations realize the truth of Kipling's statement. Through pamphlet, newspaper, poster, sticker,—in all possible ways they are using this immeasurable power to tell the people of America that the Eighteenth Amendment is unnecessary, that the Volstead Code wrongly defines the intoxicating content of alcoholic beverages, that lawlessness is rampant, and a hundred other falsehoods or half-truths. Examples are given in this and other issues of THE UNION SIGNAL of some of the ways in which they have made use of the almost unlimited powers of this "king over all," to promote only selfish ends. Surely members of the W. C. T. U. who read of their efforts will let pass no single opportunity to foil them, themselves using the influence of the press for a good, and not an evil cause. By magazine article, poster, sticker, leaflet, letter to newspapers, demanding that the truth be printed—in these and a hundred other ways, we should be able to educate, to keep before the public the highest ideals, and thus force the "king over all" to reign for the good of the realm.

Not Quoted by A. A. P. A.

It is an exceedingly interesting coincidence not mentioned in the literature put out by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that during the period that has elapsed since national prohibition went into effect there has been a phenomenal increase in savings deposits. Only last week the Comptroller of the Currency announced that the increase in savings in the United States during the past year has been $88,499,000, and the number of savings depositors increased to 764,085.

These statements, confirmed and interpreted by bankers of the standing of John Jay Abbott, vice-president of the Commercial and Continental National Bank of Chicago, and James G. Forgan, of the First National Bank of Chicago, furnish incontrovertible arguments in favor of prohibition.

Money does talk and in this case it appears to be speaking up quite eloquently to voters, to cast their ballots for the continuance of a policy that is for the best economic interest of the nation.

CONVENTION NOTES

Mrs. Kathleen Norris of California, said to be one of the most popular novelists of the United States, is expecting to attend the National Convention, and speak on "San Francisco and Its Committee of Five Thousand," the story of the spectacular campaign the women of San Francisco are waging for the success of the referendum on a state-wide enforcement law.

District of Columbia white ribboners are planning to entertain at a luncheon all delegates who spend Saturday, November 11, in Washington. Sightseeing cars will take the guests, at reasonable rates, around the city and environs.

From Argentina and Uruguay will come a delegation of five: Senora Berta de Maria de Santiago and her husband, and Rev. Gabina Rodriguez and his wife, Senora Isabel Gonzalez Rodriguez. With them will be Hardynia K. Norville, World's W. C. T. U. representative for South America.

Canada's delegation includes the eight general officers of the Canada W. C. T. U., with many others, including Mrs. Louise McKinney, member of parliament for the province of Alberta.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

The General Officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union urge every member of the organization to pray, work and vote for the election, on November 7, of candidates who favor the Eighteenth Amendment and its strict enforcement.

They designate Sunday, November 5, as a day of special united prayer for the triumph of prohibition at the coming election.

On the Battle Line in Southern California

Julia D. Phelps

In California the battle between the enemies of the Eighteenth Amendment and its friends is joined in deadly earnest. The thirty and more pro-liquor organizations of the country would consider that they had scored a great victory on November 7 if they could count as their chief prize the defeat of the prohibition enforcement act in California. This act, which is the concurrent law for the state, was passed by the last legislature but was held up by a referendum secured by the Grape Protective Association, the title under which the "wets" hide themselves.

The ballot will contain thirty measures to be voted on besides the names of all the candidates, from governor down to police judges; the position of the prohibition enforcement act is fortunate, as it is Number 2.

The temperance organizations of the state are loosely joined in a conference committee which consults as to plans; each one, however, manages and finances its own work. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Southern California is devoting every energy to the campaign; the state officers form a campaign committee and each county has a like committee composed of the county officers, and the local union is organized in the same way. This plan has resulted in prompt, concerted and efficient action. New methods are constantly developed.

The huge task of reaching each Woman's Missionary Society, Ladies' Aid, Parent-Teacher Association and Women's Fraternal Organization, was the stent we set for ourselves. Many methods have been used: Church service addresses, ten-minute speeches (in which we have become adepts), campaign meetings and leaflets, have all helped. The first step in these conferences was to secure the pledged attendance of one member from each woman's organization in the territory included. Some one of the state officers would then take charge, following detailed information on the prohibition enforcement by a complete outline of a short and a long speech, securing a promise from each representative present to carry the message to her own organization.

Our entire staff of state lecturers, as well as the state officers, are constantly in the field, often getting in two speeches in an afternoon and another in the evening. We have all learned how to send home to the heads and hearts of our listeners the sad story of the disloyalty of our beloved state in continued and active disobedience to the Constitution of the United States. Eyes glisten and faces take new lines of resolution as the message rings out "Vote 'yes' on Number 2 and redeem California;" a deep sense of responsibility seizes upon the audience until it is felt as a spiritual force compelling to duty.

Election day plans are many; women of leisure are urged to dedicate November 7 to the duty of getting voters to the polls by furnishing automobiles, taking care of the children while mother goes to vote, and helping the semi-invalid and the old to get out to the polling place.

Los Angeles county has a Tambourine Sextette which travels about holding evening street meetings with great success. They distribute a leaflet which bears the law enforcement quotation from President Harding's Fourth of July address; it contains the song "Work for Enforcement," which is distributed among the crowd, often hundreds strong, and is sung with telling effect. Other counties have their own original plans and all are hard at work.

Special effort is made to utilize the great opportunity of the state and county fairs by having a very fine exhibit and specially selected leaflets.

Remembering the large number of children in every Sunday school whose parents do not attend church, we have printed a card which says:

SAY DAD! SAY MOTHER!
Will you be loyal to the Constitution?
Will you protect me from the bootlegger?
Will you vote "Yes" on the Wright Act, November 7?
Thanks!

Father _____ Mother _____

Thousands have already been used. Pulpits are generously open to our speakers, for the pastors are staunch and active workers for the act.

Seventy thousand copies of the concise and yet clear leaflet, "Radiogram to Patriots," have been printed and widely scattered. "Facts," the new National W. C. T. U. leaflet, serves to dispel the notion that "prohibition is a failure."

Nor have we forgotten that dry laws need dry officials, so a list of candidates with their wet or dry records will be published in the next *White Ribbon* for the enlightenment of voters.

With prayerful hearts and high endeavor we fill the days and look forward eagerly to November 7, trusting to win a great victory for California.

Kathleen Norris Trys "Walt Mason Stuff" to Aid Law Enforcement

The following "prose-verse" by Kathleen Norris, the famous novelist, who is to speak at the National W. C. T. U. convention, was published the other day in the *San Francisco Journal*, "with apologies to Walt Mason":

"I've often wondered if it's bluff, this easy-running, rhyming stuff, that all the papers print to read like prose; I've thought, 'It can't be hard, Walt Mason does it by the yard; some day I'm going to see just how it goes! I'll try it out myself someday, when I have something true to say—it may turn out to be a waste of time, but on the other hand, of course, the rhymes do add a little force; people remember what they read in rhyme!' And with this little plan in mind, imagine my delight to find that I can lisp in numbers just like Walt; my new Corona can disburse a ready little stream of verse that never seems to hesitate or halt. Well, I have said this all before, but there's no harm in one word more, one little special message straight to you: It's this, 'Let's keep our country's law—fight in this patriotic war—vote YES on State Amendment Number Two!'"

"State Amendment Number Two," is the Wright Enforcement law, passed by the California state legislature, and referred to the people by the anti-prohibitionists at the November 7 election. For several months Mrs. Norris has been giving volunteer service as a speaker in the campaign.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

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1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

December 23—Crusade and Pioneers' Day.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION

PRIZE WINNERS IN ESSAY CONTESTS, 1922

College—Harrison Orians, Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois; Subject, "The Significance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act." Honorable mention: Hortense Huston, Fisk University, Tennessee; Frances Kenney, Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville, Georgia.

Teacher-Training—Hazel Warren, Kansas City, Missouri; Subject, "Best Methods of Teaching Temperance." Honorable mention: Eva Crenshaw, Georgia Normal and Industrial College, Milledgeville, Georgia; Mrs. W. J. Roberts, —— Oregon.

Senior-Junior—Ralph Kennedy, Enterprise, Oregon; Subject, "Why the High School Student Should Fight the Cigaret." Honorable mention: Lola Baggett, Winter Park, Florida; Bayard Butchart, Eureka, Illinois.

Sophomore-Freshman—Greta Osborne, Southampton, New York; Subject, "What Two Years of Prohibition Have Meant to Our Country." Honorable mention: Evelyn Man, Wheaton, Illinois; Manda Boe, Mayville, North Dakota.

Seventh and Eighth Grades—Alice Thrall, Eighth Grade, Oberlin, Ohio; Subject, "What is the Harm in Beer, Wine and Home-Brew?" Honorable mention: Helen J. Patten, Saratoga Springs, New York; Marie Robertson, Clatskanie, Oregon.

Fifth and Sixth Grades—Billy Burgess, Fifth Grade, Springfield, Missouri; Subject, "The Harmful Effects of Tobacco." Honorable mention: Gladys Harrison, Milford, New York; Robert C. Hunt, Hayden, Arizona.

POSTER CONTESTS

High School—Wm. Welsh, Jr., Wayne, Pennsylvania. Honorable mention: Olga Boruck, Passaic, New Jersey; Robert Waltz, Strasburg, Ohio; Earle Sprague, Nooksack, Washington; Marie Ritter, Cranford, New Jersey.

Grades—Harold Ford, Seventh Grade, Kansas City, Missouri. Honorable mention: Glen Jones, Strasburg, Ohio;———, Joseph Singerly School, Eighth Grade, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Milton Smith, Wheaton, Illinois.

HONOR ROLL OF STATES

Illinois, 6 points; Kansas, 3; Missouri, 4; New Jersey, 3; New York, 5; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 4; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 8; Tennessee, 4; Washington, (West), 5; Wisconsin, 5.

EFFICIENCY STANDARD FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENTS

Missouri, first, 95 per cent; Oregon and Washington (West) tying for honorable mention, each receiving 90 per cent.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES

WORLD'S AND NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1922

Have you made your reservations for the trip to the World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions, either via Washington or via Buffalo? Since the running of special trains depends on the number of reservations, an immediate response to the passenger agents whose names will be found in the transportation notes below, will be greatly appreciated. Please read all the article carefully and act exactly according to its instructions. This may save you annoyance and will facilitate the work of the transportation committee.

The convention rate of one-and-a-half fare has been granted to California on the identification certificate plan. This rate is open to members of the organization and their families. A special identification certificate will be furnished to each person desiring one, and the round trip ticket must be purchased before leaving home. As soon as the certificates are ready they will be sent to the state presidents of Northern and Southern California W. C. T. U.'s, to whom those interested may apply.

Convention rates will apply locally within the state of Pennsylvania, for amounts above sixty-seven cents.

At Washington, D. C., sight-seeing cars will be available on November 11. There are several tours to choose from and special arrangements will be made to accommodate the visitors.

On November 20, if a sufficient number wish to make the trip, there will be an excursion to Atlantic City; round trip fare, $2.40.

Transportation Notes

Tour No. 1. For those who wish to spend Saturday, November 11, in Washington, D. C., and who do not plan to go to Toronto.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railway will leave the Union Station, Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Washington at 8:00 a. m. The day will be spent sightseeing, and the trip to Philadelphia will be resumed at

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Why Not Use Post Cards With a Purpose?

Everybody uses post cards. Why not use our new member persuaders? Here is the message carried by one of them:

"Our Slogan.
Who are we?
Who are we?
Willing workers
Don't you see ?
Will we do it?
Well, I guess!
A million members?
Yes! Yes!! Yes!!!
We want a million members
In our W. C. T. U.
For we're out for Law Enforcement
And we
Need
You!"

Equally compelling are those entitled "Help Wanted," "The Field Is the World," "Courage, Comrade, Courage," and numerous others. All these are illustrated in colors. The "Ode to Water" by William Jennings Bryan, The Rest Cottage and Frances E. Willard cards are all well worth using. They carry a worth while message and give needed publicity to our organization and our cause.

All post cards, 25 cents per dozen; $1.75 per 100.

(Please send remittance with order.)

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. ADALINE ELDRED, of East San Diego, California. At the age of nearly eighty-two she retained every faculty and discussed with great pleasure the days when she lived in Muskegon county, Michigan, and, as president of the local and county W. C. T. U., entertained in her home J. B. Finch, Frances E. Willard, Anna A. Gordon, Susan B. Anthony, Colonel Bain, and many others equally prominent. At the time of her home-going Mrs. Eldred was a member of San Diego First union. Her beautiful character and devotion to the cause endeared her to her white ribbon companions.

MARY R. WARE, of St. Louis, Missouri. Miss Ware, who was seventy-nine years old, had been for years an active and loyal member of the St. Louis W. C. T. U. As she was returning with her sister from the state convention at the Planters Hotel, she was struck by an automobile, and fatally injured.

MRS. JENNIE S. KILLAN WEBBER, of McCook, Nebraska. With an inheritance of generations of New England Christian culture, she was a controlling factor in religious activities in the Iowa home of her early womanhood. Later she and her husband did missionary work in New Mexico and made many successful evangelistic tours through the South, finally settling in Colorado Springs, Colorado, where for thirty years she went about her Father's business, being particularly helpful in the white ribbon army. Her interest in prohibition was maintained when she located in Nebraska, where, in the last membership campaign, at the age of eighty-four, she secured twelve new members. She was ever an inspiration and a benediction to all with whom she came in contact.

Prominent Speakers Bring Stirring Messages to Maryland Convention Delegates

Special Correspondence

Reports and discussions of departmental work filled the day sessions of the forty-seventh annual convention of the Maryland W. C. T. U. held at Walkersville, and special programs with splendid addresses were given each evening. Wednesday night the Loyal Temperance Legion of Woodsboro entertained with songs, recitations, and the playlet, "The New Alice in Wonderland." Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national general secretary of the Young People's Branch, delivered a splendid address. "We must impress upon young people what the future of prohibition shall mean to them," she said. "Let us have homes, not merely houses. Every child has the right to be well born.....Every young mother in the United States should be a worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Let us not be deceived by the plea for light wines and beer. Let us not lose the Christ ideal; rather shall the young men and women of Maryland stand firm to combat evil legislation and the making of laws that discredit their noble state."

In conducting a noon-tide service in her devout manner, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston made application of it to our work. "Jesus saw a possible witness, a leader, in the blind man at Siloam, and he restored his sight. Prohibition came to us that we might give the vision to others. Our freedom, our salvation, depends upon our faithfulness to the work in which we are engaged."

Hon. S. E. Nicholson of Washington gave a strong talk upon "International Peace." "Justice is better served in conferences of peace than in clash of arms."

The address of the state president, Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, was replete with poignant facts. She urged the need for greater vigilance against the wets than ever before. "The challenge for a million members is before us. The A. A. P. A. proposes to destroy the fifty years' service of Christian men and women, 'to trench the drys by 1924.' But we say America has never yet been defeated and she will not be in the battle of right versus money. Maryland needs the votes of the W. C. T. U. women as never before—see to it that we are alert and vote right."

At an evening meeting the Reformed church was filled with people eager to hear Mrs. Livingston speak on "World Prohibition." "The eyes of the world are watching this new experiment in democracy. If we prove prohibition a success here, then European countries will join hands with us in this great movement. To make law enforcement perfect we must have co-operation—units alone are useless. The United States of America will be able to enforce her law adequately only when other nations join in prohibitory laws. Let us remember: The light that shines brightest at home is the light that send its beams to the farthest parts of the earth. Let us agitate and educate for world prohibition and, when no nation for the sake of revenue shall have a right to debauch her sons and daughters, the task will be done."

A thank-offering of $350 from the county unions was received for the work at the Community House in Baltimore.

The report of the press superintendent showed that in each county press workers have turned to THE UNION SIGNAL for authentic and up-to-date information.

A ten-minute talk upon Near East Relief work was given by Rev. Harold F. Pellegrin of Baltimore.

The closing session of the convention was given over to law enforcement and Mr. Crabbe, of the Anti-Saloon League, gave a stirring address.

Much interest was manifested in the National and World's W. C. T. U. conventions.

Momentous Days Are These

1922	NOVEMBER					1922
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions in Philadelphia, November 11-21, 1922.

Transportation Notes

(Continued from Page Ten)

4:30 p. m., arriving in the convention city at 7:30 p. m. The return trip can be made at the delegates' pleasure as no special arrangements will be made by the transportation committee. Apply for reservations to W. E. Blachley, Division Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railway, 323 South Wells Street, Chicago.

Tour No. 2. For those who wish to attend the World League against Alcoholism meeting in Toronto, Canada, November 25-29.

A train on the New York Central will carry special cars for delegates leaving Chicago, Friday, November 10, at 5:00 p. m., connecting at Buffalo with the Lehigh Valley road. No change of cars will be necessary. Arrival at Philadelphia will be at 8:08 p. m. Apply for reservations to Mr. C. Hartigan, Ass't. Gen. Pass. Agt., New York Central Railroad, La Salle Street Station, Chicago.

Tickets on the going trip will be available on the Pacific Coast November 7 to 13 and in all other parts of the country and Canada, November 8 to 14. By either route, the one way fare, Chicago to Philadelphia, is $29.46. The return trip will be one-half of the regular fare. The Pullman fares are as follows from Chicago, either route; Lower berth, $8.25; upper, $6.60; drawing room, $30.00; compartment, $23.25.

The trip from Philadelphia to Toronto will be made on the Lehigh Valley road, leaving Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 21, at 8:40 p. m. Several hours will be spent at Niagara Falls, arriving in Toronto at 9:43 p. m., November 22. Tickets must be deposited at Buffalo by all delegates who hold tickets to any point east or west of Buffalo.

An agent of the railroad will be at the convention November 15 and 18 for the purpose of validating tickets. Immediately on arrival in Philadelphia tickets should be left at convention headquarters, the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, with Miss Elizabeth Newman, secretary of the transportation committee. On the return the final limit for leaving Philadelphia is December 1. Delegates must arrive at starting point December 3 for all but Pacific Coast points.

The fare from Buffalo to Toronto is $3.67. The pullman fare from Philadelphia to Toronto is as follows: lower berth, $5.25; upper, $4.20; drawing room, $19.50; compartment, $14.75. Reservations for this trip may be made at the convention.

The Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads have prepared a special letter covering details of trips mentioned, which may be obtained on application to the railroads.

It is very important that reservations for either tour from Chicago to Philadelphia should be made as soon as possible. If a sufficient number make reservations, either or both roads will run a special train for the exclusive use of the delegates.

Parties living east of Chicago may join either tour at the most convenient point; western delegates will join in Chicago.

Be sure to secure a certificate from your railroad agent at the time of purchasing your ticket. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt. No refund of fare will be made because of failure to secure certificate.

N. B. In order to secure reduced fare, tickets must be purchased going and returning over the same route.

Going? Where? To the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Philadelphia, November 11-16!

You are interested in World's W. C. T. U. activities, but are you informed? The following will be of assistance to you. Order at once and "read up" before you go or as you travel.

Story of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Why We Wear the White Ribbon.

Price, each 5 cents; per 50, $1.00; per 100, $1.50.

Catechism on the World's W. C. T. U.

Glimpses of Our World-Wide Work.

Price, each 3 cents; per 50, 75 cents; per 100, $1.25.

A Chinese Student's Appeal.

An International Question.

A Quarter Century of W. C. T. U. Work in China.

The L. T. L. in Mission Lands.

Our W. C. T. U. in Japan.

Co-operation With Czecho-Slovakia.

Noon-tide Hour of Prayer.

Price, each 2 cents; per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Story of the Polyglot Petition.

Price, 5 cents; per 50, $2.00; per 100, $2.50.

China Awakened.

Price, 2 cents; per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

The Mothers of China.

W. C. T. U. Achievements in Burma.

Price, each 3 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

The Polyglot Petition.

Price, each 5 cents; per 50, $2.00.

Handy Booklet of the World's W. C. T. U.

Per copy, 2 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Render to Your Country This Patriotic Service

Send NOW, TODAY, 10 cents for our Patriotic Service Package. And when received, follow instructions therein given. Stamps accepted.

DO IT NOW!

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

Organization the Keynote of East Washington W. C. T. U. Convention

Special Correspondence

The keynote of the East Washington W. C. T. U. convention, held in Spokane, was "Organization," and there was great rejoicing over the fact that during the past six months there has been an increase of nearly fifty per cent in the number of new unions organized. "Law Enforcement" received probably more discussion than any other subject. Federal officer Roy C. Lyle presented the work of his aids in such a way that all felt the need of supporting them and realized how much bravery it requires to engage in enforcement work at this time. Mr. Lyle said: "Without the W. C. T. U. there would be no Eighteenth Amendment and without its support enforcement would be impossible."

The reports of the superintendent were well prepared and well received. Such an earnest body of workers will accomplish much.

It was a treat to have with us Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U. Her address on "The Present Crisis" served to arouse her auditors to the dangers of indifference at this time.

The white ribbon was tied upon several little folks, one mother, accompanied by both grandmothers, bringing her three children to be made recruits.

The banquet was a delightful affair. We were welcomed by representatives of the churches, schools, university, Woman's Federation of Clubs, and Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Dunn, president of the university, said: "Your organization proves that women can organize and finance a great cause. When you secured the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools it was one of the greatest things accomplished for prohibition."

Great credit is due the Spokane women for the dispatch with which plans were carried out. Not a moment was lost from the time they met the delegates to the end of the convention. Everything possible was done for the comfort and convenience of the women. Delightful music was furnished for the programs.

Such conventions inspire those who attend to press forward with renewed zeal and enthusiasm.

Our president, Mrs. Alice Methven, and Mrs. Anna Niesz will attend the World's and National W. C. T. U. conventions.

New Campaign Poster "Vote Right"

A Woman's Appeal to Women. Attractively illustrated. Order in quantities. Use in every available place where it will reach the eyes of women. Price, single copy, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00; per 100, $7.50. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Two New Programs

Fine for your Public Meeting, L. T. L., Y. P. B., Christian Endeavor Society, Sunday School Class, National Prohibition Guards, etc.

Uncle Sam's Prohibition Quiz. Testimony of ten noted Americans (Exercise for 11 boys or young men).

Aunt Columbia's Prohibition Quiz. Testimony of ten noted American women. (Exercise for 11 girls or young women).

Price, each, five cents per copy; per dozen, 50 cents. Please send remittance with order.

Look Here! For Election Day, November 7

Decorate Autos, Windows, Store Fronts and all Available Places With Our Patriotic Slogan:

"SERVE AMERICA, SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION"

A white star on a blue background, lettered in white, "**Serve America. Support the Constitution.**" Size 7x11 inches. Order in quantities for distribution in your communities. Copyright by National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois. Per 100, $1.00; per thousand, $7.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

Order Now. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois.

The Pro-Liquor Press

(Continued from Page Two)

paid so much a column, advertising rates, to print this material, but it is not at all likely that the general public on reading it will stop to question whether or not it is being furnished by the wet interests.

A different method, but one which doubtless is found very effective, is pursued by the "Illustrated Liberal Cartoon Service," with offices in Buffalo. This company issues posters against prohibition, with pointed statements, and cartoons to illustrate. One of the posters advises the voter to "get out and register and follow it up by voting for liberal men who are not afraid to tell you how they stand." The cartoon portrays a long-faced prohibitionist with a private "cellar" behind him, reading the declaration, "I'll let the whole world die before I give in," while at his feet lies a paper with the headline, "Twenty-five die of poisoned liquor in New York." Mr. Legislator is on the fence, stating: "I know I'm wrong, but unless the liberals force me, I'll stick with selfish R. E. Former," while beneath the cartoon are the words: "Give them beer, then they won't take poison. Co-operate with any movement that will bring another shoulder to the wheel. Have the courage to back your own convictions." Naturally these attract much notice and often a reading from those whose attention could not be secured by the papers. Linked with them are the posters and stickers found in many a city. During the recent drive in Chicago, to gain signatures to the petition for a referendum, large posters with a likeness of the Liberty Bell were used, and stickers with the same insignia on the windshields of automobiles.

Then there is the wonderful "battle hymn" of the wets, copyrighted by the New York division of the A. A. P. A., a satirical prophecy of the return of legalized alcoholic beverages, the refrain of which closes with the words: "That's the thing we want and that's the thing we'll get! The thing we're fighting for."

Articles in magazines is one of the chief methods by which the Constitutional Liberty League (along with like organizations) leads its "educational campaign." This League is using newspaper advertising, press publicity, pamphlets, billboards, the foreign language press, and finally, articles in the most reputable magazines, deprecating prohibition, in endeavoring to reach and "educate" the public. That last article you read in your favorite monthly, which made you wonder for a moment if after all there could be some reason on the other side—did you stop to think whether or not it was written by someone who was paid not only by the publishers for a readable article on a popular subject, but who also received something from the pro-liquor interests?

In the old days, before prohibition went into effect, it was the custom, in strike emergencies, to close all the saloons. Even then it was recognized that whisky was bad. And in war times, when every energy of every loyal American was bent toward securing the greatest efficiency in fighting Germany, wartime prohibition was put into effect.

If prohibition is a good thing in times of stress, if it is a necessity then, why should it not be in times of tranquility? Yet the liquor interests, masquerading under the pretense of wanting only light wines and beer, are trying to break down the prohibition laws by seeking to amend the Volstead enforcement act.

Let the Volstead Act stand as it is.

—*Gadsden* (Ala.) *Times.*

WOOL FLOWERS! Will mail wool, assorted colors, for twelve flowers, crochet instructions for flowers and wool hats. Send 27 cents coin or stamps. Mrs. D. Miller, Box 283, Danbury, Conn.

One of our dear leaders compared the size of the stickers announcing the Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union with the Red Cross stickers. Let us think of the difference in purpose. The latter are simply a receipt for our money and we pay a cent apiece for them, whereas the W. C. T. U. stickers are for advertising and the larger they are the more easily they can be read. We are especially anxious that those who are not interested in prohibition shall have their attention attracted to the great convention in Philadelphia so that they will read the notices in the daily papers even if they are too far away to attend the sessions. See that all of your friends know about this event. There is no better way to impress them than to supply them with stickers. Present school children with stickers for their notebooks and some mothers will hear of the convention for the first time, and others, who have heard about it, will have it impressed on their minds. Place in conspicuous locations. Stick some on your church calendars. It is interesting to hear of the many unique ways in which our members and friends are using them.

They are going, so you would better order your supply at the reduced price: $1.50 per thousand; $1.00 per five hundred; $0.50 per hundred.

Please send remittance with order to Mrs. James B. Scott, 503 South 46th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's rubber and Leather Cements are good.
Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.
MAJOR MFG. CO., NEW YORK

"No Quarter for the Enemy" Slogan of Wisconsin Convention Delegates

Eva C. Lewis

The two hundred delegates and scores of visitors will long remember the forty-ninth convention of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. as one of great inspiration and enthusiasm despite disappointment over results at the late primaries. As a paper put it, "One could not but be impressed with the energy and seriousness of these ladies." Each succeeding convention seems better than the one before. As the battle for our beloved cause grows fiercer, it arouses the determination and fighting spirit of our women, as in the Crusade days, and is sure to have a telling effect in the near future.

Words cannot picture the autumnal beauties of northern Wisconsin and the ideal Indian summer weather, that was matched by the whole-hearted hospitality of the Rice Lake people. The auto trip through the wonderful woods to the Isle of Pines on the banks of the beautiful lake, where a fine dinner was served, will long linger in memory.

The special musical selections, and the song service under our musical director, furnished restful relaxation in our strenuous meetings.

The president's splendid address, the reports of officers, the speeches at the banquet so well and bountifully served by the ladies of St. Joseph's church, with "The Raging Battle" the general theme, all sounded the keynote of optimism.

The superintendents' addresses on "How My Department Promotes Law Enforcement" revealed great activity and gratifying results.

"Candidates' Night," was unique. Both those who had met with success at the recent primaries and the defeated, spoke: Mrs. Mary Scott Johnson, our state president, now independent candidate for assemblyman; Mrs. Ella Sanford, state organizer, candidate for lieutenant-governor; and Hon A P Nelson, who in speaking of his defeat for re-election to Congress said: "I glory in the fact that I have stood foursquare for my convictions in spite of promises of support if I would 'trim my sails,'" and all white ribboners glory with him.

Mr. Hicks, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of Wisconsin, our guest during the convention, also spoke on the recent campaign and its results. "Let us forget the past and concentrate our thoughts on the work ahead," he said in closing.

The convention sermon, delivered by Dr. W. A. Ganfield, candidate for the United States Senate, was scholarly, forceful and inspiring. "With the Cross of Jesus and the Stars and Stripes in one hand, and the Book of God and the Constitution in the other, I challenge you to go forward."

Mrs. Ben Hooper, Independent candidate for the United States Senate, also spoke. Long having been a lobbyist for the cause of suffrage, Mrs. Hooper has a clear, inside knowledge of practical politics.

Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., spent three days with us and gave the closing address of the convention. She handled the subject, "The Wet Woman's Part in a Dry Campaign," in her usual highly instructive and entertaining manner.

The annual report of the treasurer showed a net gain of 1,112 members and that finances are in excellent condition. We have four house-to-house workers and five organizers constantly in the field.

The retiring corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. W. Follett, was made secretary emeritus and presented with gifts in token of the love and esteem of her friends for her many years of faithful service.

We wish to send this word to the white ribbon sisters of other states: No matter what may be said by the liquor journals, the anti-prohibitionists, and certain daily papers, Wisconsin temperance people have not conceded an inch to the liquor interests. If we have failed to take new trenches, or rout the enemy, we still "hold the fort" and in God's own time "Wisconsin shall be free."

New Campaign Leaflet

"WOMEN LINE UP FOR PROHIBITION"

Refuting the charge that "mothers in many parts of the country are anxious to use their votes against prohibition." For effective use, order in quantities and distribute widely.

Price, per 100, 45 cents; per 1000, $3.75.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

The Man of Science

never was more alert to the importance of pure vitamine-bearing cod-liver oil, as a helpful means of building health, than now Likewise

Scott's Emulsion

never had the confidence of so many friends in thousands of homes as now. *Every drop of Scott's Emulsion is easily digested and helps build sturdy children and grown people.*

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Made of mother of pearl in Bethlehem. Price, 25 cents each. Orders must be accompanied by price sent by N. Y. or London draft, cashiers' cheque or foreign postal order. Coin or stamps not accepte Orders for less than two badges are refused. Address treasurer of W. C. T. U., Jerusalem, Palestine. P. O. Box 443.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

THERE is no more fitting memorial for heroes of the Great War than the public drinking fountain.

Temperance Unions everywhere appreciate this fact and we have furnished many attractive fountains with memorial tablets designed especially for the purpose.

Write us for full information and prices.

The J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS

Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, New York

A Joke—Who?

Lea Watson Walker

Mrs. Fielding settled down in her seat, determined to make the best of an unpleasant situation. The wait at the junction for the main-line train had been a long and tiresome one. For months she had anticipated taking a trip in an opposite direction. Then she had broken her eyeglasses, necessitating the expenditure for a new pair, of the money laid aside for recreation purposes.

Behind her sat two men. The one on the inside had come first. On taking her seat, she had cast a sweeping glance over his thin, lanky form. The other had entered at the first station. They had greeted each other in friendly fashion, evidently having arranged previously to sit together.

From inquiries about kinfolk and acquaintances they drifted into business talk. Both men were middle-aged and, as indicated by their conversation, possessed of means. Judging from the note of caution in the voice, guarded questions and hedgy replies of one fellow, he was an ultra conservative, of the tricky type. She concluded to call him Sneak Easy.

Every word the other uttered had the ring of a dare. His simplest statement seemed to gain his listener's closest attention. Mrs. Fielding termed him in her own mind the Sure Thing.

The scenery did not interest her and it was impossible to read without glasses. The two men talked so distinctly she could not avoid hearing what they said. At times Sure Thing made remarks she preferred not to listen to, yet to turn around and request them to lower their voices would seem senselessly prudish. After a brief lull Sneak Easy hesitatingly asked:

"Reckon we can work it?"

"Sure as shooting," declared Sure Thing. "Chisholm's got to get out."

"He has some pull, hasn't he?" returned Sneak Easy, as if to feel his way.

"Yep," snapped Sure Thing, "but not so big it can't be squelched. It's ticklish, I admit, but the pressure from the third will fix him."

Through aversion to committing himself further, Mrs. Fielding suspected, Sneak Easy blandly switched off:

"How'll the women in your county vote?"

"They're not worth considering. The poor things don't know how to get together, or stick after they come to a decision. They go entirely by their prejudices or what they hear their men folks say."

"The W. C. T. U.—that's what you call 'em, I believe—used to stand pretty close against liquor selling," Sneak Easy tentatively remarked.

"I'll hand that to 'em," agreed Sure Thing, "but the sisters must have lost their grip. Don't hear much from 'em nowadays. May be they've got an influence of sorts, but I set 'em down, politically speaking, as a joke."

Sneak Easy was seized with a coughing spell. When his throat was restored to a normal state, he solemnly requested a peach-crop estimate.

One thought fairly tumbled over another in Mrs. Fielding's mind. Chisholm? There was only one man of that name of any prominence. So Sure Thing and Sneak Easy were going to the city to lobby, hobnob and honeysnuggle among legislators to outvote Alan in order to put in some henchmen who would, in turn, appoint a train of lesser henchmen to do the bidding of the big boss, were they? The building up of the political machine about which she had been advised, warned and urged to oppose, was not mere conjecture, then, after all. There was no need to consult any Witch of Endor, either, to spot the source of its financial backing.

Oust Alan Chisholm; pressure from the third congressional district and the W. C. T. U. in Sure Thing's town a "joke," she repeated to herself over and over.

Alan Chisholm's mother was president of the W. C. T. U. in the town where he was born and reared. "Brought up" in the L. T. L., he had been educated to know the evil results of liquor drinking. He was upright and level-headed, too, and not to be drawn into any money grabbing scheme. Consequently, since the machine could not convert him into some cog, pulley or lever, he was going to be scrapped.

Lot's wife, Mrs. Fielding bade herself keep in mind, wrote a finis to her future by looking back. Not one movement, gesture or sound from her should let those two arch plotters know that any "joke" of a W. C. T. U. was present, taking notes with a steadily stiffening backbone.

One drawback continually suggested itself. Not many men, she knew from experience, will talk to a woman candidly on political matters, or treat her with the same open-minded consideration they show each other in any work in which men and women are jointly engaged. Suppose Alan Chisholm listened to her with cool courtesy, tactfully gave her to understand she was a meddlesome busybody, or, with a bow and a smile, intimated she had jumped at unwarranted conclusions.

That would be an egregious blunder on his part, she laughingly reflected, and decided the one course for her was to go ahead in the same direct, straightforward way in which she had done her share in disposing of vexatious matters heretofore.

In time the train rolled into the terminal station. Sure Thing and Sneak Easy hurried out. Following leisurely behind them, she took care not to glance their way lest they spy the little bow of white ribbon over her heart.

An hour later she was sitting opposite Alan Chisholm in his study.

"From the description you've given me I readily recognize those two men," he laughingly observed. "I could tell you volumes about their political windings and turnings, but that is neither here nor there. We want to get to work as speedily as possible. Those letters you suggested must go out on the next mail, and it will be a busy day for us tomorrow."

Three days later, on taking her seat to begin her return trip, a delivery boy entered the coach, and called her name. The box he put into Mrs. Fielding's hand proved, when she peeped under the wrapping, to be a generous-sized gift of candy. A smaller package bulged in the center and this, she found, was an engraved silver case for eyeglasses, bearing a card which said:

"May you always see as clearly and act as efficiently as you did in one special instance. A. C."

On reaching the station where she changed cars, the man she had dubbed Sure Thing stepped off ahead of her.

"Heigh, there!" shouted a man on the platform, immediately falling in step toward the waiting room. "So Chisholm got in, anyhow. How'd it happen?"

"Search me," Sure Thing grouchily replied. "If I knew I'd corner it for future use. Jim Hale says it was a bunch of women that threw in the monkey wrench. His mother belongs to that W. C. T. U. and he figured in the children's organization when he was a boy. About a dozen or so of those women pounced down on as many representatives and senators and yanked them into line right off. Got every man in the third, too. Pretty come-off, I say."

"Let's 'jine' 'em," grinned the other, slapping him on the shoulder.

"Have to, it looks like," snapped Sure Thing.

"Ah—ha! The yeast of reformation is working," chuckled Mrs. Fielding, passing on. "I don't begrudge having to buy new glasses if it has done that for you, my friends. I'm persuaded you know now who is the 'joke'."

New Patriotic Prohibition Campaign Stickers

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE THEM

HERE ARE THE TEXTS:

The 100 Per Cent American Respects and Obeys His Country's Laws.

Without Reverence for Law Nations Perish.

Prohibition Does Not Make Law Breakers, It Simply Reveals Them.

Obedience to Law is an Essential Element in Patriotism.

These stickers are of different colors and shapes. Use them wherever stickers can be used, on packages, letters, etc. Price, per 100, 25 cents, of one kind, or assorted.

Why? Why?? Why???

"WHY A MILLION MEMBERS FOR THE W. C. T. U.?"

Read the above leaflet and find out WHY! If the beer and wine forces win in the present campaign prohibition will be set back fifty years.

Order the above named leaflet and see for yourself what is the purpose of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Buy a quantity and circulate them among your neighbors and church people. Price, per 100, 45 cents. (Please send remittance with order.)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

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RELIEVES SAFELY AND PROMPTLY
CROUP OR WHOOPING COUGH
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Address all business communications to
THE UNION SIGNAL Evanston, Illinois

Clean Slates!

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

Do you remember away back in the very unsanitary days when school children used slates and the order given by the teachers, "Clean Slates," was followed by a display of great energy (we will draw the curtain on the scene)? At last everything was rubbed out and all was ready for a new lesson.

November 1 started a new year at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters. Figuratively speaking, "slates were cleaned," new credit cards were started, new records of gains made, begun. What a real gain will be ours if in the next twelve months we acquire greater intelligence in the performance of W. C. T. U. duties.

"Knowledge is power." Write this in large letters and place (shall we say?) in the mirror, or over the kitchen sink, so every day it will be borne in upon us that we must gain in knowledge to be workmen "that needeth not to be ashamed."

Comrades, shall we make this W. C. T. U. year more intelligent than any previous one in our history? We know you want to, and will answer emphatically "Yes."

Now, first of all, ask yourself these questions:

Will not THE UNION SIGNAL supply me with facts, figures, plans for work, encouragement, inspiration? "Yes."

Do I need what it supplies? "Yes."

Is it my duty to support our own periodicals, THE UNION SIGNAL and *The Young Crusader?* "Yes."

Really and truly could I not afford these papers if I sincerely wanted to? "Yes."

Shall I subscribe now? "Yes."

Shall I suggest at our very next meeting that our union become a Trio-Team union, the three officers subscribers for the weekly UNION SIGNAL, the money to be taken, if necessary, from the treasury? "Yes."

Shall I not offer a resolution that an active promoter of our periodicals be appointed, and that she report her efforts and results at the meetings? "Yes."

Clean your slate of ignorance, indifference, lack, and write boldly, knowledge, enthusiasm, plenty, whenever the call comes to progress in our good and great cause.

Will you? Please say it loud so we may hear. "YES."

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1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Georgia.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska.
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County. Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 2
50. Waseca County, } Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.
52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, } Dist.
54. Marshall County, } No.
55. Pennington County, } 14
56. Norman County, } Minn.
57. Edmunds County, South Dakota.
58. Mower County, } Dist No.
59. Freeborn County, } 30, Minn.
60. Bell County, Kentucky.
61. Chippewa County, Wisconsin.
62. Eau Claire County, Wisconsin.
63. Blair County, Penna.
64. Ness County, Kansas.
65. Blue Earth County, Minn. (District No. 21)
66. Dawson County, Nebraska.
67. Ellis County, Kansas.
68. Woodbury County, Iowa.
69. Kingman County, Kansas.
70. Lincoln County, Montana.
71. Bay County, Florida.
72. Glades County, Florida.
73. Highland County, Florida.
74. St. Lucie County, Florida.
75. Yamhill County, Oregon.
76. Creek County, Oklahoma.
77. Grant County, Wisconsin.
78. Tulsa County, Oklahoma.
79. Loban County, Oklahoma.
80. Dallas County, Iowa.
81. Osceola County, Florida.
82. Buchanan County, Missouri.
83. Ramsey County, Dist. No.
84. Washington County 23, Minn.
85. Allen County, Kansas.

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SLENDER lines and a springing step make you *feel* and *look* years younger. Today, to be attractive, you must have the glow of health—sparkle in your eyes—clear skin—and wholesome cleanliness.

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There is some reason if you are not well, or if you do not weigh what you should—a reason peculiar to YOU. This can be corrected—and in Nature's way, *without medicine*. The method is simple. With proper direction in exercise and diet you can accomplish this easily. But your exercise and diet must be suited to *your* needs.

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—by a woman, for women

I have helped over 100,000 women to regain their health and beautiful, graceful figures. I have studied the needs of each—and to every one of them I have given individual instruction.

This has been my life work. For over 20 years I have been helping the women of America to ***reduce*** or ***increase*** their weight, to look well, feel well, BE well. They have followed my easy directions in the privacy of their homes—and the results have been positively MARVELOUS.

My Booklet Free

You, too, can weigh what you should. You, too, can keep or regain your youthful figure. Write for my free booklet illustrating how to walk, stand and breathe. Tell me your height, weight and age. If you have physical ailments, tell me about them. I never betray a confidence. If I cannot help you, I will tell you so frankly. Write for my booklet *today*.

I can give you a part of my exercises on phonograph records. I will send you a trial record for Fifty Cents.

Susanna Cocroft

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For the enclosed $....., please send THE UNION SIGNAL (weekly, monthly) to

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U.,
Evanston, Ill

Where Was I - - - To Get the Money?

—and then Emma Broach told me about her "Magic Purse Filler"—an ideal way to earn extra money each week without having to step out of the house.

HOW we were going to manage was worrying me almost sick. I hadn't had anything new for so long that I was getting ashamed to go anywhere. And I wanted things for the house —new curtains and a long list of other items.

Everet's teeth needed attention. So did mine. And there were some bills six months overdue.

But where was the money to come from?

We were paying for a home. That and the butcher's and grocer's bills and other necessary expenses took every cent almost as fast as Everet could earn it. No matter how we skimped and squeezed and went without, there was never anything left over.

I COULDN'T NEGLECT MY HOME

"If I could only earn some extra money!" I kept thinking. But it seemed like wishing for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

Nearly every day I had my work all done by one or two o'clock or a little after. Often I was all through by ten or eleven in the morning. It seemed a shame to let all that spare time go to waste when I needed money so badly.

But what could I do?

I couldn't neglect the housework—so a place in a store or office requiring regular hours was out of the question. Except for plain mending, I couldn't sew. I knew I was not cut out for selling—and I was too sensitive about what the neighbors would say to try anything so public. Rack my brain as I would, there seemed nothing else left.

EMMA HAD A LOT OF NEW THINGS

One afternoon last spring when I was feeling blue and discouraged, Emma Broach came over. We had been friends since our school days. But we now lived so far apart that it was often a long time between visits.

Of course I was glad to see her. But I must confess that in a way she made me feel more blue and discouraged than ever. From head to heels everything she had on was new—she looked as if she had just stepped out of a fashion plate. I couldn't help envying her.

When she mentioned a little trip she had taken the week before, and some new furniture she had just ordered for her living-room, my envy doubled. I knew her husband didn't make any more than Everet. I wondered how she did it. Finally I blurted right out and asked her.

I WAS ALL EARS

"Really Helene," she answered, "I have bought so many things in the last few months that I know people must think some rich relative has left us all his money. But it's even better than that. I call it my 'Magic Purse Filler.'

"Helene," she went on. "I've found the ideal way to earn money at home—in spare time. It's so easy and interesting that it doesn't seem like work at all."

I was all ears—maybe Emma's "Magic Purse Filler" would solve my troubles, too.

"You know how popular wool hose have become," she continued. "Even in summer—for golf, tennis and other sports. And in winter everybody wants them. That's the secret of all my new things—I earn them by knitting hose."

"Oh, no!" Emma explained, in answer to my question. "Not by hand. I knit them on a wonderful little hand knitting machine—my 'Magic Purse Filler.' I can knit a pair in so short a time. And I get fine pay for every pair I make."

Mrs. Helene Himberg, 261 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMMA TELLS THE WAY

"But who pays you?" I asked, "and how did you get started?"

"There is a concern in Rochester, New York," Emma answered, "that wants all the home-knit hose it can get—to supply to stores. You know how nearly everybody thinks genuine home-knit goods are so much better than the factory kind. It's the Home Profit Hosiery Company. You get the knitter from them. They show you how to use it—how to knit hose, sweaters and many other articles. They also furnish free yarn—it doesn't cost you a penny. You do the knitting entirely at your own convenience—sit down at the machine just whenever you feel like it. Then, as fast as you finish a dozen or more pairs, you send them to the Home Profit Hosiery Company and they send you a check. It's the easiest way to earn extra money I have ever heard of."

If Emma could do it, why couldn't I? She had a booklet with her that told all about the plan. I eagerly read every word of it, and then immediately sent for a machine.

With the machine came a book of instructions that made everything simple and clear. After a little practice—simply following directions carefully—I quickly got the knack of it and have been doing fine ever since.

MY FIRST CHECK

The first week—just sitting down at the machine whenever I had nothing else to do—I knit four dozen pairs. A few days later I received my first check—and how happy and proud I was. Since then the postman has brought me dozens of such checks—many of them for much larger amounts; but none has ever given me such a thrill as that first one did—for it meant that at last I had found the way to keep my pocketbook filled instead of empty—a way to end all the old skimping and worrying and doing without.

Operating the Home Profit Knitter looked so easy that Everet—who at first sort of pooh-poohed the whole idea—got interested and tried his hand. Now, many an evening he fills his pipe and sits down at the knitter and knits two or three or a half dozen pairs of hose before going to bed—says he would rather do it than read.

I NO LONGER HAVE TO DO WITHOUT

Before long I had all the back bills paid up and enough money to blossom out in new clothes. Also for the first time in my life I now have a little money in the bank—all my own. And the amount is steadily growing larger each month.

It's really surprising what a difference a little extra money can make. More than once I have earned enough in a single week to pay for a nice new dress. The biggest check I ever received in all my life came one week when Everet helped me every evening. Everet said last night maybe we would be better off if he were to quit his job as a painter and give all his time to knitting hose—and at that perhaps there's more truth in his remark than he realized.

MRS. HELENE HIMBERG,
261 Wyckoff St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTE—The above is an actual experience. It was related by Mrs. Himberg to one of our representatives, and is printed practically in her own words. Mrs. Himberg's signed statement as to the facts is on file in our office.

IT'S HELPING HUNDREDS OF OTHERS

All over America, the Home Profit Knitter is helping girls and women (and men, too) turn their spare time into money—helping people get out of debt—helping them pay for homes—helping them dress better—helping them buy new furniture and pianos and phonographs—helping them provide for trips and vacations and other pleasures—helping them to lay up money to send their boys and girls to college—helping them build bank accounts—helping them buy cars—helping them get more comfort, more enjoyment and more self-respect out of life.

Knitting socks on the Home Profit Knitter is easy, rapid, profitable and pleasant. You can also knit sweaters, golf stockings, ladies' stockings or children's stockings, and many other articles. All you have to do is to follow the simple instructions. You can send all your work to the Home Profit Hosiery Company and get good pay for it—all on a guaranteed basis—or you can buy your yarn and sell the finished work direct to friends and neighbors and local stores just as you choose. Either way you can earn extra money every week the year round — the amount depending on how much time you give to the work.

THE MASTER KNITTER

If your regular income is not enough—if there are things you want or need—why not at least write to the Home Profit Hosiery Company and get full information? Through their simple and guaranteed plan you can easily bring an end to your worries about money—and without having to step out of the house. Use this coupon. Do it right away—it may make a difference of hundreds of dollars a year to you.

COUPON

Home Profit Hosiery Co., Inc.
DEPT. B-11 872 Hudson Ave.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Send me full information about making money at home in my spare time with the HOME PROFIT KNITTER. I am enclosing 2 cents postage to cover cost of mailing, and I understand that I am not obligated in any way.

NAME .....
STREET .....
CITY .....
STATE .....

Write Name and Address Plainly

Home Profit Hosiery Co.

Dept. B-11

872 Hudson Avenue **Rochester, N. Y.**

The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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(Adapted from cartoon in *Sunday School Times.*)

Election is over! Through your public officials, new and old, the coming year's endeavor must be concentrated upon keeping secure against the forces of evil the barrier without which home and childhood are in constant danger. "Work for enforcement where **you** are!"

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

The Department of Labor is steadily increasing in importance, due to the rapid growth of movements affecting industry in the United States. The Department formerly was affiliated with that of Commerce, when the unit was known as Commerce and Labor. Its growth, since Congress made it independent, and its head a member of the Cabinet of the President, apparently has justified the innovation.

Welfare of Wage Earners Fostered by Department

The Secretary of Labor is charged, briefly, with the duty of fostering the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. This is a pretty big job, but the present Secretary and his predecessors seem to have measured well up to the mark. The head of the Labor Department must be somewhat of a diplomat, as he is called upon on occasions to mediate either personally or thróugh his subordinates with men whose feelings have been aroused by real or fancied wrongs. In fact, much of the work of the Department is along mediation lines.

The present Secretary, as did his immediate predecessor, graduated from the ranks. Secretary Davis began working at the age of eleven, and learned his trade as a puddler in the iron and steel works at Sharon, Pennsylvania. At an early age he became affiliated with the union labor organization composed of employes in the iron and steel industries. This experience has qualified him for personal contact with men who earn their living by manual labor.

Duties of Department Head

The head of the Department of Labor is called upon to:

Foster and promote the welfare of wage earners;

Improve their opportunities for profitable employment;

Act as mediator and appoint commissioners of conciliation of labor disputes whenever necessary;

Collect statistics of conditions of labor and production and distribution of products of same;

Collect data from other departments and publish this information;

Supervise the immigration of aliens;

Direct child and women's welfare matters;

Direct administration of naturalization laws;

Report to the President and the Congress on the work of his department.

Activities May Extend to Other Countries

Any one of the activities to which the Labor Secretary must give his attention furnishes ample opportunities for useful and constructive work. He does not have to confine his work relative to the gathering and publication of information concerning labor to this country; he may, and is expected to, extend this activity to other countries.

The law under which the Department of Labor was created provides that at the time of the passage of the law all duties performed and all power and authority possessed or exercised by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service, whether of an appellate or advisory character or otherwise, are vested in and exercised by the head of the said Department of Labor.

It will be seen from this language, therefore, that when a department was created for special attention to the interests of labor, anything pertaining to this work with which any other department had to do was taken up root and branch and transferred to the new executive division. A fact not generally known is that the Secretary of Labor is given authority and directed to investigate and report to Congress a plan of co-ordination of the activities, duties, and powers of the Secretary of Labor with the activities, duties, and powers of present bureaus, commissions and departments so far as they relate to labor and its conditions, for the purpose of bringing about harmonious relations, etc.

Divisions of Department

The Department of Labor has, in addition to the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Chief Clerk, a Disbursing Clerk, an Appointment Clerk, a Division of Labor and Supplies, a Bureau of Labor Statistics, a Bureau of Immigration, a Children's Bureau, a Bureau of Naturalization, a Women's Bureau, and the United States Employment Service.

The particular function of each of these divisions has already been presented to the public, but much of it has been done in such a quiet way that the men and women of the country probably do not realize the extent to which it goes. Of particular interest, naturally, to the women of the nation is the work being done by the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau. The head of the former is Miss Grace Abbott, and of the latter, Miss Mary Anderson.

Children's Bureau

Miss Abbott, who succeeded Miss Julia Lathrop, has as her assistants Dr. Anna E. Rude, Chief of Hygiene; Miss Emma O. Lundberg, Chief of Social Service, Dr. Robert M. Woodbury, Chief of Statistics; Miss Ellen Nathalie Matthews, Chief of Industry, and Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Editorial Department. Miss Anderson has an assistant director of the Women's Bureau, Miss Agnes L. Peterson.

The act establishing the Children's Bureau provides that it shall investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of the people of this country, and shall specially investigate the question of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, and legislation affecting children in the several states and territories. The bureau is also empowered to publish the results of these investigations in such manner and to such extent as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Labor.

Under this authority a vast amount of work has been done in behalf of the children of the United States. Their welfare even from the time before birth and on up through the period of babyhood and childhood is a matter of concern to the Children's Bureau. It has justified its creation many times, and gives promise of continuing to do a noble work.

Women's Bureau Deals With Women in Industry

The duty of the Women's Bureau is to formulate standards and policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women, to improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunity for profitable employment. The bureau has authority to investigate and report to the Department upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry.

This bureau formerly was known as the Women in Industry Service. Later it became a statutory bureau by specific act of Congress. It first functioned under an item in the sundry civil appropriations bill. The army of working women, particularly in industry, is not as great as it was during the war but, as compared to pre-war standards, it is on the increase. The bureau devoted to its service, therefore, not only has con-

(Continued on Page Three)

WHAT IS AN AMERICAN?

Let me answer the question by asking and answering yet another—what Americanism is not. Americanism is not a matter of birth and ancestry, for the American is self-made, not born. Americanism, being ever in the making, is of present content and not of ancient context; is not a birthright privilege but a lifelong responsibility.

America is not a place, not a region, not a locality; America is an atmosphere, an ideal, a vision as yet unfulfilled.

No man is an American who does not place America first, before himself. He must serve America: America must not serve him. . . . He is no American who cherishes prejudices, whether these be social, or racial, or religious. All this is only another way of saying that an American is a conscious, vigilant, fraternal, unwearied creator of America who scorns the notion that America bears a charmed life, and that democracy, even though it be of the American brand, guarantees the automatic solution of its own problems.

* * * * * * * * * *

Not America for Americans, but Americans for America, and America for the world.

—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

Official Washington

(Continued from Page Two)

ditions of the past and of the present to consider, but so far as wage-earning women are concerned its director must consider the problems of tomorrow.

Threatened walk-outs by members of organized labor in the transportation services, and in the mining industry, one at least of which has materialized fairly recently and on a large scale, have given the Secretary of Labor and his mediation assistants tasks calling for much tact and ability. In a gratifying number of cases the Secretary has been enabled to avoid a strike. That he was not always successful may not in fairness be charged to the administration of the Department, as its history shows no stone was left unturned by it to prevent situations which were certain to have serious economic results.

United States Employment Service

One of the most valuable branches of the Department of Labor is the United States Employment Service. During the period of depression following the war, the head of this Bureau did yeoman service in finding positions for those out of employment. The branches of his office throughout the country functioned efficiently, and a vast amount of good was done. This branch continues to initiate efforts looking to the finding of employment for those out of work, and to co-operate with private and state agencies for the relief of unemployment.

All in all, the Department of Labor is a busy place, and it justifies its name. There seems plenty for all of the bureaus to do. The reports issued from time to time by each of these are readable, and many of them, particularly that having to do with immigration, are of deep human interest.

Candidates Not Proud To Have Names Endorsed by A. A. P. A.

Recently the press gave a list of candidates who were regarded by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment as being "safe" for the wet forces to put in office at the November election. It now appears that these "safe" candidates are not at all proud of the fact that they are so rated, and in fact, many of them are openly repudiating the statements made concerning them, refusing to be thus "endorsed." The *Christian Science Monitor* prints statements from several of these people. Charles W. Beal of Brokenbow, Nebraska, running as Democrat and Prohibition-Progressive, states, "This organization is mistaken as to my views on the liquor question. I am opposed to any modification of the Volstead Act or any backward step on prohibition." Frank Gillespie, Democratic candidate from Bloomington, Illinois, says: "My record, publicly and privately, is the other way. I also voted for woman suffrage ten years ago when in the legislature." Senator King of Utah writes his private secretary in Washington: "I am in favor of the enforcement of prohibition. The publication of my name by the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment was without any authority from me. I have expressly repudiated any connection with that association or adherence to its policies or aims." Mr. Cook of Indiana states: "My position on prohibition has been misrepresented and in order that I may not be misunderstood I make the following statement: The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor and if elected to Congress I shall support every law necessary to enforce it. Please give this statement publicity."

Other denials have come from various candidates, among them Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, four candidates from Missouri, and one from Oklahoma. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, says that this is an indication that the so-called wets are beginning to "get out from under." "These Congressmen know that the program of the Association Against Prohibition is simply a scheme to defeat the enforcement of National Constitutional Prohibition," says Mr. Wheeler. "Senator Hitchcock, former Democratic floorleader, Senator King, Congressman Humphreys and many others took this position and declared that as long as the Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution, they will not vote to weaken the Volstead Act."

Another Anti-Prohibition Association To "Veto Volstead"

Our attention has been called to a circular gotten out by The Practical Association, "a common law company, operating under a Declaration of Trust," with headquarters at Norfolk, Va. According to this circular, The Practical Association is organized "to utilize and consolidate public sentiment for the purpose of amending the Volstead Act and capitalize same on a commercial basis for the original shareholders." The proposition is to raise $25,000 by selling shares, the money thus secured to be used to organize clubs in every community. These clubs are to pay a specified sum and initiation fees to the "parent body." The circular goes on to state that with shares at $1.00 and each shareholder binding himself to get as many pledged voters each year as possible "signed up on a contribution basis of one dollar per year for five years and to vote for the candidate in favor of our cause," they expect to have an annual income "on conservative estimate" of more than $50,000, "enough to pay a dividend of 100 per cent and still leave an amount equal to the original capital for carrying on the work and further increase our membership."

The heading of the circular is "Veto Volstead." The proposition is held out as a good financial investment, and a scheme to work "patriotically" to do away with the prohibition law, which they term "a menace to law and order as well as to personal liberty."

Heartbreaking Scenes In Near East

A cablegram received at the Near East Relief headquarters in New York from Dr. Esther Lovejoy describes the many heart-breaking scenes she witnessed while in maternity work among the women refugees awaiting embarkation. She worked day and night caring for mothers and newly born babies. "Never was a group of babies brought into the world under stranger or sadder surroundings. Many were born on planks of the wharf where a constant stream of panic-stricken humanity surged around the mothers in their agony, protected from the crush only by the thin white line of American sailors. It was deeply affecting," says Dr. Lovejoy, "to see how the refugees on the quay coveted places nearest the American Consulate, as if they felt a sense of security under the American flag."

American Ships In Any Part Of Globe Must Bar Liquor, Says Judge Hand

American steamships cannot carry or sell liquor in any part of the world, Federal Judge Learned Hand holds in his decision dismissing the suit of two American steamship companies to enjoin enforcement of the ruling of Attorney General Daugherty in regard to prohibition on the high seas. The decision was supplemental to the one recently rendered by Judge Hand, dismissing the application of foreign ship lines attacking the validity of the Daugherty ruling which held that no ship could enter or clear from an American port with liquor on board.

"It would be a curious thing," Judge Hand said, as quoted in press reports, "if a country professing under its fundamental law to forbid the use of intoxicants were to allow them without stint upon the ships that sailed under its flag. The only distinction pressed is that consequences will be disastrous to an American merchant marine, if, of all ships at sea, ours alone are within this ban.

"In the first place, the discrimination applies only to passenger vessels, which are a small part of any merchant marine. The whole argument, however, is misconceived. The Eighteenth Amendment involves the destruction at a blow of property values far greater than that of the whole passenger fleet. The motives which directed it disregarded ordinary commercial interests. It was a reform based upon the belief that the use of alcohol was one of the greatest evils of modern life, against whose utter extirpation no present rights of property must stand. I conclude that a ship of American registry at sea or within a foreign port is within the scope of the Amendment and of section 3, and the bills must be dismissed."

Appeals from the decision of Judge Hand have been filed in the Supreme Court.

Club Women of New York City Uphold Law Enforcement

When the 972 representatives of three hundred women's clubs of New York City assembled in convention a few days ago, their stand on prohibition was made clear by the way in which it was stressed by the various speakers. An address by Mrs. William M. Potter on "Patriotism and Law Enforcement," a stirring appeal for the enforcement of law, was followed by a significant admonition by the president of the Federation, Mrs. Richard M. Chapman, "not to forget citizenship responsibilities on election day."

One People—One Union

In his address before the annual convention of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, held in Chicago, recently, Attorney General Daugherty declared that no organizations nor combination of organizations, no matter what their pretended purpose, could be above the law. "We must be one people—one union—and that the American Union," he asserted, according to the press.

Next to the home, school and church, the newspaper has the greatest power for good or evil, declared Mr. Daugherty. "Whenever a newspaper ridicules a law, plays up a policy of contempt for law and its enforcement, and in its news and editorial columns fosters lawbreaking, that newspaper is doing more to destroy American institutions than a Federal judge can do to maintain them."

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE

Elizabeth A. Perkins, National Director

The work of the department of Child Welfare is in four principal divisions: 1. Research work as related to all phases of child life, and a campaign of information and education; 2. Specific pieces of child welfare work given immediate attention; 3. Emphasis on the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code in their beneficent relation to child life; 4. Interesting every young mother in the program of the department, and in our organization known as Organized Mother Love.

These divisions are based on a five-pointed program, that to every child belongs the right:

To be well born
To an education
To protection from child labor
To be morally safeguarded
To spiritual training.

DIVISION 1. Research work as related to all phases of child life and a campaign of information and education.

(a) To secure surveys and studies of child laws and child conditions in the state and in the local community.

(b) To assist in promulgating the findings of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, in which Station, through our financial gift, we have so large an interest and part.

(c) Through our Child Study Classes, Mothers' meetings, Exhibits and Literature to disseminate child welfare information and education.

DIVISION 2. Specific pieces of child welfare work given immediate attention:

(a) The local unions will make a survey of local child needs, find what work is being accomplished, and select some specific need for attention and help.

DIVISION 3. Emphasis on the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code in their beneficent relation to child life:

(a) Emphasize to parents and to child welfare workers the fact that the Eighteenth Amendment has accomplished more for child welfare than can ever again be accomplished through any single measure.

(b) Through our literature, law-enforcement exhibits, and the ballot, work for the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

DIVISION 4. Interesting every young mother in the program of the department and in our organization known as Organized Mother-Love:

(a) We need EVERY YOUNG MOTHER to stand with Organized Mother-Love against the enemies of children; mothers who shall say, "The legalized liquor traffic in any form, under any guise SHALL NEVER RETURN."

(b) We have much to give EVERY YOUNG MOTHER—Our research findings, our literature, our special papers, our friendship and help for expectant mothers, our mothers' meetings, all these we have to give to the young mother.

STUDY THESE DIVISIONS—STUDY THE PROGRAM OF SERVICE

FIND WORK FOR YOUR UNION IN THIS CHART

RESEARCH WORK:
Study state and community child laws.

WHITE RIBBON RECRUITS:
Use Special Consecration Service.

CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITS:
Attractive—educational. Where? Everywhere.

CHILD WELFARE LITERATURE:
We have it—on physical, moral or spiritual up-building.

STORY HOURS:
Study the Story Hour; What to tell—How to tell it.

W. C. T. U.
CHILD STUDY CLASSES,
Open to all women.

MOTHER-CHILD CENTERS,
DAY NURSERIES.

BE BIG SISTERS TO
EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

FURNISH A LOAN
MOTHERS' COMFORT KIT
for emergency cases, and layettes.

PLACE CHILD WELFARE
BULLETINS IN LIBRARIES.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS:
Small children cared for in separate rooms.

SAFEGUARD THE CHILDREN
LAW ENFORCEMENT EXHIBITS

INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP STUDY
of our
TWO SPECIAL PAPERS EACH MONTH.

CHILD WELFARE POSTER CONTEST
either among children or adults.

ENLIST EVERY YOUNG MOTHER
as a MEMBER of the W. C. T. U.

WHY THERE SHOULD BE NO WINE AND BEER A MENDMENT TO THE VOLSTEAD ACT

Cora Frances Stoddard

> Our government can only be what the people make it. Enlightened, informed public opinion means enlightened, informed government. Worth while citizens who realize their obligations to their government do not set themselves up as superior to the law, or in the name of personal liberty flaunt the laws created by those chosen by all the people to think and act sanely and honestly in their behalf.
>
> —Attorney General Daugherty.

1. Restoring beer and wine would re-establish the liquor traffic. Selling agencies, whether called saloons or by some other name, would become agencies for organizing the liquor traffic into a position where it could again exert political power for legislation to further its own interests. "I think the movement to get beer and wine back is in the interest of the open saloon," wrote a Lansing (Michigan) banker to the editor of the *Manufacturers' Record*. "Politicians can corral votes better and cheaper that way, hence the drive."

"To stop commercialization of strong drink it is necessary to include weak drinks," wrote another contributor to the symposium. "I stand upon the platform of prohibition of the commercialization of debauching products. While drinking may be a matter of personal freedom, the commercialization of intoxicants is a matter of community, in distinction from personal, concern."

2. It would bring back the same degrading influences as those exerted by the old saloon. An investigator in Sydney, Australia, visited 16 "wine bars" and counted in them 126 women and girls, all drinking, and many of them were intoxicated. Some had children in their arms. These wine shops are described by *Smith's Weekly* (April 1, 1922) as "noisome dens where vice runs riot. The average Sydney wine shop is a dirty and demoralizing thing where there can be no allurement except for the drunken and debased."

"To allow light wines and beer to be made would be to unlock a door that is now securely locked; once unlocked, the door would be wide open and we would go back to the same old rotten conditions."—F. M. Hodge, President Kalamazoo Paper Company, in the *Manufacturers' Record*.

"I do not see how any man having proper regard for the best interests of his country could conscientiously vote to bring liquor back or vote to license the sale of light wines and beer, which would in the end in actual results be the same thing."—R. T. Jones, President Canton Cotton Mills, Ga.

"I am confident, if any weakness in the enforcing of the Prohibition Amendment were shown, in the way for example of allowing wine and beer to be sold, we would have a return of the saloon at once."—James C. Egbert, Columbia University, New York City.

3. It would open the door to the illicit sale of whisky, rum and other distilled liquors under cover of the wine or beer.

"The idea that the present evils of bootlegging could be mitigated by restoring the sale of wines and beers, if such a thing were possible, is pure rubbish. It would be a great deal easier to sell whisky, brandy and gin as the legitimate side partners of legalized beer and wine than it is today, and no man has yet suggested a method of legalizing the sale of beer and wines that would not bring back on our heads the whole foul horde of the liquor industry."—W. T. Beatty, President and General Manager of the Austin Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

"I found in countries such as Norway, Sweden, Belgium, and Finland," reports Mr. Samuel Adams, who was commissioned by the American Farm Bureau Federation to investigate the liquor problem in these countries, especially in relation to the sale of wines and beer, "where the sale of whisky, gin, brandy, etc., was prohibited, or the sale was supposed to be controlled by a permit system, or sale allowed only in bottles not to be opened on the premises, that the strong alcoholic drinks were sold illegally and freely at the cafes, hotels, beer gardens, and other places that were licensed to sell only light wines and beer. My investigation showed that it is impossible to separate the sale of light wines and beer from the strong alcoholic drinks, and that in the places where light wines and beer were permitted to be sold were to be found many immoral women who frequented them to secure their victims.

"In other words, the places that could legally only sell light wines and beer were flagrantly violating the laws of their country, and were securing a large part of their revenue and profit from the illegal sale of unlawful liquor."—*Christian Science Monitor* (Oct. 26, 1922).

4. It would nullify the Eighteenth Amendment by preventing its enforcement. The object and purpose of the Volstead Act is to provide for the proper enforcement of the prohibition amendment. Its provisions were carefully worked out from the experience of the states in enforcing state prohibition or other liquor laws. As experience had shown the necessity of including beer and wine, they were so included by the adoption of a standard of alcoholic strength similar to that already in force in most of the states. Exempting beer and wine from the national prohibition law would nullify it without removing it from the statute books. Such nullification would create disrespect for all law as well as for this particular law.

"Any juggling with the question, such as permission to sell and use light wines and beer, would be as pernicious as the repeal of the whole amendment."—Dr. John M. Dodson, Dean of the Medical College and University of Chicago.

"It would be unthinkable for any amendment to be adopted permitting beer and light wines, because it would be nothing more or less than an acknowledgment of the inability of America to enforce her laws."—Harry H. Willock, Secretary and Treasurer of the Waverly Oil Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

5. It would injure general trade in the interests of the liquor trade. The money spent for beer and wine would lower the standard of living in thousands of families to what it was in pre-prohibition times; it would cause a falling off in the purchase of the necessities of life; this in turn would lessen the demand for labor in their production.

"We do not want to see wine and beer industries saddled on the country because of the economic problems involved, in addition to the well known hygienic objections to the use of alcoholic beverages."—Warren P. Lombard, Professor of Physiology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

6. It would bring direct injury to health and general welfare, because wine and beer are not harmless drinks. Even the first slight effects, the pleasant effects for which the drinker desires wine or beer instead of non-alcoholic drinks, weaken judgment, self-control and the power of self-criticism.

The late Sir G. Sims Woodhead of Cambridge used to tell a story illustrative of the narcotic action of alcohol in connection with his old college chief at Glasgow University. On the last evening of the term there was an evening party of students and friends, with dinner, wine, addresses, and song. The wine worked the brain changes, the "self-consciousness and self-criticism" disappeared, and the "well-being" became aggressive in the following fashion, as Woodhead's chief used to express it: (1) At the beginning of the banquet one was talking and all were listening; (2) halfway through, many were talking, and few were listening; (3) at the end, all were talking and nobody was listening.

Alcohol effects brain changes, paralyzing the judgment centers, and sets free a torrent of inflated garrulous talk, not seldom running into obscenity and quarrels. That is the "social outlook" engendered of alcohol, and as far as the change has taken place, sanity has given place to insanity.—*British Temperance Advocate* (September, 1922).

7. Beer and wine are the beverages with which the drink habit begins. Their return would mean a new generation of drinkers. One of the injurious effects of the weaker liquors is the gradually increasing desire for larger amounts of alcohol, which grows out of the effects of smaller amounts. Vance Thompson, who has lived and traveled extensively in the wine-drinking countries of southern Europe, calls wine a starter for the stronger alcoholic drinks.

"The only reason a man drinks," he says, "and I don't care whether it is wine he drinks or beer, is to get alcohol into his system. There is an immense amount of hypocrisy about this wine drinking business. You will hear pompous old men talking about 'rare vintages' and wagging their heads over the 'bouquet.' The fact remains that they drink it for the sake of the alcohol. The wine-drinker downing his eight or ten or fifteen per cent of alcohol is only a few laps behind the brandy drinker who goes in for forty or fifty per cent of the same thing....He drinks in order to get the intoxicating effect of the beverage, no matter whether it is beer, wine or whisky. What the wine drinker is really doing is taking his dose of alcoholic poison in the way that pleases best his palate and gives him the precise degree of intoxication that he wants. And mark this: He is a good little drunkard in the making. Of course he will tell you that he is a 'moderate drinker.' All right. What of it? Moderate drinking is a stage; it is not a fixed point.

"There is no moderate drinker who is not going on to the next stage of his journey—unless he has bone and courage enough to halt and turn and get back to the world of sober people. The wine-drinker is always going on. His goal is precisely that of the whisky drinker—only he isn't going quite so fast. He is going to the same goal of mental and physical degradation."

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF IMMIGRANT'S DAY, DECEMBER FOURTH

Culla J. Vayhinger, National Director Americanization

The National Educational Association and American Legion have sent out a program in the making and carrying out of a part of which our department of Americanization has been asked to co-operate. It is for the observance, as Immigrant's Day, of December 4, in American Education Week, which is Dec. 3-9.

Sunday, Dec. 3—For God and Country—Ministers urged to preach on education.

Monday, Dec. 4—American Citizenship Day—Immigrant's Day—in which we are asked to co-operate and suggestions for the observance of which are found herewith.

Tuesday, Dec. 5—Patriotism Day.

Wednesday, Dec. 6—School and Teacher Day.

Thursday, Dec. 7—Illiteracy Day. Slogan, "No illiteracy in 1927!"

Friday, Dec. 8—Equality of Opportunity Day.

Saturday, Dec. 9—Physical Education Day. Slogan, "Athletes All!"

We were asked for suggestions for the observance of Immigrant's Day, Dec. 4, and gave some of the following, which we pass on to you:

1. Ask the teacher to send a letter to the foreign-born mothers of her pupils, inviting them to visit the school on that day. Have the child introduce the mother to the teacher and then show her about the building. It will probably be the first time she has ever been inside of it and so will all be new and interesting.

2. Offer some recognition to the room getting out the largest per cent of mothers of this class.

3. Help prepare an interesting and instructive program of music and recitations to be given by the children. Have each pupil name one noted American born in the country of his father or mother and if possible tell something of what he has done.

4. Where it can be done, inject into the program something of temperance truth by song, recitation, repetition of the pledge or the yell of the L. T. L. This is a wonderful opportunity for co-operation that will count for our principles.

5. Have a short spicy talk in the simplest possible English on "America—Our Opportunity and Our Responsibility."

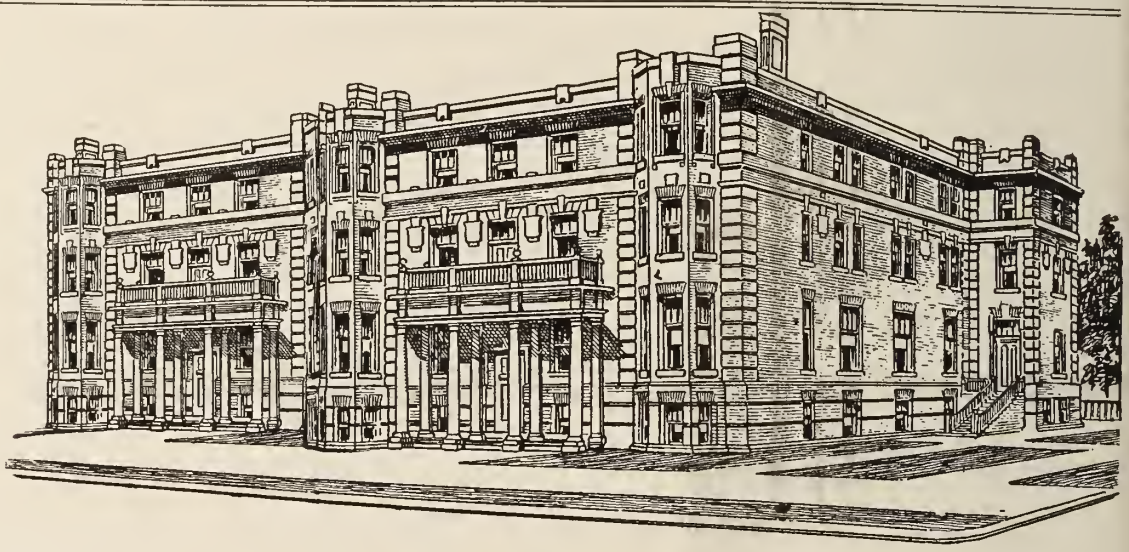
6. Encourage the children to help the mothers learn English and urge the mothers to register for English with some agency doing this work, Explain to them how to become citizens.

7. Let the pupils of each nationallty sing a verse of their National Hymn, then close wlth "America," in which all join.

8. Place the flag in a prominent position and see that every child shows it due respect. Decorate the room with branches and flowers where possible and with pictures and posters meaningful for the day.

SEE THE TEACHERS AND THE LEADER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION. LET THEM KNOW THAT WE ARE CO-OPERATING FROM THE NATIONAL DOWN IN THE OBSERVANCE OF THIS DAY, AND OFFER YOUR SERVICES. DO NOT FAIL TO **DO IT NOW!**

Canadian Memorial to Frances E. Willard



Among the many buildings that have been named after Frances E. Willard, the one located in Toronto, Canada, deserves special mention. The new wing of Willard Hall, which has been in construction for some months, was recently formally opened, Mrs. F. C. Ward, president of the Toronto District W. C. T. U., the organization which "planned for, worked for and prayed for the extension of the hall," presiding. As a home for young girls, the building is a model of completeness, comfort and convenience. The sleeping apartments are located on the second, third and fourth floors, with a limited number on the ground floor, and are designed for one, two or three occupants. Sunlight penetrates to every corner of every apartment at some time during the day. A well-equipped laundry, situated at the top of the building, is at the disposal of the girl boarders. In the basement is a huge swimming tank, with shower baths and dressing rooms nearby and in the older part of the basement is a fine gymnasium. Charges for accommodation in this ideal establishment vary from $6.00 to $8.00 per week, according to the number in a room.

When "Scotch" Loses Its Flavor

If the statements of the defendants of the right to maintain a "wet" ship subsidy were to be believed, the "dry" ships are empty, and the ships with bars are overcrowded, the three-mile limit being scarcely reached when the bars are crowded with drinkers. But in spite of the talk of "personal liberty," S. Fred Hogue, correspondent of the *Los Angeles Daily Times*, writing from London, tells us that Americans are being won over to prohibition "in spite of themselves," and are not taking advantage of the opportunities that prevail in other countries to secure liquors of all sorts. "On the high seas, in Great Britain, and on the continent," says Mr. Hogue, "their conversation is wet, but their habits are decidedly dry." He goes on to substantiate his statements by the following:

"The American bars in the Strand hotels are so little patronized that they are likely to be closed before the season is over, although the hotels themselves are fairly overflowing with Americans.

"'It was not so before the war, sir,' the head barkeeper of the Cecil informed me: 'Then business was excellent. The Americans are here now. I never saw so many of them; but they seem to have gotten out of the habit of drinking, sir. We have more Canadian and Australian customers than Americans.'

"A similar complaint was made to me by the buffet steward on the ocean liner 'France,' which brought me across. He said that they did not sell more than one-third as much liquor per trip as they did in 1913.

"I had expected a great rush for the clubroom when we should cross the three-mile limit, and I went into the lounge an hour after we had dropped the pilot, expecting to find it crowded. But a single table was occupied and the three guests were talking French.

"There were about 250 Americans among the first cabin passengers; but they spent little time in the lounge, and I did not see a single case of intoxication.

"There is something puzzling about the way the average American of the good-fellow class talks when he is in his home town and the way he acts when as much drink as he may desire can be had for the ordering. The psychology of the situation is somewhat bewildering.

"I can only relate my own experience, and it seems to be that of the average American who travels abroad. When I

(Continued on Page Twelve)

W. C. T. U. REPRESENTATIVES FROM OVERSEAS GIVE IMPRESSIONS OF PROHIBITION AMERICA

One of the first questions asked the visitors and delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention who come from overseas is, "What is your impression of the United States under prohibition?" The answers, as given in interviews, are unanimous in one respect—that in marked contrast with non-prohibition countries, virtually no intoxicated persons are to be seen in our cities.

LOOKED LIKE A CITY THAT HAS HAD ITS FACE WASHED

Mary Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. organizer and worker in India under five years' commission, in this country for a short furlough, declared she had searched diligently for corroboration of the statements made by the pro-liquor press as to the disastrous effects of prohibition, but failed to find anything to warrant the unfavorable assertions. "What I have said over and over again when asked my impression of prohibition in the United States," said Miss Campbell, "is that when I first landed in New York and looked around, comparing it with the last time I had seen it, it looked to me like a city that had had its face washed, for I no longer saw all the old dirty saloons and the liquor advertisements. That was the impression made upon me when I reached Chicago, with its more than 7,000 saloons no longer in evidence, and so with all America. Of course I know there is drinking carried on illegally, but outwardly everything is different from ante-prohibition days.

"I have been impressed also with the appearance of the poorer people, who are so well dressed, and cannot help contrasting America with India and its poverty."

"Have you seen much drunkenness since you reached the United States?" Miss Campbell was asked. "I have not seen one drunken person," replied Miss Campbell emphatically, "and I have journeyed from Topeka, Kansas, on the west, to Newport, Rhode Island, on the east, and as far south as Knoxville, Tennessee. I have been traveling almost every day, and not an intoxicated individual have I seen. The nearest to it was the smell of liquor on the breath of my colored porter in the Pullman. I have gone into all sorts of cafeterias and cheap lunch rooms, to see if I could find anything out of the way, and I haven't found it. Whatever drinking is done is out of sight.

"I was interested in the conversation of my fellow passengers on the 'Lapland,' the steamship on which I came over from Europe. Early in the voyage, some of the Americans claimed rather loudly that they could get liquor whenever they wanted to in the United States. I immediately took out my note book and said, 'Please give me the names of the places where one can get liquor, also the street and number.' They said, 'Oh, no, we wouldn't give them away like that.' Six days passed and on the last one before we reached New York, they urged each other to drink all the beer they wanted, saying, 'You will not get any more now that we are coming to dry America.' 'Oh,' I exclaimed, 'I don't understand. Can't you get liquor in the United States?' 'Don't you know the United States is dry?' they replied. 'But I thought one could get it anywhere,' I retorted. How they glared at me! But I had to go down to Rhode Island, one of the two states that has not ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, to be convinced that prohibition in the United States has come to stay. While there I was taken by an English Methodist for a drive about beautiful Newport and we talked about the benefits of prohibition. I asked him if he saw any improvement in Newport and he said, 'Yes, indeed. We had fifty open saloons and many speakeasies. We then had ever so many more speakeasies than we now have bootleggers, because the bootleggers have far more trouble hiding than did the speakeasies of the old saloon days, for they could hide under the shadow of the open saloon. I would not touch liquor, but while I am not radical, that is the way I see it.'"

NINETY-NINE DRUNKEN MEN SEEN IN SWEDEN TO ONE IN U. S. A.

"You have just come from Sweden, where some of the residents claim they have an ideal system of restriction or regulation. What do you think of it compared with our national prohibition method?" Mrs. Lydia Johnson was asked upon her return to this country.

"There is no comparison," replied Mrs. Johnson. "In Sweden, drinking is taken as a matter of course in social intercourse among certain classes of people. They claim one cannot have a good time without it. My year's visit in Sweden convinces me that no half way measures will reduce the consumption of liquor. Under the present system any head of a family can have from two to four litres a month. Mr. Bratt, the author of the system, is said to have acknowledged that it has not accomplished what he expected. There is a great deal of violation of the law, through the use of other people's books. There is also a great deal of smuggling of liquor from other countries. One of the arguments raised against prohibition is that it would result in the smuggling of large quantities of liquor. It could hardly be worse in this respect than at present."

"How about drunkenness as compared with this country?" was asked. "There is no comparison," was the reply. "**I should say that we saw ninety-nine drunken men over there to one in this country.** As a matter of fact we have seen only one intoxicated man since we returned and we have traveled quite a little—that man was in New York."

"How about drinking on the boat on which you came over?" "We sailed on the 'Stockholm' of the Swedish-American line," said Mrs. Johnson, "and there was very little drinking, none at our table. One of the men told us that the use of liquor on this line had greatly lessened since America had prohibition."

GOOD TO SEE BAKERIES, CANDY SHOPS IN PLACE OF SALOON

"The outstanding change in our beloved country which appealed to me most after our two years' sojourn in Syria," said Mrs. Elizabeth V. Perrine, "was the absence of the ever-present corner saloon of the old days. As to the many benefits we have observed as a result of prohibition, I am afraid I can say nothing more convincing, nor add anything new to what has already been said as to changes wrought by the Eighteenth Amendment, even though imperfectly enforced.

"Since our return we have seen few intoxicated men and no women. It is a great satisfaction to have the odor of beer eliminated as we walk our streets. The buildings formerly occupied by saloons on our most prominent thoroughfares have been rented for other purposes—bakeries, candy shops, florists, etc.

"But the greatest change for the better, I believe, is the moral influence which the abolishing of the liquor traffic will have on our rising generation. We trust and hope and pray and vote that there may be no modification of our present prohibition law."

AUSTRALIANS HEAR TESTIMONY FROM CONVERTED ANTIS

"We came by way of San Francisco, for we were specially desirous of seeing a big city that had been under license before national prohibition," said Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod of Australia. "We were astonished at the quiet in the streets and the general order prevailing everywhere. We passed through Los Angeles, Denver and Kansas City and spent some time in Chicago, and everywhere we noticed this orderliness. We have been impressed by the testimony of a good many men we have met who are not abstainers and who were not for prohibition, but who now believe in it. Several Americans on the boat and others in the towns we have visited and also on the trains have so spoken. A prominent business man of Chicago was one of them. He declared saloons will never come back. 'The advantages of prohibition are too evident. I have a boy fifteen coming on, and so I am going to vote dry.'

"An American gentleman who boarded the boat at Pago Pago, Samoan Islands, said he was a Chicago musician, but had lived in various parts of Germany, and admitted that he had taken drinks on special occasions 'to show that he was not a fanatic.' Nevertheless, he was greatly in favor of prohibition, for he had observed that it promoted efficiency." Mrs. MacLeod, who by the way is the president of the Australian W. C. T. U., is deeply interested in the Travelers Aid. She asked every representative of that organization along the way from the Pacific Coast to Chicago their opinion of the dry law, and all testified that it had improved conditions greatly.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM BURMA SEES MARKED IMPROVEMENT

Mrs. F. King Singiser, recently returning after several years' absence in Burma, says:

"Testifying as to the benefits that have come as a result of prohibition, since my return to America I have noted: (1.) The improved material conditions of the poorer class of citizens, in all communities; (2.) the improved prosperity and happiness of families within my own knowledge hitherto impoverished owing to the drink evil; (3.) absence of the beggar class; (4.) the changed character of those who frequent the mission halls in our large cities; (5.) the absence of loafers and bums, together with their drunken brawls, around the saloons, who formerly made themselves obnoxious to all passersby; (6.) the striking transformation in the celebration of our great holidays—Fourth of July, Labor Day, Christmas and New Year's."

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Evanston, Illinois, November 9, 1922

As we go to press the citizens of this great nation are registering their sentiments on vital issues at the ballot box. By the time THE SIGNAL reaches our readers they will know through the general press the outcome. If the good people of this country have been true to their civic obligations they have gone to the polls in large numbers and have expressed themselves in an overwhelming majority for a dry Congress and officials pledged to the enforcement of our prohibition laws.

The Clans Are Gathering

The last of this week the delegates and visitors to our World's and National conventions will assemble in Philadelphia. The "White Ribbon Special" on the Pennsylvania Road will leave Chicago Friday morning, November 10, at ten o'clock, carrying many of the National Headquarters workers and delegations from the West. On arriving at Washington Saturday morning, they will be met by a company of District of Columbia white ribboners, who will entertain them at luncheon. Sightseeing cars, at reasonable rates, will be available for those who desire to see the Capital City and environs. The party will leave on the afternoon train for Philadelphia, reaching there in time for the reception at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel that evening.

What Shall the Answer Be?

Colonel Gillett of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is reported to have said: "Give us $100,000 a year for four years and we'll ruin the Volstead Act. Give us $100,000 a year for six years and we'll blow the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Constitution."

What is the answer of the temperance forces to this challenge? Give us the prayers and the devoted service of the Christian men and women for four years, and we'll create such a cyclone of public sentiment for national prohibition, that it will blow the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment out of the United States.

Give us the prayers and devoted service of the Christian men and women for six years, and we'll blow the liquor traffic off the face of the civilized world!

A. A. P. A. Consistency

There is one way to prove that a law upon the statute books is unworthy to remain there—it is to enforce it to the last jot and tittle of its provisions. If it is a bad law, such a course will bring about its speedy repeal by the voters. The *San Francisco Examiner*, in a somewhat belated appeal to the voters of California to "approve the Wright Act," calls attention to the shortsightedness of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in opposing it. "People who don't believe in prohibition, as well as those who do, should vote for the Wright Act. It is likely to bring any existing dissatisfaction with prohibition to a climax, and obviously that is what the non-prohibitionists want. If the Wright Enforcement Act will help toward that end, then even more obviously they should favor that act."

Rather a neat challenge to the sincerity of purpose of the anti-prohibitionists, is it not? Do they really want prohibition subjected to the acid test of rigid enforcement? Then why didn't they join with the drys in demanding the passage of enforcement laws and then work to make those laws effective? The reason is self-evident. They are afraid to have this done, for they know well from the history of state prohibition that wherever the law has had half a chance to show what it could do for a community, it has won such high approval that it has forever silenced its enemies. For example, in the state of Kansas, where the dry law has been given an opportunity to demonstrate its value, public sentiment is so overwhelmingly in its favor that a candidate who attempts to run for any office on a wine or beer platform is a joke and stands no more show of election than would one who stood for the return of slavery.

A Postscript of Particular Import

Recently all former graduates of the University of Wisconsin were sent a letter, asking for their presence at the 1922 Homecoming. To those who are proud of the fact that their undergraduate days were spent in this school, an additional reason for pride in their alma mater is found in the postscript accompanying the invitation:

"We are asking your fullest co-operation in helping to dissociate Homecoming and Booze. Every drink taken at that time is a blow at Wisconsin ideals; leave it at home."

Could anything speak more clearly of the growth of sentiment for prohibition and for observance of law? If this home-coming gathering condoned, if not actually fostered "hip liquor," the influence upon a group of students at the most impressionable period of their growth would have a most serious effect upon the future of the great commonwealth of Wisconsin. This request will have an influence which will mean much, we feel sure, in encouraging a development along lines of law and order which some have believed almost impossible for such a "thirsty" state.

If Beer Should Return

If the voters who were persuaded to cast their ballots in favor of candidates endorsed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment could have been made to foresee the actual result if the law were modified to permit the return of beer, it might have given them pause.

William P. Goodsmith, former medical director of the Washingtonian Home of Chicago, gives us a glimpse of what he believes, from his long experience with inebriety, would follow the return of the beer regime. **"My personal experience and the records of the institution with which I was connected, containing thousands of cases treated during the nearly sixty years of its existence, show that practically every patient commenced with the use of intoxicants of a low alcoholic content, and if the Volstead Act is amended so as to allow light wines and beers it will be necessary for the association to build at once."**

It will be remembered that with the coming of national prohibition the Washingtonian Home in the city of Chicago, which for years had been filled to capacity with the victims of that city's 7,000 saloons, was obliged to close because of lack of patrons. What more significant commentary can be made on the proposition of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that beer is non-intoxicating and the legalizing of the brewing business will make possible the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

What Is Your Reply?

We stand at the threshold of another year's work. What will the next twelve months hold in the way of progress for our local and National W. C. T. U.? Or better, what will the organization be able to accomplish in the way of service to the various communities? We may find the reply to this in the answer we are compelled to make to the following queries:

How long would it take my community to become law-abiding if every other resident obeyed *every* law and regulation just as well as I do?

How long would it take to make the whole nation perfectly obedient, and cheerfully and intelligently so, to the prohibition laws, if all members of the W. C. T. U. gave of their time and prayers and knowledge and money as I do?

How long would it take to make the whole world "dry" if all W. C. T. U. members worked as hard to make it so as I do?

Let us test ourselves in another way as to our work, and our value to the cause we wish to promote. Perhaps the request comes to us to serve on a committee, to gain new members, to lead a meeting, to serve in some other way. During the past month, when the call has come, what has been your reply?—"I will not"; "I can't"; "I don't know how"; "I wish I could"; "Perhaps I will"; "I can do it later"; "I'll think about it"; "I'll let you know"; or "I'll do it!"

Perhaps a new year's resolution would be quite in keeping with our glance at the opportunities of the coming year—and a prayer that the Lord's Kingdom may not fail of coming or His will of being done, because we do not do our part.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 11-15, 1922
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NOVEMBER 16-19, 1922.

Miss Lella Sewall Honored by France

In recognition of aid given the French war orphans through the Flower Mission and Relief department of the National W. C. T. U., Miss Lella M. Sewall, national superintendent, has received from France an appropriately designed medal, the gift of the national organization of the *Pupilles de la Nation.*

The letter accompanying the medal reads as follows: "We consider it a great honor and privilege to present you with this symbol of France's gratitude to those who have served and helped our fatherless little children. Through the *Fraternite Franco-Americaine* and through thousands of our widows and orphans, we have heard of the magnificent work achieved by you on their behalf. Allow us to join our heartiest thanks to theirs and with this small token of our everlasting gratitude, accept the assurance of our admiration and of our true friendship."

Wedding Bells Ring for Frances Wang

Invitations in both English and Chinese to the wedding of Frances Willard Wang were recently received at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters and Rest Cottage and warm congratulations have been sent to the newly established home in Shanghai of Dr. and Mrs. Herman C. E. Liu. A late letter from our organizer in China relates that the brief honeymoon trip was largely spent in attendance on the meeting of the national committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., to whom Dr. Liu, as the chairman of the educational department, submitted his plan and a budget.

Ten days after her marriage, Mrs. Liu resumed her duties as Student Secretary of the Chinese W. C. T. U. and writes enthusiastically of the added power for work that has come into her life. Dr. and Mrs. Liu will be traveling much of the time, he for the promotion of the Y. M. C. A. and she for the W. C. T. U. The heartfelt interest these gifted and consecrated young people feel in one another's activities is really the bond that has united them, and their home is a shining light in a country where thousands have still to learn that a Christian marriage unites "two heads in counsel, two beside the hearth."

W. C. T. U. Doing the Finest Kind of Work, Says Bishop

Bishop Thomas Nicholson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, writing to our National W. C. T. U. president, says: "I follow the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union with unabated interest. We surely need your women at this time, and everywhere I find they are doing the finest kind of work. We have a big fight before us and we rejoice more than I can tell you in the splendid co-operation which your great organization gives under your noble and efficient leadership."

Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

"Eliminate Flapperism, Male and Female," an editorial by Barton W. Currie; "The Machine and the Woman," by Harriet Taylor Upton; "Harnessing Industry With the Vote: What Can Women Do for the Women and Children Who Work?" by Elizabeth Fraser; "What Our Schools Will Be in 1932," by Charles A. Selden; in *Ladies' Home Journal* for October.

"Child Labor on the Farm," by Raymond G. Fuller; "Your Children and Their Books," by Frances Pierce White; "The Rights of the Unborn," Harvey W. Wiley, M. D.; "Letters from a Senator's Wife," by Frances Parkinson Keyes; in *Woman's Home Companion* for October.

"The Good Citizenship Bureau" and "Campaigning with Women Candidates," by Anna Steese Richardson, in the *Woman's Home Companion* for November.

"As this article goes to the printers, we are informed that:

"721 women in twenty-six states are holding political offices to which they were elected by the votes of their fellow citizens;

"356 other women are serving in executive or administrative capacity in state, county or municipal government because their appointment was demanded by the combined man-and-woman vote; and

"215 women are running for office in the November elections, particularly for state legislatures and U. S. Congress.

"These figures, furnished by political committees and women's organizations, I believe to be conservative. They are also representative, because they were gathered in city and rural communities alike—East, West, North and South."

"Don't Believe All You Read Against Prohibition," editorial; "Remember Child Labor," by William Frederick Bigelow; "The Hearthold of the Household," by Anne Shannon Monroe; "Letters from a Senator's Wife," by Frances Parkinson Keyes; "Child Labor in Our Cities," by Raymond G. Fuller; in November *Good Housekeeping.*

"Making Home Work Count," by Angelo Patri; "The Lady of Moonlight," by Charles Hanson Towne; in the November *Delineator.*

"Am I My Sister's Keeper?" editorial by Ida Clyde Clark in the November *Pictorial Review.*

"Let us remember then that we *are* our sisters' keepers. That so long as any innocent women and children suffer in the coal-mines or the railroad centers or the industrial world, there is something for us to think about, something for us to do. Just as women, working with men, have done much to bring statesmen to see that arbitration is the sane method of settling international disputes, and that war is hideously cruel and appallingly expensive, so women can convince labor and capital that there must be some way of settling honest differences except by strike. We *are* our sisters' keepers!"

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things! Romans 10.15.

The Gathering of the Clans

They are coming, they are coming!
The all-conquering hosts of God!
Fair, white lilies, springing stately,
Mark the paths their feet have trod.
From the far-off Afric plain lands;
From dark mountains, and from sea;
From far islands, and from main-lands,
March God's hosts to victory!

They are coming, they are coming!
Heart to heart and hand to hand;
Best and truest from all nations,
Our own brave white-ribbon band!
One, though far-off seas divide them;
One, though first e'en now they meet;
One in thought, and one in purpose,
One in service—bond most sweet!

How our hearts rise sweet to meet them,
White-robed children of the light!
Gladly would we strew with roses,
Each step of their pathway bright.
Gladly do we hail their coming
As a foretaste of that day
When as one, all climes shall gather
'Neath our Master's glorious sway.

Oh! our ears have caught the music
Wafted from the heights above;
"God is love, and he is God-like,
Only he, who lives to love."
Love is service—fullest, freest,
Seeking naught, but giving all,
Pouring forth in glad libation
Life itself at duty's call.

They are coming, they are coming!
Marching to this music sweet;
What though long the road and weary,
What thought now of bleeding feet?
God is guiding, God is calling,
His own need is voiced through man's,
And each heart responds, "Send me, Lord,"
At this "gathering of the clans."

—*Katharine Lent Stevenson.*

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REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

December 23—Crusade and Pioneers' Day.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES ALL PHASES OF REFORM ACTIVITIES

Minnie B. Horning, National Superintendent Prison Reform

For fifty-two years a group of advanced thinkers have consecrated their trained minds to the solution of the great problem of prisons and prisoners and as their plans and efforts have year by year gained a wider hearing, their number has been augmented.

This year at Hotel Statler in the city of Detroit, a large assemblage of men and women, members of the American Prison Association, met to consider and discuss vital questions concerning crime, the prisoner, proper housing, the care and training of the child before he becomes an offender, and every phase of the reform.

It is most gratifying to realize the emphasis this congress puts upon prevention. It was divided into groups for the morning sessions, when the child, juvenile delinquency, the reformatory, juvenile courts—how to train, safeguard and better the condition of the child—and kindred subjects were under discussion.

The care of the prisoner, his recreations, education, health and food, rereceived much attention. An especially interesting address on the classification of prisoners was given by Dr. Katherine B. Davis, secretary of the Bureau of Social Hygiene of New York City. She discussed the question, "Do the courts send prisoners to the right institutions?"

There was a great deal of exploitation of psychiatry, which is comparatively new in science. There was not much of newness in the ideas advanced, but it is the constant reiteration of known facts that secures results.

Dr. Valeria H. Parker, executive secretary of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, and also director of Social Morality for the National W. C. T. U., spoke before the medical section on "The Responsibilities of Prison Physicians for Progressive Methods in Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Diseases." She showed the great opportunity before the prison physician, in having his patients daily under his observation, and asserted that it is his duty to see that they have every care and the best of treatment.

Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, of the American Social Hygiene Association, and Dr. Parker's associate in the National W. C. T. U. department of Social Morality, is chairman of the committee on Community Agencies and Delinquency, and presided at its sessions. Her section meetings were especially interesting and she was able to bring out some very strong utterances for prohibition. "What Prohibition is Doing to Lessen Delinquency" was discussed. Judge Henry S. Hulbert, judge of the Juvenile Court of Detroit, spoke encouragingly of the effect of prohibition but he condemned the man of means who brings the law into contempt before his children, by having liquor, known by all to be illegally procured, in his home and served openly. The bad influence thus exerted was effectively shown.

Mention should be made of the most excellent paper, "Our Duty to the Criminal Class," by Mrs. J. A. Leavitt of the Nebraska Society for the Friendless. Strong and clear were her words in support of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

Several excursions were planned for the delegates: An automobile drive through the city, with supper at Belle Isle as the guests of Detroit, another to the Detention Home, and a third to the House of Correction, Plymouth Farm.

The "Christian way of recovery rather than the pagan way of revenge," seemed to be the keynote of the congress. Surely the combined efforts of so many earnest and devoted people will bring the prison reforms so long desired.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, EVANSTON, ILL.

The Sunset State Hurrahs!

Leora Lobban Brewer, Vice-president Arizona W. C. T. U.

Arizona has doubled in membership. We say "Hurrah!" Some of us were determined Arizona MUST reach the goal set by Mother National, so put our wits and hands and tongues to work. Winslow gained the largest per cent and received the state banner; Tucson doubled, Phoenix and others made substantial gains. Several new unions were organized: Tombstone by Lora S. La Mance; and Winkelman, Hayden, Florence and the Tucson Mexican by the writer. A state publicity committee to communicate with THE UNION SIGNAL and to have published the material from the national publicity department consists of Mrs. Stevens, Phoenix; Mrs. Webb, Tombstone; Mrs. Wilbur, Mesa; Mrs. Day, Winslow, and Mrs. Brewer, Tucson. Arizona has a good list of UNION SIGNAL subscriptions. Tucson union not only subscribes for the trio team, but includes also the local recording secretary. No one in the rank and file, much less an officer, can do her *best* work without the inspiration and information received from the SIGNAL.

Prize essays were sent this year to Mrs. Middleton. A number of medal contests were also held, one of these by the Tucson Mexican union.

Mrs. Etta Sadler Shaw, national evangelist, has been in our state several months during the past year and has been most helpful. She has made a number of addresses in churches, schools and union meetings. She always pleases and instructs. Miss Willard, niece of our sainted Frances Willard, has been in Phoenix.

Robert Hercod, Litt.D., director of the International Temperance Bureau of Switzerland, called upon the writer en route from San Antonio to Los Angeles. He is making a personal tour of the United States so that he may take first-hand truths about prohibition to his own country. He told about entertaining our Miss Gordon and Miss Deane when they were on their world tour, and thought it quite possible he would attend our November conventions.

Senator Ashurst is home. The writer had the pleasure of hearing him in a recent address. It was splendid. His reference to prohibition brought forth enthusiastic applause. We are proud of his record. Our Prohibition Director Cassidy, too, is ardently at work and making for himself a splendid and clean record. Judge Sawtelle is truly a friend to law enforcement, and violators have learned that with such men as these and their co-workers, they can expect nothing less than the penalty they deserve.

Miss May Tousley, a former state organizer in North Dakota, has been elected superintendent of the Mary J. Platt school. This is a Methodist

(Continued on Page Twelve)

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

WHO AM I?

CAN YOU GIVE THE NAMES OF THESE GREAT WOMEN OF AMERICA?

(Answers will appear next week)

From my girlhood I had strong convictions against the use of alcoholic liquors and was trained by my parents never to use them. In my young womanhood I discovered that many of the people I met in social life believed in social drinking, and thought me old fashioned and fanatical because I held such radical ideas, but I knew I was right and held my ground. I married and my husband was honored by being elected to the highest office within the gift of the people. When I came to live in the White House I discovered that it had been the custom to serve wine at social functions; indeed, it was considered almost necessary in entertaining diplomats from other countries. But my conscience told me that there was a law higher than social rules of procedure, a law that says, "Eat no meat if it make thy brother or sister to offend," and my husband and I decided that while we lived in the White House there should be no wine served.

WHO AM I?

In my young womanhood I prided myself on being an expert needlewoman and had a great reputation for embroidering and darning. There was a story told of a young woman of my city who wanted an elaborately embroidered frock mended, and when I had finished it, the owner said my darning was the handsomest part of the garment. I married young and like many of my girl friends I saw my husband march off to serve as a soldier in the war, never to return. As a widow I returned to the upholstery trade to support myself. One day a great general who later was to be the President of the United States came into the place and asked me to embroider the ruffles on his shirts. Later he, with others, came in to ask my aid in making a new flag representing the growing spirit of Americanism. The general showed me a rough sketch of a square flag with thirteen stripes of red and white and thirteen stars in a blue field, and asked if I would make one like it, and I did. For more than fifty years I was employed to make the government flags, my daughters and nieces, and later my granddaughters, helping me.

WHO AM I?

When I was eleven years old my brother David was seriously injured by a fall from the roof of a new barn at our Massachusetts home in the country and for two years was an invalid. Before that I had been a very lively child, fond of outdoor sports, but I soon found I liked caring for the sick, too, and the doctor told me I was a very good and patient nurse during the two years, in which, without even one half holiday, I cared for my brother. The neighbors used to say, "That child's a born nurse." Years later thousands of men made me very happy by saying the same thing. When in the sixties President Lincoln called for volunteers, and the wounded began to return from the battlefield, there was no provision for caring for them. I put an advertisement in the paper asking for supplies and money for the injured men. The response was so generous I had to rent a warehouse. When the wounded were sent back I did all I could to care for them but I kept thinking if only they could have attention just after they had fallen, hundreds of deaths might be prevented. Finally permission was given me to go upon the battlefield and through all the weary years of the war I stayed at my post, giving medicine to the sick and wounded, nourishing food to the faint, and comfort to the dying. To recuperate from the long strain I was sent to Switzerland and from there was called to help care for the soldiers in the Franco-Prussian War.

WHO AM I?

A little group around my mother's knee studying a book and afterward going with her into father's flower garden, where she plucked rewards of merit for us in the shape of pinks and pansies, is my earliest memory as a student. Later I attended a district school near our prairie home, a boarding school in a distant city, and a big university, from which I was graduated to become a teacher, a principal, and a dean of the women of my alma mater. I loved the profession of teaching, but became so interested in the temperance cause, then in the Crusade stage, that I determined to enter that work in the face of tempting offers to teach in New York City and other centers. I felt that I had at last found my vocation, and learned the secret of a happy life, which rests on two changeless sources: the belief in God, and the habit of hard work toward useful ends. Many of my friends remonstrated with me for wasting my "talents" on an unpopular and hopeless cause, but I replied, "You may walk in your dainty slippers on the sidewalk, but as for me I shall walk in the middle of the dusty street with the throngs of humanity whom I can help."

For years it was my privilege to be numbered in the great army of noble Christian women engaged in a holy war against an age-old evil, strongly entrenched in custom and in law, which was to end in that transcendant day of triumph when the drink traffic was outlawed from the land. Later, it was my supreme joy to have the women of the world respond to my earnest call to unite in a movement for the purity, protection and exaltation of the home.

WHO AM I?

Well do I remember the days of the Stamp Act and oppressive taxes that stirred the colonists and made them rebel against the Mother Country. Like many other patriot women I ceased using tea at my table, refused to buy cloth and other goods of English manufacture. No less than sixteen spinning wheels were kept busy at my house weaving homespun cloth for the family's clothing. During the trying days that followed, when my husband led the troops in battle, I joined him always when the army went into winter quarters. I am proud to go down into history as "the wife of the greatest of our soldiers and the purest of our patriots." I lived to see him not only the Commander-in-chief of the Army but elected President of the United States.

WHO AM I?

I lived in the early colonial days before the American Republic was born. When I was only ten or eleven years old there was great excitement among my

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Maryland Young People Meet in Conference

The first conference of the Maryland Y. P. B., held at state headquarters in Baltimore, Mrs. George McCullough presiding, opened with a devotional service conducted by Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national general Y. P. B. secretary. Basing her remarks on the parable of the talents, she made a touching, powerful and convincing appeal to the young people for complete consecration to Christian service.

Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. McCullough then briefly outlined the plan of the state organization and a committee on Constitution and Finance was appointed.

Dr. Bourdeau-Sisco opened a discussion on the possibilities of the Young People's Branch. Mr. Webster, president of the Jubilee Branch, spoke on financial problems, and Miss Marden on "How to Win New Members." There was an open discussion after each talk.

The subject of the state organization was again taken up and after discussion, pro and con, it was decided unanimously to organize temporarily with the view to actually federating next year. Officers were elected and fifty-five dollars pledged for the work.

At the evening session the Jubilee Branch presented to the state W. C. T. U. a beautiful electric sign which had been placed in front of state headquarters. The presentation was made by Mrs. Webster and the speech of acceptance in her gracious manner by Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, president of the Maryland W. C. T. U.

Notes From Our Publishing House

The winter season is coming with its opportunities for evening meetings, entertainments, medal contests, etc., with the numerous afternoon meetings too, at all of which you will be wanting to use something in the way of playlets, programs, etc., amusing, instructive and entertaining. We offer for your assistance a number of playlets which may easily be used in a church, a public hall, a club house or home parlor. (See this page and page 13 for titles, prices, etc.)

Among our more pretentious Life Plays are: **"Thy Brother's Keeper,"** a morality play. Price, 20 cents. **"The Child in the Midst,"** a Child Welfare play. Price, 10 cents. **"Sound the Jubilee,"** for a number of adults and children. Price, 15 cents. **"Lessons in English,"** an amusing and instructive Americanization life play. Requires a Price, 15 cents. **"His Flag,"** a patriotic Americanization life play. Requires a number of adults and children. Very effective. Price, 10 cents.

Our Book of Socials presents 64 pages of suggestions, etc., for socials, games, stunts and other forms of entertainment for the Y. P. B., church societies, and all other social gatherings. Something suited to every month in the year. Price, 50 cents.

We shall need to continue our educational work for prohibition for many years to come. In order to help the people understand the truth abut why and how the Eighteenth Amendment was secured we recommend among other things the following leaflets for study in meetings, institutes, etc., and for public distribution: **"Prohibition Progress as Portrayed by Some Decisions of the United States Supreme Court"; "The Eighteenth Amendment an Expression of the Will of the People"; "Did They Put It Over on Us While We Were Over There?"** These are each two cents per single copy, or 50 copies for 25 cents, any one kind or assorted.

"Twenty Years of Prohibition Legislation by the United States Congress," the **"Quiz on National Constitutional Prohibition,"** and the **"Questionnaire on Federal Prohibition Code"** are invaluable for information and circulation. Price, each 2 cents; fifty copies for 40 cents, or 75 cents per 100.

"The Prohibition Unit of the Treasury Department, United States Government—Why and What?" and **"A Vision of American Sovereignty"** are most excellent for the information they contain and the inspiration they will give for further service in the interest of prohibition. Price, each per 100, 45 cents.

As most local unions, in common with other societies of similar character, are usually in need of money, we suggest your consideration of the "calendar plan" for adding funds to the treasury. Note on page 14 our advertisement of the new **Scripture Calendar for 1923**; send us your orders for quantities and be early in the field. You can easily sell several hundred in almost any locality and thus net a good profit. Order promptly and please send remittance with order.

Helps for Local Officers

Recording Secretary's New Record Book. Treasurer's New Record Book.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Who Am I?

(Continued from Page Eleven)

people and one day a swift runner came among us saying, "The white captain is caught." A little later he was brought in and because of my pity for him I pleaded with my father, the chief, to save his life, and my plea was granted. I loved the people of the white race and although only a young girl I was able to do them many kindnesses, and to save them from danger. While still a young woman I met and married one of their men. As his wife, I journeyed across the sea to England, where I was received with great honors as a foreign princess and was presented to the King and Queen, but although all were very kind to me, I was homesick for my own land and my own people, to whom I never returned.

New Rhode Island Union Enrolls as Charter Member Centenarian

Lora S. La Mance, National W. C. T. U. Organizer and Lecturer

Rhode Island has broken the record. On October 10, in a rain that fell unceasingly, a W. C. T. U. with forty members was organized at Hope Valley. The very first name on the list was that of Mrs. Hannah Matteson, a beautiful, serene old lady who will be one hundred years old next March, when the union plans to give her the biggest birthday ever!

Another recruit was Virginia Girard, the eight-year-old daughter of the treasurer. Mrs. Edith Girard and Miss Jennie Crandall, both officers, worked all day in the deluge to get the people out. The Y. P. B. of Bradford came in a body and two "W.'s" sent representatives.

At Chepachet, a town with difficulties to meet, eight women have paid state dues, and are looking for a leader, and when they have found one, the hard-working state president, Mrs. Ethelyn Roberts, has promised to organize them.

These are straws which show which way the wind is blowing in "Little Rhody." The white ribbon women are in desperate earnest. They are standing on this platform: (1) Americanize Rhode Island's large foreign population; (2) push the S. T. I. work; (3) elect dry men to office and make the dry women vote a power in the state.

A gentleman told me that there had been a marvelous change for the better in Rhode Island's foreign population, especially among the Italians. This fall the W. C. T. U. succeeded in getting the state S. T. I. superintendent and another worker into the schools of Newport, which hitherto have been chained, bolted and padlocked against them. Other strategic points opened their schoolhouse doors to the work for the first time. Much is being done along the line of Christian Citizenship, especially among women voters. At a certain political convention, such was the faith in the W. C. T. U. that a dry worker called up the state president late in the afternoon and asked if the next day but one she would have one thousand white ribbon women in the galleries by nine o'clock in the morning to use their influence in a sudden emergency created by the wets.

In a fifteen days' "Before the Election" campaign carried on in Rhode Island, we visited thirteen towns and gave thirty-nine talks and lectures. We also gained over sixty members.

Rhode Island is going to win out. She knows she cannot do it in twelve months, but she intends to add three hundred members a year, take the state absolutely for law enforcement, and inside of five years make it as dry as Kansas!

The state convention was as fine as some national conventions. There were special Rhode Island poems and songs, fine addresses and a banquet which reached a high water mark for wit and strong, sane, but uncompromising utterances. Special addresses were made before church and club women and to the colored people.

The Sunset State Hurrahs!

(Continued from Page Ten)

school for Mexican girls and young women. Several of these young women belong to our Tucson Mexican union. White ribboners are very glad to welcome Miss Tousley and also Mrs. Minnie Morris, state organizer from Missouri.

Mrs. Imogen LaChance, state president, Mrs. F. B. Stevens, corresponding secretary and state superintendent of Americanization, and Mrs. Emma T. Benson, superintendent of Fairs and Exhibits, are busy preparing an exhibit for the Arizona state fair. We have a wonderful field in our state for Americanization work. Fully half our population are Mexicans. Many of them do not understand English. Since Miss Whiting was here last fall, house-to-house calls have been made to some extent. She showed us how to do this work and we hope to extend it more and more. The Mexican Baptist church in Tucson has made the request that we supply a teacher each Monday for their woman's meeting. The class is growing in interest and attendance.

A Federal hospital for disabled soldiers who have tuberculosis is located in Tucson. Mrs. A. W. League, state and local superintendent of this work, makes frequent visits and takes to the ones in bed (generally numbering 100), flowers, magazines and delicacies.

When "Scotch" Loses Its Flavor

(Continued from Page Six)

was arranging for my trip I selected a French boat with an eye to the conditions that would prevail after I had escaped from the clutches of the Volstead act.

"But when I found myself on the high seas, where liquid refreshment in any quantity could be had for the asking, I suddenly discovered that I had no special desire for it. I had actually lost my taste for liquor and it was like acquiring the habit all over again. Scotch had lost its flavor.

"I talked to a number of fellow Americans and they all confessed to me that they felt the same way. I found also another element entering into the problem, a kind of latent patriotism.

"One never feels what it means to be an American until he passes a season under another flag. He has to go away from home to find out how much of an American he really is.

"I felt a kind of repugnance against doing something under another flag that would be the violation of a law at home. One comes to honor his country by observing its laws when the observance is no longer compulsory. This is something that must be experienced to be understood. It is rooted in the subconscious mind and is independent of the will.

"But such a feeling exists. I have talked the matter over with a score of Americans who are spending their vacations abroad and they all confess to a similar feeling,"

Convention Marks Epoch for Tennessee W. C. T. U.

Amanda Neal Wheelock, Corresponding Secretary

For the second time, Springfield proved herself a most hospitable hostess to the state convention.

The sessions of this forty-first annual meeting were held in the First Methodist church. Inspiring music, delicious noonday luncheons, gracious hospitality in the homes, generous use of automobiles, beautiful decorations and much else contributed to the comfort and pleasure of the conventioners. The program was interesting and inspiring and marked a splendid epoch in the onward march of the Tennessee W. C. T. U. The spirit of the delegates, more than one hundred in number, from all sections of the state, was one of thankfulness for the successes of the past and a hopeful determination to win future victories.

The various churches served the luncheons and the superintendents who were in charge of the social hour afterward were particularly happy, both in demonstrating the work of their departments and in contributing to the general pleasure of the convention.

During the four days of the convention prominent speakers delivered interesting and informative addresses on up-to-date themes. Those taking part in the program were: Dr. Harry Clark of the Tennessee Baptist board; Dr. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee; Mr. Noah Cooper, Mr. Robert White, state director of Civilian Rehabilitation; Dr. John Royal Harris, president of Cumberland University and Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. Each speaker brought a broader vision and a more comprehensive view of social duties.

On welcome night, brief addresses were delivered by representatives of the various civic and religious organizations. Col. Glenn spoke for the city fathers, Mr. Tomerlin for the Kiwanis Club, Rev. E. M. Bryant for the pastors, Superintendent McNeely for the schools, Mrs. H. T. Stratton for the Parent-Teacher Association, Mrs. S. O. Murphy for the Music Club, Mr. Don Langford for the press, and Mrs. D. A. Payne for the local W. C. T. U. Response was made by Mrs. L. T. Manker. She complimented the city on its good taste in wanting a W. C. T. U. convention to convene there.

The splendid address of the state president, Mrs Minnie Allison Welch, was a reminder of the indomitable leaders of the past and the soul-stirring enthusiasm that put prohibition on the statute books. "Today, in the full sunlight of truth, which has made us free from strong drink," she made plain the path of the many goals set for us to reach.

A beautiful message from the national president, Miss Anna A. Gordon, was read by Mrs. Welch and the convention, standing, resolved that their "captain" could depend on Tennessee.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Collins, state treasurer and editor of the state paper, was thanked by the convention for the historical sketch written for the state history now being prepared by the author and state historian, Dr. John Trotwood Moore. Dr. Moore asked for this history of the state W. C. T. U. as being of great importance in preparing a history of the state.

The officers were re-elected: Mrs. Minnie Allison Welch, president; Mrs. Grace Williams Robbins, vice-president; Mrs. Amanda Neal Wheelock, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Collins, treasurer.

Mrs. Grace W. Robbins gave a very interesting and instructive UNION SIGNAL demonstration, a playlet, "The Trio Team," acted by the state officers. Sunday the pulpits were occupied by W. C. T. U. speakers and Sunday afternoon a mass meeting of the young folks and children proved edifying. Sunday evening Mrs. Burger addressed a large congregation of all the city churches on the subject, "The Challenge to Americanism."

The following day, addresses were made by representatives from the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Woman Voters' League and all the many civic and philanthrophic agencies and organizations of the state. It was in reality a social congress and the spirit of cooperation was manifest.

The report of the corresponding secretary showed that seventeen unions had been organized during the year, through the faithful, loyal effort of Mrs. Rose Nipher and Mrs. Lem Gilreath, assisted by Mrs. La Mance, Miss Shaner and Mrs. Parrott. There are now, in all, 129 unions with 536 new members.

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Collins, the treasurer, reported a balance in the treasury. Mrs. Mary P. Bang, honorary president and chairman of legislation, brought forward a set of ringing resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The state "adopted" a school founded by Dr. Lillian Johnson, daughter of the first president of the Tennessee W. C. T. U., as the basis for mountain settlement work.

Mrs. C. C. Hines, the former capable and enthusiastic promoter for THE UNION SIGNAL is able to resume her duties again. This means good times for THE SIGNAL in Tennessee.

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Uncle Sam's Prohibition Quiz: Testimony of ten noted American men. Requires eleven young men or boys.

Aunt Columbia's Prohibition Quiz: Testimony of ten noted American women. For eleven young women or girls. Price each, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

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His Flag. (Patriotic Americanization). Requires a number of children and adults. Price, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

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Lester Brown's Battle. (Total Abstinence and Anti-Cigaret). Per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 35 cents.

The Eighteenth Amendment Forever. A very attractive playlet exactly suited to present needs; could be used on Temperance Sunday. Per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

A Sick Baby. (For 12 little girls and one boy). Attractive as an interlude for a county or local institute meeting, club meeting, etc. Per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

A Lark at Nonotuck Hall. An amusing and instructive expose of the true character of "patent medicines." Suitable for a group of young women or high school girls. Per copy, 20 cents.

An Old Fashioned Mother. (Requires several men, women and children). Per copy, 35 cents.

The Marshland Round Table. (A mercy program for a number of children). Per copy, 15 cents.

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Me and Patsy

Mrs. W. B. Dingham

Well, me Patsy an' me we comed to America! They tilled me as how silver dollars grew on ivery bush. They tilled me, too, how America had gone dry, which plaised me more than the bush wid the silver dollars did. "Thank Hiven," I said, whin I stipped foot on American soil, "Me Patsy now will be a-comin' home sober! He's tried, I'm sure, an' God knows, he's wanted to git away from the fellers that be a coaxin' him, but they knowed his wakeness, an' they were continually a-temptin' him!" Ah, monny's the toime he'd kiss the big Book an' say, "Jus' thry me wance more, Bridget, an' I'll prove to yez that I'm boss of the liquor!" And monny's the toime me heart would ache an' be so sore wid blasted hopes! But that's gone by now! We're livin' in America!

For mebbe six months me Patsy comed home ivery night, sober, and me heart was light as the billowy foam in me wash tub! No saloon a-temptin' him, or a-beckonin' to come in! No tratin' on pay night by onny of the byes! I was glad, and belave me, me Patsy was just as glad.

But wan night he comed home from his work, an' whin I reached up for me usual kiss, he turned his head away, an' thin I knew the worst! He'd been a-drinkin'! Me heart, me soul, me whole bein' cried out agin' it! "But," sez I, "this is no toime for tears! I must be afther a-gettin' busy!"

"Ah, Patsy," sez I, "the divil has surely been afther yez! He's found yez even here in America! But we'll put a shtop to that! We have the law on our side, and we'll enforce it! Be a good bye now, Patsy, won't yez, and till me where yez been afther a-gettin' the drinks.'

Poor Patsy was weak in mind and body, for that's the way the divil always trates him. "Ah," says he, shamed loike, "Tim Hooligan would niver be afther a-forgivin' me if I told on him!"

"Ha, ha," sez I, "Tim Hooligan's the man that's carried the divil's broth to your lips, is he? For shame on him! But I'll fix him! Never yez fear for me! Now, Patsy, yez better go lie down for I suspect yez a purty sick man! Don't try to get up, until I sez ye may!"

Wid that I shteps outside. I looks for wan of thim polacemen. Sure enough, I sees wan comin'. I sez, "If it plaze yer honor, I wants the law enforced!"

He looks glum an' sez he, "What's the trouble now?"

I tould him how Hooligan had been a sellin' whisky to me man agin' the law, an' I wanted the law enforced!

"Ah, well," sez he, "we're obliged to have the ividence! Bring in your ividence, an' we'll see what we can do for yez!"

"Ah," sez I, "me ividence is not able to come at this toime. He's a-slapin' off the effects of Hooligan's whisky!"

"Oh," sez he, "my good woman, yez best be a-sayin' nothin' more about it! Ef yez gets Hooligan down on yez, 'twill be the worse for yez!" "Oh," sez I, "I'm not a-carin' about that! But what will it be whin I tills ye, I'm down on Hooligan?"

He laughs an' sez, "Ah, whin ye've been in America longer, ye'll do as the Americans do! But," sez he, "I'll nades to be hustlin'! I'm due at the precinct this minute!" an' he walks away.

"So," sez I, to mesilf, "this is enforcement of the American law. But I'll not be givin' up so aisy. I'll try wance more!" Purty soon I sees a lady coming down the shtrate, an' she had a little white ribbon pinned to her coat. "Ah," sez I, "that little ribbon means timperance!" Me heart was that heavy and ached so harrd, I could have died, but I made bold to say, "O please, me lady, I'm in trouble, an' your little white ribbon tells me yez can help me!"

She smiled like I think the angels must smile when they sees a prodigal a-comin' home, an' she sez, sez she, "I'll be glad to do anything in my power! Tell me what you would like!"

So thin I tills her me story. I tills her what a good man me Patsy was whin he'd be lettin' the liquor alone; how he'd been a-livin' a sober, steady, industrious life for nearly six months; how Hooligan had given him the stuff that kills men's souls and bodies, and breaks women's hearts; how I'd been told we had the law on our side, why thin could we not enforce it?

Her eyes snapped and she said, "Hooligan! Hooligan! Why, we've been a-watchin' out for him! The law *shall* be enforced!"

She goes quick to wan of thim places where there is a hole in the wall, an' a little black horn a-coverin' up the hole, an' she talks fast, an' ends by sayin', "You'll come quick, won't you?"

Well, in less toime than it takes for me to tell it, in comes a man, an' he says at once, "Thank Hivin we've got the ividence!"

Well, me toime's up, but they arristed Hooligan and sint him to jail, wid a foine to pay besides; me Patsy is wance more the man I wants him to be. Oh, it's not so hard to enforce the American law, when ye really sets out to do it, an' look at all the good you're a-doin'!

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To which Dr. Wiley replies: "If your husband really wants to stop drinking, ask him to notify the prohibition officers of the persons who are selling him the liquor. They will be arrested and fined heavily and sent to jail. If the bootlegger disappears your husband will necessarily go dry. If your husband is in earnest he need not go to any Keely institute; he can join the prohibition officers and help clean up this dastardly business. If prohibition can be practically enforced, there will be no danger of your boys forming the habit. I should think the example of their father would be sufficient to steel them against it."

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Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

1. It is the official organ, the mouthpiece for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the sender forth of "tried and tested" methods for the furtherance of all our work. It is your own paper. It is your duty to support it.

2. To keep in close touch with activities of anti-prohibitionists, and plans and activities of the "drys"; to get definite information on all aspects of prohibition.

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6. To be familiar with the work of the W. C. T. U. in Americanization, Child Welfare, Social Morality, Women in Industry, Medical Temperance, Scientific Temperance Instruction and all departments.

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13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
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28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
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42. Mills County, Iowa.
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44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 2
50. Waseca County, } Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.
52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, } Dist.
54. Marshall County, } No.
55. Pennington County, } 14
56. Norman County, } Minn.
57. Edmunds County, South Dakota.
58. Mower County, } Dist No.
59. Freeborn County, } 30, Minn.
60. Bell County, Kentucky.
61. Chippewa County, Wisconsin.
62. Eau Claire County, Wisconsin.
63. Blair County, Penna.
64. Ness County, Kansas.
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67. Ellis County, Kansas.
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"I have used JERSEY CROWN for eleven years and it is the best I have ever used. I am selling it to many members of the W. C. T. U. and others and all pronounce it good."

Mrs. L. E. Burton, Lingle, Wyoming:
"I have been using JERSEY CROWN for seven years and have been keeping it on hand for the members of our W. C. T. U., and am glad to state that we all think it the best vanilla flavoring preparation we have ever used."

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"All that I have sold JERSEY CROWN to are well pleased. I have used it for over ten years and have never found anything to equal it."

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Brussels (Belgium) W. C. T. U. Rejoices Over Opportunity to Introduce Temperance Teaching in Schools

FOR ELECTION NEWS SEE PAGE 3

AN ANALYSIS OF THE NOVEMBER POLL

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

The announcement of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment that they have gained more than seventy members in the 68th Congress for modification, is not borne out by facts revealed in the final returns of the election. In the 67th Congress the opposition never mustered at any time more than 133 votes and in the 68th Congress it is doubtful if they ever total more than 150 for a beer and wine amendment to the Prohibition Act.

In the Senate prohibition has a net gain. The election in New Jersey of Governor Edwards, the national idol of the wets, is offset by the defeat of Pomerene in Ohio. Missouri returns Senator Reed, an avowed supporter of the opposition, but Mississippi and Georgia are sending two drys to take the place of Senator Williams and the late Senator Watson, and in Nebraska the newly elected Senator Howell, a "dry," defeated Senator Hitchcock. In Pennsylvania the two dry Senators, Pepper and Reed, who have been members by appointment for a short period, have both been elected and for the first time in years that state has a solid dry delegation in the upper house. In other states like Michigan, West Virginia and Washington, where there were changes, there will be no loss to the prohibitionists.

Nowhere was the issue on wine and beer so clearly drawn as in Ohio, where an amendment to the Constitution was proposed, permitting 2.75 per cent beer and there this proposal was defeated by nearly 200,000—a vote so decisive as to leave no doubt as to the sentiment in the President's state. The Illinois vote means nothing unless there was secured a majority of all the votes cast for the proposal. The defeat of the prohibition amendment code in Massachusetts leaves the state without any state law, but this in no wise affects the enforcement of the Federal law. Latest reports from California indicate that the Wright Enforcement Act has carried.

Sentiment in the great states of the West, middle West and South, which were dry long before national prohibition became effective, shows no change. A few states in which large cities are found, like New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, cannot swing the entire country on any phase of this question.

The defeat of Congressman Volstead, though his successor is dry, is to be regretted because, as chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, the vacancy caused by his retirement goes by seniority rule to a man opposed to prohibition.

The 68th Congress holds out no promise of success to those who hope for modification of the enforcement law, yet, the victory of the campaign and a few successes gained here and there by "modifications" indicate clearly the necessity of renewed and sustained efforts on the part of the prohibition forces.

SAN FRANCISCO'S MARCH OF ALLEGIANCE

The March of Allegiance, staged recently in the city of San Francisco by the Women's Committee of Five Thousand, might safely be called one of the greatest demonstrations against the liquor traffic ever held by the women of the West. Approximately ninety automobiles, filled with women who could not walk, followed the several thousand on foot. Nine mounted policemen led the parade. Next came a band, then seven divisions of women marchers under the general direction of Miss Margaret Le Seur, executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A., with Mrs. Paul Raymond, Mrs. Kathleen Norris and Charlotte M. Eddy, chiefs of staff. A mammoth banner, stretching almost the width of Market street, and bearing the inscription, "Uphold the Constitution," was carried at the head of the procession by a number of boys from the Y. M. C. A. of Stanford University. The majority of the marchers had donned the official uniform chosen for the occasion, consisting of a full length white robe, white cap and gloves. Across their breasts were pinned streamers upon which were printed the words, "The Women's March of Allegiance." Before the concourse swung into line each woman was handed a card on which appeared the oath of allegiance. With right hand uplifted, each white-robed marcher chanted: "I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of California. The state of California is an inseparable part of the American Union, and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Northern California, headed by the president, Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes, and other state officers, offered a striking feature in a decorated baby buggy, containing an infant. This perambulator, which bore on the side the inscription, "By These Ye Shall Know Them," was wheeled in front of the division.

Practically all clubs of the city and county federation were represented, the W. C. T. U., Parent-Teachers' associations, California Congress of Mothers, Y. W. C. A., Girl Reserves and church women, university girls, Overseas Women, San Francisco County Nurses' Association, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of California Pioneers, G. A. R. Relief Corps, California Girls' Training Home, Federation of Colored Women, and others.

Youth and age in the persons of a child of seven and a grandmother of ninety-one, lent color to the assembly. A band of Indians, purporting to be the last of a tribe exterminated by the use of liquor, marched at the head of a column.

The procession was probably the largest composed exclusively of women that has ever marched through the city, and it is doubtful if ever there has been one more significant of the power that women have been wielding in recent years in the affairs of the nation.

Loss of Efficiency Through Drinking Has Ceased, Says Head of Studebaker Factory

Loss of efficiency through drunkenness has ceased to be a problem at the Studebaker factory, according to the statement of Dr. C. H. Lippincott, head of the cooperative department of the Studebaker Corporation, as quoted by the *Christian Science Monitor*. "Although my work has brought me in contact with men in all branches of the factory," says Dr. Lippincott, "I can think of not one serious case since the enactment of the Prohibition Amendment. It is true that a prohibition movement had already begun with the men before the federal enactment and that there were active temperance organizations among them. This may account in part for the support which the men give to the law. Whatever may be the cause, however, the result is certain; drunkenness is practically unknown among our employees."

That this condition is an improvement over the past is indicated by observations made by W. W. Austin, production manager, plant Number 1, who has long been connected with the Studebaker corporation. He says: "When the Amendment first went into effect, we began to keep records of after-pay-day absentees, to compare with previous records. After making note of the numbers for several weeks, the difference became so apparent that we did not think it worth while to continue the records. Although I no longer have the copies, the circumstances remain clearly in my mind. After-pay-day absentees soon became a negligible factor as compared with the number before prohibition went into effect."

Closing of Bootlegging Cafes Forward Step in Enforcement Battle

The closing of the "Paradise," a restaurant and cabaret in New York City, for a period of one year, is considered by enforcement officials to be a great step forward in the battle against the illicit liquor traffic. The "Paradise" is the first place of importance in the Southern District of New York against which the abatement provision has been invoked.

Eight cafes in San Francisco were recently closed for a period of one year by United States District Judge William C. Van Fleet.

Federal Judge George W. Jack has just ordered the closing of about twenty establishments in and about New Orleans while cases are pending against them in courts.

The hotel of Fritz Griebs, at Mount Ephraim, N. J., has also been closed on account of repeated violations of the liquor law, causing it to be classed as a public nuisance by Federal Judge Bodine. This hotel is believed to be the first one in the state to be served with an injunction.

Similar injunction proceedings against other well known places throughout the country are pending, it is reported, and upon proof of violation action will immediately be taken.

W. C. T. U. LEADERS REPORT ELECTION RETURNS

CALIFORNIA DRYS JUBILANT OVER PASSAGE OF WRIGHT ENFORCEMENT ACT—BEER AMENDMENT SNOWED UNDER IN OLD CRUSADE STATE

Columbus, Ohio, November 8, 1922.

Praise awaited for Thee, O God, in Zion, and also in the Old Crusade State. The beer amendment has been snowed under. Drys will win by at least one hundred thousand. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment are laying all the blame for their defeat on the women.

Florence D. Richard, President Ohio W. C. T. U.

Wine and Beer Not an Open Issue in North Carolina

Greensboro, North Carolina, November 8, 1922.

From returns available, all old members of Congress re-elected. Practically same result with legislators. Wine and beer not an open issue anywhere in state. In two cities women elected registers of deeds.

T. ADELAIDE GOODNO, PRESIDENT NORTH CAROLINA W. C. T. U.

Oklahoma Drys Victorious

Tulsa, Oklahoma, November 8, 1922.

All national Congressmen elected are pledged to support the Eighteenth Amendment and oppose light wines and beer.

JOSEPHINE M. BUHL, PRESIDENT OKLAHOMA W. C. T. U.

California Hopes for Dry Victory

San Francisco, California, November 8, 1922.

Congressional delegation no change; seven dry, four wet. Legislature very strongly dry. Governor and lieutenant-governor absolutely dry. Wright Enforcement law hangs in the balance. San Francisco wet majority cut.

MARY HELEN McLEAN, EDITOR CALIFORNIA (N.) STATE PAPER.

LATE NEWS.—Wright law wins by good majority.

Indiana Wets Go Down to Defeat

Liberty, Indiana. November 8, 1922.

Ex-Governor Samuel Ralston elected U. S. Senator from Indiana. He is a Christian gentleman and absolutely dry. All wets defeated as far as heard from.

ELIZABETH T. STANLEY, PRESIDENT INDIANA W. C. T. U.

Iowa White Ribboner Elected State Superintendent of Schools

Des Moines, Iowa, November 8, 1922.

United States Senator Brookhart, dry, wins. All but one of the eleven Iowa Representatives in Congress dry. District Judge Utterback, of Des Moines, the boys' friend, elected. Miss Frances, a white ribboner, elected state superintendent of schools. United States Senator Robinson, third district, won by big majority over wet opponent.

LUCILE W. SHADLE, TREASURER IOWA W. C. T. U.

Successful Colorado Candidates on Water Wagon

Denver, Colorado, November 8, 1922.

United States Representatives re-elected and all dry. State officers dry. Only avowedly wet candidate was lieutenant-governor. He was snowed under, although running mate was elected.

ADRIANNA HUNGERFORD, PRESIDENT COLORADO W. C. T. U.

Tennessee Candidates Pledged to Law Enforcement

Clarksville, Tennessee, November 8, 1922.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, every candidate elected in Tennessee is pledged to strict law enforcement and the maintenance of the Volstead Act.

GRACE W. ROBBINS, VICE-PRESIDENT TENNESSEE W. C. T. U.

Seventeen of the Eighteen Texas Congressmen Dry

Austin, Texas, November 8, 1922.

Out of eighteen Congressmen elected from the state of Texas, November seventh, seventeen are known to be in favor of enforcement of our prohibition laws.

MRS. CLAUDE DE VAN WATTS, PRESIDENT TEXAS W. C. T. U.

Majority of Michigan Legislature And Enforcing Officers Dry

Detroit, Michigan, November 8, 1922.

Senator-elect Ferris absolutely dry. Eleven out of thirteen Congressmen elected are dry. Grant M. Hudson, former Anti-Saloon League Superintendent, one of the eleven elected. McLeod, Republican, and Clancy, Democrat, both wet, representing Detroit districts. Majority of legislature and enforcing officers dry.

A. C. Graham,

FOR MRS. E. L. CALKINS, PRESIDENT MICHIGAN W. C. T. U.

W. C. T. U. Woman Elected to State Legislature

Springfield, Missouri, November 8, 1922.

Eight elected Congressmen dry. Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Republican, W. C. T. U. woman, elected to state legislature Second district St. Louis county. Missouri swept by Democratic landslide. Senator Reed and almost entire state ticket elected. Fighting spirit of drys aroused.

NELLE G. BURGER, PRESIDENT MISSOURI W. C. T. U.

Idaho Representatives Strong For Temperance

Payette, Idaho, November 8, 1922.

Returns not all in but from reports so far it is believed without doubt that Representatives French and Smith are both re-elected. Our Senators are not elected this year. Both Smith and French are strong for temperance and all good measures.

DR. EMMA F. A. DRAKE, PRESIDENT IDAHO (SOUTH) W. C. T. U.

Temperance Advocate Leading in Race For Governorship

Casper, Wyoming, November 8, 1922.

Election returns though incomplete at this date indicate that we will send dry men to represent us in Congress, returning John B. Kendrick, Democrat, to Senate; Charles E. Winter, Republican, to House. William B. Ross, Democrat, strong temperance advocate, leading in race for governor.

MRS. S. E. BAILEY, PRESIDENT WYOMING W. C. T. U.

Returns From Pennsylvania Gratifying

Lititz, Penn., November 8, 1922.

Pennsylvania election returns gratifying to the drys. Will have nineteen drys in Congress. A dry majority in both houses state legislature. A dry governor.

A. VIRGINIA GROSH, EDITOR STATE W. C. T. U. PAPER.

Kentucky Re-Elected Dry Congressmen

Lexington, Ky., November 8, 1922.

All Congressmen in Kentucky re-elected. One new one, M. H. Thatcher from Louisville, Fifth district, dry Republican. Gilbert, Barkley, Kincheloe, John Thatcher, Fields, Robison, Langley reported dry.

NORAH B. TAYLOR, TREASURER KENTUCKY W. C. T. U.

Vermont Elects Dry Governor

Swanton, Vt., November 8, 1922.

Vermont elected Redfield Proctor, dry Republican governor over J. Holmes Jackson, wet Democrat; Frank L. Green, dry Republican U. S. Senator over William B. Mayo, dry Democrat; Frederick G. Fleetwood, dry Republican U. S. Representative, over James Kennedy, wet Democrat. Porter Dale, dry Republican U. S. Representative, over J. Wilson, wet Democrat.

ELSIE PEASE BARNEY, PRESIDENT VERMONT W. C. T. U.

Georgia Wet Candidate Polls Only 500 of 9000 Votes Cast at Primaries

Atlanta, Georgia, November 8, 1922.

All nominees elected are dry. This was settled at the primaries. The only light wines and beer candidate for Congress was in the Fifth district, running against W. D. Upshaw, and he received only five hundred out of nine thousand votes at the primaries.

LELLA A. DILLARD, PRESIDENT GEORGIA W. C. T. U.

Dry Congressman Elected

Boone, Nebraska, November 8, 1922.

R. B. Howell, who had announced his opposition to any modification of the Volstead Act, elected U. S. Senator.

LELA G. DYAR, PRESIDENT NEBRASKA W. C. T. U.

Congressmen in Dry Column

Rochester, N. H., November 8, 1922.

Re-elected Congressman Wason, dry. Elected Congressman Rogers, with wet record but gave pre-election pledge against any weakening of Volstead Act.

CHARLINE ABBOTT, PRESIDENT NEW HAMPSHIRE W. C. T. U.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

CHINA'S WORST ENEMY

Christine I. Tinling

One day last fall we were holding a meeting for the women prisoners in a Shansi gaol. There is a great difference in Chinese prisons. I have seen men crowded together, perhaps fifty of them, in a little room suggestive of the Black Hole of Calcutta, where there was nothing to do except quarrel and not light enough to read a paper if they had been so fortunate as to have one. But this other was a modern institution. The women were neat and clean and seemed interested in their industrial work. They were making wadded garments and there was considerable variety in their tasks. They laid aside their sewing and gathered for the gospel temperance meeting in the light and airy room.

"Chin Tan" China's Chief Curse

We talked about home and the things that may destroy its happiness. I asked them to mention some of these and the answer came back instantly, "Chin Tan." Now "Chin Tan" means "Golden Pill." They spoke also of other things, such as gambling and drink, but Chin Tan had by common consent an evil pre-eminence. Is it then possible that little pills are seriously menacing the happiness of China's homes? Indeed, it is only too true that in some sections they are the greatest curse known. All the women were in prison for selling morphine or opium, as were forty of the two hundred men in the adjoining building.

Missionaries sometimes feel it necessary to warn us before we begin work that in their districts alcohol is but a secondary evil and drugs come first. Even the children in the schools know of the havoc that they cause. When a question is asked about the dangers that threaten China they promptly mention opium and morphine. They say "wine" also, but the drinking, while general, is moderate for the most part and so its evil effects are not as fully realized. The human wrecks that one sees on the streets are usually the victims of opium and its derivatives.

When the agreement was signed in 1907 between Great Britain and China, it provided for the cessation, within ten years, of the foreign trade in opium subject to the extinction of the native product. The world has not forgotten how thoroughly China sought to fulfill her side of the contract, how large were the financial sacrifices made or how summary the punishment dispensed to those who broke the law.

Nevertheless the outcome of the effort has been sadly disappointing. While Great Britain has done her part and no opium has been exported from India to China, since 1913, the central government of China has not been strong enough to enforce the prohibition. At the present time about seven thousand tons are annually produced.

It is chiefly in the western provinces that the poppy is now being raised, namely in the great fertile plain of Szechuan and in mountainous Kweichow and Yunnan. It is also grown in the northern province of Shansi. The military governors are in a number of cases responsible for its recrudescence, sometimes giving their tacit consent, sometimes their active assistance and not seldom actually forcing the farmers to produce the crop.

Soldiers are left without wages for months together and when unpaid are a continual menace to the country. The generals find that raising opium and trafficking in the same is the easiest way of getting money for the payment of troops.

The Christian general, Feng Yu Hsiang, on the other hand, has taken drastic measures towards the suppression of opium in Shansi. His men are forbidden to sell or use it and are commanded not to protect the cultivation of poppy or impose any taxes. He says: "If a Chihli soldier breaks the order, even though he be an officer, he will be shot to death immediately." Would that men like General Feng were the rule instead of the exception!

In Yunnan the price of opium per ounce fell from one dollar in February, 1920, to fifty cents in March and thirty cents in May. The price is a fairly reliable indication of its plentifulness.

To leap in thought from the far west to the far north, I learned in Manchuria that opium was being openly used even by women. A medical missionary told me that her wealthier patients smoked it as a matter of course and sometimes offered the pipe to her!

The customs service is not by any means inactive and large quantities of opium and its alkaloids are continually being confiscated. But the officials themselves say that the total amount seized is but a small fraction of what is brought into the country or shipped from one province to another. These things are so portable and so easily concealed that the enforcement of the law would be a baffling problem even for a strong government.

Smuggling Devices of "Celestials"

When Miss Frances Wang and I were traveling in Hunan, in Central China, we had occasion to wait for a boat at the port of Yochow on the Tong Ting Lake. The little store-room of the Custom House was a veritable museum of smuggling devices. The officer said that he had then on hand about $73,000 worth of opium. There were shoes, whose soles were largely made of it. There were carpenters' tools, the wooden handles of which were hollowed and filled with the drug. We also saw three-tiered food cans, of blue enamel, containing some apparently innocent lunch, but between the true and false bottom of each can there was opium. Some geese had come in, ostensibly for market, but they were found to have had their internal organs replaced by the same thing Every officer would need to be a Sherlock Holmes to cope with such a traffic. All this was native grown and was smuggled by the Chinese themselves.

Similar evil ingenuity is shown in connection with what is brought in from abroad. I have in my possession a piece of a Japanese rug, of brown wool. When whole there was nothing unusual-looking about it. But it came under suspicion and the official scissors revealed that it consisted of rolls of opium, each about the thickness of a pencil, round which the wool was cunningly wrapped. I have also seen a sample of false bricks. Opium is put up in small tin containers and these again are dropped into moulds which are then filled with concrete. The resulting bricks are by no means suspicious in appearance. The "Celestials" are fond of sea-slugs and some clever rogue has imported opium by stuffing quantities of their skins with it.

The morphine menace is even more terrible than that of opium, both because the alkaloid is physiologically more potent and more destructive and because of the ease with which it can be concealed.

The Chinese do not understand the preparation of morphine. It requires very complicated chemical processes and special apparatus. So the vast quantity now being consumed and by which this great nation is in process of being done to death, all comes from abroad. Of a truth poor China is more sinned against than sinning.

Bulk of Morphine Comes From Japan

Most of the morphine comes from Japan. She is manufacturing it in large quantities and she also imports it. As Great Britain ceased exporting to Japan in 1918 and the United States in 1920 it must come from some other source, probably Europe. Though indeed, in spite of these recent laws of England and America, preventing direct export to Japan, a good deal continues to find its way there indirectly. Much goes from Great Britain through the United States under customs bond but it is hoped that the Jones-Miller bill will soon put an end to this "transit" trade. Smuggling is also extensively carried on. That American made morphine is getting into China by way of Japan is proved by the labels on confiscated packages.

The record quantity of opium derivatives imported into Japan in any one year previous to the prohibition of opium in China was 32,201 ounces. In 1920 the sum total was 800,000 ounces, being an increase of 2,733 per cent. Of this amount Japan could legitimately use for medical purposes perhaps one-hundredth part. Ninety-nine parts were evidently intended for the drugging of China. Even this is not all. Much comes into Kobe harbor and is there transshipped to some vessel bound for Tsingtao, and since it does not land in Japan there is no mention of it in official records.

The Japanese have imported thousands of cases of morphine into Shantung and they have usually been labelled "government stores." In Tsinan, the capital of the province, Dr. Balme of the University School of Medicine sent out confidential agents to ascertain how widely morphine might be obtained. They were able to purchase it in ninety-four drug-stores in that one city.

French Railroad a Medium for Spreading Drug Evil

When we made our trip into Shansi last fall we heard a good deal about the French railroad as a medium for spreading the poison into that inland province. In one case it was found behind the panels in a first-class carriage. Shansi has a very enlightened governor, Yen Hsi-shan, who fights this and other evils with earnestness if not always with success. He offers a reward of three dollars for the seizure of a small package of Golden Pills but the agents give twice as large a bribe to those who smuggle it in. Employes on the railroad earn from ten to forty dollars a month. A man comes along and promises the engineer two hundred dollars cash down if he succeeds in hiding a large parcel of morphine under the coal or elsewhere. The temptation is too great for poor human nature unchanged by the gospel. For that matter, in our lands of greater privilege and clearer light, there are plenty

of prominent men who are no better than this average Shansi engine driver.

Governor Yen a few years ago proposed that the province should buy the French railroad out and out, however great the cost, so as to be able to handle the situation. But the political difficulties were insuperable. So against the will of the provincial authorities and in spite of their strenuous resistance, Shansi is being deluged with poison.

People Made Hopeless Victims

The Anti-Opium Society estimates that in 1920 enough morphine entered China to provide 1,675,200,000 injections or four doses for every man, woman and child in the nation, reckoning the population at four hundred millions. This although in several provinces the alkaloid is scarcely known at all, opium itself being generally used.

Morphine is taken in two ways, by injection and in pills and other pharmaceutical preparations. In the coast provinces the former method is general; up in Shansi it appears to be but little practiced and the chief curse is the aforesaid Chin Tan. As regards the hypodermic use, wealthy people carry their own needles and indulge the craving in their homes. Poor folks go to some shabby little shop, where they can pass an arm through a hole, along with a few coppers, and no questions are asked. They thus receive an injection and depart, largely ignorant of what they are doing to themselves.

The pills are eaten whole and are looked upon as a panacea for several of the ills to which flesh is heir. Naturally the morphine temporarily relieves pain and when that returns the logical thing is to take more pills to relieve it again. Thus in a few weeks the sick person is the hopeless victim of something far worse than the original disease.

It often happens that working hard in the fields during the harvest time the country people get some intestinal trouble, specially as their food is none of the best. A neighbor recommends the pain-killing, wonder-working pill. There is no indication on the wrapper that it contains any dangerous ingredient. But in a little while they are caring for nothing else on earth; business is neglected, family love has fled, the sense of right and wrong seems dead. They sell the clothes off their backs to get the pills; some have been known even to part with their famine relief supplies in order to obtain them. Women have sold their babies to satisfy the craving.

Depths of Degradation

In Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi, we were told that some of the beggars on the streets were rich men three or four years ago. The misery of the Oriental beggar is something that baffles description, yet to this depth of degradation the Golden Pill will bring a man. The craving cannot be satisfied without an ever-increasing dose of the drug, and some are driven to eat ten dollars worth of pills a day till their money has all gone.

At the time of our visit the officials had just made a raid on the stores and seized no less than $480,000 worth of Chin Tan and other opium products. When it is realized that this quantity of poison was in stock in one city at one time, some faint idea of the extent of the traffic may be obtained.

People of all classes, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, are bewitched by the thing. A Tientsin missionary tells of a young fellow in foreign dress, a returned student, apparently from America, speaking English better than Chinese, who was crazy through morphine. He escaped through the window of the hospital in the night, got pneumonia by wandering half-clad in the terrible cold, and when found and brought back had to be tied to the bed to prevent him from injuring himself and others.

Saddest of all is it to hear of those who were once faithful and earnest Christians, and have fallen before this temptation. In Korea a doctor told me of his helper in the hospital, formerly so capable and dependable. He had done well for himself, bought a little land and seemed to have a happy future before him. But morphine got the better of him and now he has gone to the dogs.

Responsibility of Christian World

Another missionary told of the brightest and best of their Christian teachers, a man with an educated wife, who was also a teacher. Morphine has ruined them. He squandered his own money and hers too and now everything has gone and men point him out as a "mission wreck." If the Christian world could only think in terms of human souls instead of in avoirdupois ounces, would it not make an end of this iniquity in a very short time?

Taiku in Shansi is not a large place; most people probably have never heard of it. But the missionaries say that in that one town and the out-stations connected with it, they have about a thousand drug patients a year.

The "Anti-Dirt Society" Doing a Fine Work

The International Anti-opium Association is known to the Chinese as the "All Countries Driving Out Dirt Society." Opium was formerly called "foreign dirt"; now it is just plain "dirt." This organization is doing a fine work. Its new book, "The War Against Opium" is a veritable mine of information. It may be obtained from the headquarters in Peking for two dollars Mexican, plus postage.

While the association is accomplishing great things in the line of investigation, it finds that the difficulties connected with bringing offenders to justice are all but insurmountable. On account of them the local organization in Tientsin was obliged to disband in December of last year. The most important part of their work was the detective phase and apparently it was only too well done. On one occasion they raided a "Benevolent Hospital" owned by a Chinese doctor of western education. They had heard that he was running a lucrative side-business in "anti-opium pills." So two of the force posed as would-be customers and carried a large quantity of silver to the hospital. While the physician was in the act of counting out to them seventy thousand opium-containing pills, they blew the whistle and brought in the police. This sort of thing proved too effective to please certain persons high up in the political world. The leading militarists engaged in the traffic made a great disturbance when any of their own property was seized. False charges were trumped up against the detectives and they were kept in prison through three hot summer months, later being declared innocent by the court. Although an appropriation was voted by the Provincial Assembly for the carrying on of this work, only a small fraction of it was ever paid, and the civil governor turned a deaf ear when appeals were made to him. These facts give a mere hint of the difficulty of fighting the traffic.

The editor of the leading English paper in North China, the *Peking Tientsin Times*, has done yeoman service in the cause. When morphine began to supplant opium he instituted a careful enquiry and published in his paper a "Black List" of the stores dealing in it. There were between three and four hundred names on the roll. But in an interview that I had with him, when lately in Tientsin, he told me it seemed no longer of any use to follow this method. Formerly his conviction had been that since morphine was being substituted for opium, we should strenuously oppose the new evil. Now, however, as opium itself is back again, even so strong and earnest a man as Mr. Woodhead feels no better than Dame Partington with her mop.

A Million Dollars Made by Destroying Souls

Of course, as all the world knows, the two great causes of China's enslavement to drugs are the helplessness of the Government and the ignorance of the masses of the people. But even were the Government stable it would probably be unable to prevent the introduction of these things. When the lining of a man's coat can hold hundreds of dollars worth of morphine, how can smuggling be prevented? One woman is known to have had actually forty pounds weight hidden on her person. At Hongkong eighty thousand taels' worth of opium—a tael is an ounce of silver--were found in the coal bunkers of a ship, nailed down behind steel plates. The authorities, having cause for suspicion, searched the ship twice without success. Only after they had gone over the plans and found a part which did not correspond with them, were they able to locate the opium.

A few months ago an American who had come over on business was boarding his steamer at Shanghai, to return to the States. As he bade good-bye to China, he boasted to a friend that he had made a million dollars on this one trip. He had made it in morphine.

Only Hope in Limitation of Production

China is pitied and more or less criticized for her internal weakness. Her leaders cannot deny the impeachment. But with what feelings of loathing must they look upon foreigners who take advantage of this weakness to murder a harmless people wholesale, and all for the sake of filthy lucre!

Since for the love of money men will always be found ready to destroy their fellows and sell their own souls, it seems clear that no amount of legislation that deals with the distribution of the drug will ever solve the problem. The only hope lies in the limitation of the world-production of opium to the amount necessary for medical purposes. It is this question of production, not the minor question of distribution, which is now confronting the human family.

"Oh, when shall all men's good be each man's rule through all the circle of the golden year?"

Anti-Alcohol Lectures in Schools of Belgium Arranged by White Ribboners

In a recent letter, Mrs. Elizabeth Jacqmain tells of the success of the white ribboners of Brussels, Belgium, in interesting the heads of the schools in anti-alcohol teaching. She writes as follows:

"A committee was appointed by the *Ruban Blanc* to confer with the superintendent of the Brussels schools and find out if we could introduce scientific temperance instruction into the schools by means of a magic lantern and other demonstrations. We took turns in stating our reasons for so desiring. While the Germans killed 60,000 Belgians in the war, alcohol kills 20,000 each year, we explained. The war has ceased but deaths from the effects of alcohol continue. Among other things we told the superintendent that the Belgian people possess too many excellent qualities to have them destroyed by the curse of drink. They are patient, skillful, industrious, courageous and kind—would not he as an educator use his influence to lead them to see the destructive effect of drink and help preserve his people? He finally said: *"Quand desirez vous commence ces causeries, la semaine prochainc?"* ("When do you wish to commence these lectures? Next week?"). We almost expired from the shock of surprise. Too good, too sudden! We now have the privilege of going into the schools twice a month with our lantern and doctors. Today we went to a very large boys' school and gave a lecture to one division, and are to return next month to give one to the older division. It was a real pleasure to see those boys listening to the intelligent speaker whose sincere effort showed in his earnest face as he explained the pictures. After the lecture one of the white ribbon women tells about the *Ruban Blanc*, its work and plans, and we also distribute good leaflets of latest and best thoughts on the subject."

Later Mrs. Jacqmain wrote: "We have thirty schools on our list this year and at the request of the school cabinet we are having invitation cards to parents printed. At each lecture a white ribboner tells of the hopes and aims of the *Ruban Blanc*. Posters made from pictures in THE UNION SIGNAL are displayed."

Sir George Paish Finds Big Advantage in Sober Nation

One of the many distinguished visitors from Great Britain who notes the advantages of the dry law in this country is Sir George Paish. In an interview recently he is reported to have predicted the adoption of prohibition by England. He added, "Such a prophecy may seem like a strong statement, but that's the way it looks. The experiment in America is being watched by our people very carefully, and it need not surprise you if we follow in your dry steps within the next few years."

To another questioner who argued that in the event of Great Britain's adoption of prohibition the bootleggers would benefit rather than the nation, Sir George answered: "You can depend on it that if Great Britain goes dry there will be no bootleggers. The British public's respect for law would prevent it."

He estimated that the British spend annually between £400,000,000 and £500,000,000 sterling in drink. "If half of that were saved," he said, "it would supply an amount of capital just about equal to the new capital that is needed in Great Britain." He continued:

"The question of prohibition has a most important bearing on the savings of the working classes, because from now on it is the working classes who will be obliged to put up the capital. There can be no doubt that the working classes will grow in power and that they will secure a greater and greater share of the wealth they produce.

"Spending everything will stop progress. Saving is absolutely necessary. The abstention from the use of alcohol would not only encourage thrift, but would conduce to the efficiency of the producer of wealth."

Denmark Demonstrates Prohibition a Health Measure

Medical Correspondent of *London Observer*

When the United States put prohibition into its Constitution, that act was here described as the greatest public health measure in history. Subsequent figures abundantly support that statement, but we refer to a European experiment, made perforce during the war, and studied by one of the masters of modern dietetics, Professor Hindhede of Copenhagen. His paper, contributed to the recent Congress of the British Medical Association, will be found in the *British Medical Journal* for August 12, and is of absolutely first-class importance.

In 1917, the Danes were urgently compelled to take effective action if they were not to starve. Under the advice of a committee on which Dr. Hindhede sat, they very nearly put an end to the eating of meat and the drinking of alcohol. The cereals necessary to feed pigs or to be fermented were saved for the people, who avoided starvation and "carried on" under an extremely unusual diet, very short in proteins, fats and alcohol. The statistical results have been critically and exhaustively studied, and are remarkable and significant in the highest degree. In the first place, the sudden change over to a diet consisting mostly of vegetables produced no ill effects, and certainly did not lower resistance against tuberculosis.

Not merely were the Danish people saved from starvation by being reduced to a Spartan diet, but their death-rate fell in a sensational fashion. In the case of men, and omitting epidemic and infectious disease, the death-rate fell by 34 per cent, and in the case of women by 17 per cent. Careful examination shows that the practical prohibition of alcohol was the cause of these results. The death-rate among men came down close to that of women, thus demonstrating the truth of the view which some of us have long maintained, that alcohol is the chief factor of the higher male death-rate generally observed. Dr. Hindhede is of opinion, after taking into account our English life insurance figures, that a continuance of the new regime would have reduced the male death rate by one-half, and adds, "What this would mean for families, as well as for society in general, needs no further explanation." During the discussion on the Licensing Bill, some fifteen years ago, I made a statistical inquiry showing the shocking number of widows and orphans made by the trade in alcohol, and its effects upon male mortality. This is the best of all replies to the argument that all attempts to restrict this trade are an injury to the "widows and orphans" whom it supports. Dr. Hindhede's figures suggest that, at any rate in Denmark, the proportion of widows and orphans made by alcohol is even larger than any English figures showed.

Cure for France's Depopulation

Dr. Hindhede finds from his figures that, as Sir Victor Horsley and Dr. Mary Sturge have shown in their valuable book "Alcohol and the Human Body," "the effects of alcohol are not limited to drunkards only." The American evidence and the British are the same. The strictly moderate drinker pays in years of life, though he has never once exceeded, nor ever would do so.

Thanks to the alcohol restriction and to the drastic simplification of diet, "the death rate for the entire country dropped from 12.5 to 10.4 per thousand, which is the lowest mortality figure that has been registered in any European country at any time. This is, therefore, probably the greatest hygienic advance ever made in so short a time."

Dr. Hindhede concludes by suggesting what such a saving of life would mean to our own country, and to France—in which latter, as he observes, "the growth of the population would increase from 1 to 8 per thousand and the critical question of repopulation would be solved."

No Patience With Light Wines and Beer Advocates

"I have no patience with the people in the United States who talk of the likelihood of rescinding the Eighteenth Amendment," said Hon. William W. Thomas, former United States minister to Sweden, returned from that country, to an interviewer. "I have no patience with the proposal to legalize light wines and beer. The Volstead act is now a part of the law of the United States, and as such it must be observed. We must and will have enforcement. The time will come when prohibition in the United States will be so absolute that the younger generation will have forgotten what liquor looked like.

"America has prohibition. It is only a question of time before all the other nations will follow suit. I am confident that Sweden will swing into line; just as confident as I am that the sun will rise tomorrow morning.

"All the recent referendum means is that the prohibitionists must wait for a little time before they attempt to secure a national prohibition law."

"This is only a minor setback," he said with emphasis. "People in Sweden who understand the situation realize that it has little significance. It was merely a referendum to gather an expression of opinion, you know. It had no binding quality.

"Sweden has operated for as many years as I know anything about it under certain restrictions. The system is far from ideal. I do not believe in any compromise on the liquor question. It will be the happiest day of my life when I see an absolute prohibition law in Sweden, and the prohibition law absolutely enforced in the United States. I admit, however, that the time is not quite ripe for such action in Sweden at the present moment. The prohibition forces must bide their time, but it need not be a long time. The vote was very close, and always it must be remembered that the anti-prohibition forces had the best organization and put up a strong campaign. With the prohibition forces equally well organized, the result might easily have been different. Next time they will have a strong organization at their command, and a prohibition chapter will be written into the history of Sweden."

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Study the Truth! Know the Truth!

Maude B. Perkins, National General Secretary

Some one has said, "It is not enough to know wrong, it must be defeated. It is not enough to know right, it must be made prevalent."

It is the aim of the Young People's Branch to defeat wrong and to make right attractive so that "it will prevail."

Every age and generation of young people have had problems to settle. The young people of today are no exception. One need not be an alarmist to realize that there is propaganda being circulated with the thought of overthrowing some of the ideals that have come down to the young people.

By right of heredity we are the guardians of the principles which our forefathers have established. It is ours to study and know why these ideals have come to us, what they have brought to us and then to pass them on to the next generation.

There is no more interesting study for young people today, in lines of social service, than "The History and Achievements of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." If we are to hold our prohibitory law, the facts given in this history must be known. The enemies of our cause are active and we must know the truth about the temperance movement from the beginning.

We have in our Y. P. B. study course "Studies in Government" and the "Law Enforcement Manual." If we exercise our citizenship privileges, we can work our ideals into the government in such a way that the enemies of that for which our country stands may not deprive us of our heritage. In order to meet their attacks we must be well equipped, through our study courses, for our citizenship duties.

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge," the Bible tells us. Our opponents are clamoring for "so-called light wines and beer." They would destroy what we have worked so long to secure for the protection of youth.

That we may intelligently combat their vicious propaganda, there has been prepared a new study book, written by Cora Frances Stoddard. In this volume the author has given the latest scientific facts which we must know in order to intelligently wage our campaign of education. "Alcohol in Experience and Experiment" is the name of the book. Miss Stoddard has given the very best of herself in preparing this contribution for the Young People's Branch. Let us show our appreciation by getting it not only before our Branch members, and introducing it into the school room and into organized Sunday school classes, but by calling it to the attention of every organization of young people.

We must be active in our efforts to hold our law so that "right may be made prevalent." This book throws the searchlight of modern science upon alcohol and its effects. Prohibition is the right way to deal with the liquor traffic, and science is back of the Eighteenth Amendment.

WHICH STATE WILL LEAD IN THE NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN 1923?

STUDY THE TRUTH! KNOW THE TRUTH! TEACH THE TRUTH AND PREACH THE TRUTH!

Young People's Night at the Georgia State Convention

Special Correspondence

From the moment when, on October 20, Mrs. Maude Perkins entered the convention hall, to be greeted by cheers and "'Rah! 'Rah! 'Rah! Perkins! Perkins!" from a large group of college delegates massed upon the platform, to the minute that marked the last fall of the gavel, practically the entire program of the last afternoon and evening of the Georgia state convention was given over to the young people. Mrs. A. W. McLarty, the state Y. P. B. secretary, is also president of the hostess union of Douglasville and, of course, lost no opportunity to keep the Branch in the forefront through the whole convention.

Friday evening's program began with the rendition of several folk songs by the pupils of the Negro grammar and high school of Douglasville. These young people, seated upon the platform and ranging in age from the tiniest tot to young men and young women of probably eighteen years, silently declared their sympathy with the W. C. T. U. by wearing the white ribbon as part of their costumes. They sang most inspiringly.

Douglasville Y. P. B. presented "The Melting Pot," which was received with much enthusiasm. The young people taking part were unusually talented and their costumes splendidly symbolized the countries of the Old World.

Cox College staged a marriage ceremony, the contracting parties being Mr. Volstead Act and Miss Cox College. Little daughters of Mrs. A. W. McLarty and Mrs. G. P. Shingler preceded the party, scattering flowers, and the solemn clergyman was in full clerical regalia. Amid much applause, the bridal couple, after faithfully promising to stand by each other "until death do us part" exchanged white bows as a sign of their union.

The State College for Women then took the platform with a dramatization of the "Alliance between Whisky and the Cigaret." As these two old cronies greeted one another at one side of the platform and bargained to stand by each other against the young people of our land, a group of youths at the other side realistically presented the various downward steps taken by the average youthful cigaret smoker.

The main event of the evening, of course, was the address of the national general secretary of the Young People's Branch, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins. The audience which packed the house to the very doors listened sympathetically and enthusiastically to her appeal. Mrs. Perkins has been in Georgia several times and is always joyously welcomed by the white ribboners of the state.

Causes of Lawlessness

Donna Swain

There are three distinct causes of lawlessness: Diversified domestic surroundings, the inability to control the mind, and the indifference to laws established for our common safety. The purpose of the laws made by our government are: To define and make known the rights and duties of individuals, to keep order and protect life and property, to enforce the performance of duties and punish, if necessary, those who disregard them.

The domestic surroundings of the child have a very great influence on the future of the man. If he is brought up in a family that respects the laws and never thinks of disobeying them, he will have his mind developed along the line of thought for the good of his community and country. If, on the other hand, the child is reared in a family where the parents are disobeying the laws in every possible manner, and think they are clever in "putting it over" the Federal authorities, they are unconsciously establishing evil principles in the young and it will take years of training in the opposite direction to set them on the right track for a good and useful life.

Few people would care to stay long in a community where everybody did just what they pleased, and when. No family could be happy whose members conducted themselves that way. No base ball team could be successfully managed on any such principles. Now, on a larger scale, no goverment could long endure without some laws to guide or control the people's actions.

Children and young men and women cannot always educate their minds to the correct line of thought. That is why we are asked to read selected literature in school and why community civics is now required in any high school course. The young people must be educated to be better citizens and to try to correct bad ideas that get a firm root in the minds of people often through wrong associates and the vivid evils that are brought before their eyes by the movies. True, the movies are instructive and many good lessons are taught by them,

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

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Evanston, Illinois, November 16, 1922

Aftermath of the Election

Although only incomplete returns have been received, it is evident that there will be a substantial dry majority in both houses of the Sixty-eighth Congress. We regret that the valiant champion of prohibition, the Hon. Andrew J. Volstead, author of the Enforcement Code, is not to be returned. His defeat at the polls, however, is not in any sense a victory for the wets, for his successor is said to be equally dry in principle, practice and politics.

We rejoice with Ohio in her signal victory over the beer and wine interests. Ohio has always been known as the "key state" of the Union and on November 7, as many times in the past, she again spoke for the nation in her triumphant vote at the polls against legalizing the traffic in beer and wines. The much advertised majority for wine and beer on the Illinois referendum does not represent the sentiment of the people of that commonwealth. The dry forces of the state recommended that patriotic citizens should not vote, either for or against the beer and wine proposal, basing their decision on the fact that the result of such a vote, under the Public Policy Act, would have no legal effect on legislation and no binding effect on legislators, and that by voting on the question proposed the drys were admitting that the Eighteenth Amendment, although a part of the Constitution, could be nullified or made of no avail. This explains the preponderance of wet votes.

Telegrams received from our state W. C. T. U. representatives, given on page 3, indicate a most encouraging outlook in the majority of the states.

The Biggest Thing in History

Advocates of prohibition in India place a high valuation on the law for which they are working. A member of the Madras (India) Legislative Council said to one of the missionaries not long ago that if he were given an opportunity to vote on the question of prohibition for his country, he would not hesitate to cast his ballot in favor of it, adding, "I have been told that it will cost me my seat if I vote that way, but it would be worth it to put myself on record for that which will be the BIGGEST THING in the history of our country when we get it."

Happy that nation whose law-makers can appreciate big moral values in its national life and even at great personal cost are willing to work to incorporate them in legislation.

The United States having put into its Constitution "the biggest thing in history," it behooves good Americans to be eternally vigilant in keeping it "the biggest thing" in the eyes of the general public, and not permit it to be obscured by the misrepresentations and falsehoods of those who would belittle it. We must continue to keep it before the people as a big thing economically, since it has, on the testimony of the bankers, made for thrift in a remarkable degree. We must continually remind the people that it is a big thing in health promotion, as medical men and health authorities agree that the years since the law went into operation have been phenomenally healthy. We must not let the people forget that it is a big thing morally, for it has improved the home life and made possible redeemed manhood and womanhood, and safeguarded childhood.

If a Hindu is ready to risk his political future to secure what he considers this "biggest thing," we in the United States ought to be willing to invest our efforts, money and time to hold fast that which we have gained.

Hiding Behind the Baby

The most contemptible bootlegger on record has been discovered and brought to justice in Philadelphia. He did not himself deliver the moonshine he manufactured but at the point of a pistol forced his wife to transport it to his customers in a baby carriage, tucking the stuff around his three-months-old baby. It is difficult for the normal imagination to picture anything more despicable than this attempt of a law-breaking father to hide his criminality behind his innocent offspring. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment would disclaim any responsibility for this type of villain and yet he has been encouraged and even justified in his act by the propaganda that this "respectable organization of citizens" has been putting out, discrediting and defaming the prohibition law. Indeed, this "most contemptible of bootleggers" may have found his inspiration for carrying on his illegal business under protection of an innocent baby in some of the so-called arguments used by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to camouflage their nefarious purposes. We have in mind the declaration which appears in one of their campaign documents, "The young men and women of our country are being constantly exposed to the dangers of strong drink as never before." Demanding a return of wine and beer for the protection of the rising generation is in its essence "hiding behind the baby."

What parent doubts that prohibition, even when poorly enforced, is a safeguard to youth? Ask Kansas, where a whole generation of children have grown to maturity without seeing a drunken person or a saloon, if it would not be a good thing to bring back beer so that its young people might be better protected? Ask the social welfare workers in our big cities, who have to deal with delinquent girls and boys, if it would not be a safeguard to these young people if they could get wine and beer as easily as they now get lemonade, and at places legalized for the sale of these beverages? The answer given would be an emphatic negative—that to legalize the sale of wine and beer would be to place before the youth of our country an ever-present temptation to drink, create in them, as well, an appetite for stronger liquors, and start them on the path to degradation and destruction of health and character.

The Hope of the World

Some months since, an essay contest for children was held by the *Westminster Gazette* on the subject, "What I should do if I were prime minister." Commenting on the results of the contest, the paper stated that it had "revealed the fact that almost every child had something to say about the evils of drink."

The above is sufficient ground for the surety that England will tread the same path the United States has followed—and God grant that she may do so with even swifter step! If American children had not been educated to the evils of drink, we should not today have an Eighteenth Amendment. And it needs little keenness of vision to see that much of the violation, and much of the talk against the prohibition laws comes from those who, born in other lands, were not taught the bad effects of alcohol upon the human system. But today, the young people in foreign countries, as well as in America, are learning to think in terms of others, and to reason with clarity upon the prohibition question.

And the fact that today young people are thinking for themselves at a far earlier age than was the case a generation ago, trying to solve national and world problems; that they are, through the increasing complexity of social life, driven to see and hear more than ever before, and so come in contact with much that for their parents was hidden till the days of childhood were past makes it imperative that children of the native and alien alike shall continue to be given scientific temperance instruction. For their own sakes, for their country's sake, for the sake of the world, we must see to it that the teaching is continued.

The Neutral Person Aids the Foe

Someone calls "indifferentism" one of the most threatening evils of the twentieth century. It is not a new fault, however, as readers of Dante know, for in his descent to hell he found a hell beneath the others reserved for those who were neutral in the fight against wrong. And before his day we recall the vision of John, when the Angel of the Seven Churches sounded a special and solemn warning against those who would be cast out of His presence because they were "neither cold nor hot."

Even yet, after the long fight to hold prohibition, there are some who call themselves neutral—neutral, in the face of one of the most momentous issues

that the world has ever faced; neutral, when to be neutral means a lack of realization, if nothing worse, of what is needed in the way of protection for home and childhood; neutral, when all instincts of patriotism should be calling aloud for observance of the laws written into our Constitution; neutral, when neutrality means that the forces of evil are allowed to go unmolested.

These forces of evil are never neutral. Why should those who would not be called other than good, declare that they are neutral on this particular question? Is it not because they are not as yet as well informed as they should be?

We have had the opportunity given us to register and to vote. Doubtless for most of us it was an opportunity carefully and prayerfully used. Now that elections are past, what is the next step? That must be decided upon, and immediately, and it must be wisely taken.

An exchange publishes a letter from a foreign-born citizen on the subject of prohibition. He says, "It is indeed true that the foreign-speaking element is looked upon as the safety valve of this nation, and I think it should be the duty of the different churches with which the foreign-born are affiliated, and also the duty of the press to fight the good fight. . . . If it is true that we Europeans were used to drinking wine and beer, that is no excuse for continuing in indulging in such error. The phrase 'personal liberty' as applied to the Eighteenth Amendment originated with the director of the Foreign Language Newspaper Association, who printed and distributed a 'reading matter' serial to all the foreign-language papers in this country. Who paid for all this propaganda before and after the enactment of the Volstead Act is easy to guess.

"What is needed is a campaign of education through foreign-language newspapers uniformly conducted all over the United States, just like the campaign which was conducted and is conducted now by the dry forces."

In the face of such a statement as the foregoing, it is plain to be seen that to be indifferent is to be criminal. As a matter of fact, the neutral person is arraying himself beside the foe.

In the recent elections we were not neutral in our fight to elect dry Congressmen. Let us not backslide now that election day is past. And let us rank among our number, as soon as may be, those whom we are apt to call indifferent, because they have been uninformed.

Mrs. Boole in Debate With Representatives of Association Against the Prohibition Amendment

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National vice-president-at-large, was one of the two prohibition speakers who accepted the challenge of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to meet its representatives in debate. This occurred in the Town Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of November 4. A large audience of people, most of whom would never have come to a temperance meeting, was in attendance. The speakers in favor of beer and wine were Miss Alice Carpenter, the executive secretary of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and Miss Elizabeth Marbury, a member of the National Democratic Committee from New York. Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, a member of the League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Boole took the negative on the question, "Shall light wines and beer be legalized?" Each speaker had a half hour. Miss Carpenter talked sixteen minutes and had to stop for lack of material. She stated the plan of the Association was to secure the repeal of the Volstead Act by next summer, and follow it up with the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Then, she said, the society would have something to submit that all temperance people would join with them in working out, but she did not tell what it was. Miss Marbury did not refer to the beer and wine proposition but talked bitterly against prohibition, using all the old arguments, as, for example, that the law had been "put over" while the nation's defenders were overseas. She dwelt on the violation of the law and wanted to know how many people who were there had liquor in their cellars, inferring that everybody had. Mrs. Tiffany is reported to have made a fine presentation, and her speech carried great weight. Mrs. Boole was the last speaker, and it goes without saying that in her usual masterly fashion she demolished every argument raised by the opponents of the dry law, and brought her hearers to the conclusion that prohibition has proven a success and is deserving of the support of all citizens who have at heart the welfare of their country.

The *Woman Citizen* Takes a Straw Ballot on Prohibition

In its issue dated October 7, the *Woman Citizen* printed a ballot on prohibition, using the most prominent page of the magazine, and calling attention to it in other pages. The ballot was an exact copy of the one used in the extensive and famous poll taken by the *Literary Digest* some months since.

In its first report of results, made in the issue for November 4, the *Woman Citizen* states that thus far, 918 votes had been sent in, 833, or 91 per cent, of which are in favor of the strict enforcement of the Volstead Act, and there was an "overwhelming volume of testimony in favor of strict enforcement," and "an unusually large percentage of these people were not content to mark their own ballots, but wished to have others recorded with them. One member of a woman's club said that her entire club stood behind her vote." Further figures are to be given in later issues of the magazine.

Promoted to Her Heavenly Home

At the age of eighty-nine Mrs. Margaret J. Nott, of Menomonie, Wis., has gone to her heavenly home. For many years "Grandma" Nott was interested in all that pertains to the growth of Christ's Kingdom, and particularly that which has to do with the branch of His work denoted by the W. C. T. U. Whenever it has been possible for her to do so, Mrs. Nott has attended the various National conventions, and delegates will all remember her smiling face as she was introduced at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, and San Francisco, as "our oldest delegate." Last year Mrs. Nott celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday on the "White Ribbon Special" as it made its way toward the western coast, and the occasion was made memorable by the gift of a gold white ribbon bow pin, set with seed pearls, presented by her fellow passengers, and pinned on her dress by the loving hands of the National president, Miss Anna A. Gordon. This year Mrs. Nott had set her hopes upon being present at the National and World's conventions in Philadelphia, but less than two weeks before the opening day she was taken ill, and passed to the heavenly land. She will be missed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who always looked for her at the annual meetings, as well as by the "inner circle" of loved ones.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

Shut In

Julia H. Thayer

Shut in—with *God*—the world outside.
Its discord tones, its sordid pride,
Its feverish haste on futile quest,
And through and through its deep unrest.

Safe-shielded so, what quietness
In confines only meant to bless!
Narrow the space that has been given,
But room enough for all of Heaven.

Love's peace bestowed, grief disappears
In purifying rain of tears.
Shut in—with *God*—oh, that should be
The very soul of ecstasy!

AMERICA THE GOLDEN

Lalla P. Smoot

America, the golden!
With love and freedom blest;
Beneath thy contemplation,
Sink peoples sore oppressed.
We know not, O! we know not
What sorrow theirs to bear;
What joy is ours to help them,
What joy beyond compare.

They stand our halls of freedom,
All jubilant with song,
And bright with truth and justice,
And power against the wrong;
Our God will surely help us
To serve the nations weak,
And e'er in march of righteousness
The weaker's claim bespeak.

O sweet and blessed country,
With Truth to guide alway;
O sweet and blessed country,
Our God will haste the day
When men and nations rally
To mercy, peace and love;
When all shall live as brothers,
Hearts filled with joy above!

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REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

December 23—Crusade and Pioneers' Day.

MORE COMFORT BAGS, PLEASE

Rebecca Naomi Rhoads, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Department of Social Welfare

Soon the two great conventions in Philadelphia will be upon us. Yet before we become too engrossed in them I want to sound a call for more and yet more comfort bags. Yes, they are still needed. The demand far exceeds the supply. Let every union plan to make and fill at least three of these bags at the earliest possible moment. When ready send them by parcel post directly to Claude S. Harkey, Chaplain U. S. Army, Corozal, Canal Zone. It is important to have them ready to send by December first. Will all who read this message prepare at once for this special work? In a letter dated October 20, Chaplain Harkey writes as follows:

"I can use as many comfort bags as you are likely to be able to supply. About January first we will have approximately five hundred men going into the jungles and they will remain there for several months. If I could secure comfort bags, I am sure the men would much appreciate them, and would have a good opportunity to read and digest the literature contained therein.

"I could use to good advantage for the cause several more copies of THE UNION SIGNAL. I believe there is here a splendid opportunity for the distribution of proper literature.

"With many thanks for your continued co-operation in the work, I am

"CLAUDE S. HARKEY."

Our imagination pictures these men going into the jungles of Panama. I am sure this appeal will meet with a ready response, and it will come, I hope, from every state in this great country of ours, for, without doubt, practically every state is represented in the United States Army of that district.

Pamphlets and Books for School Use

Sidelights from Shakespeare on the Alcohol Problem.
It Is Written. (Bible Stories for boys and girls).
Temperance Tales. (A collection of stories for younger children).
Each per copy, 20 cents.

About Ourselves. (For use of pupil).
A Handful of Hints. (Outline lessons for the leader).
About Our Country. (A manual on prohibition for teacher and pupil).
Price, each 15 cents.

BOOKS:

Compendium of Temperance Truth. Per copy, 50 cents.
The King and His Wonderful Castle. Price, 50 cents.
Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers. Price, 50 cents.
Handbook of Modern Facts about Alcohol. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.
Alcohol and the Human Body. Price, $1.25.
Alcohol and the Human Race. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25.
Tobacco. Paper, 35 cents; cloth, $1.15.
Physical Effects of Smoking. Price, $1.20.
Ethics for Children. A guide for teachers and parents. Price, $2.00.

Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

W. C. T. U. Notes

In honor of the one hundred members recently enrolled in the Adrian (Mich.) W. C. T. U. a reception was given at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, with two hundred members and friends of the W. C. T. U. in attendance. The long tables at which the women were seated were attractively decorated in red and blue, the colors chosen by the contesting teams in the recent membership contest. Mrs. F. Bryant, captain of the blue team, was victorious over Mrs. W. T. Cunningham, captain of the reds. A fine program was presented.

The Oil City (Pa.) W. C. T. U. recently held a reception for new members in the banquet room of the Y. W. C. A. During the year the Oil City union has added to its list 162. Mrs. Charles W. Roess secured, from October 1, 1921, to October 1, 1922, one hundred and thirty-six new members, the highest gain made by any person in the state. In all she had secured one hundred and fifty-two new members. In appreciation of her notable work she was given by the state W. C. T. U. a gold bow pin, set with pearls, and received special recognition at the reception.

At the suggestion of Mrs. W. W. Bearby, an Ohio Crusader, resident in Creswell, Oregon, Constitution Day was observed at a union meeting of the churches on the Sunday evening nearest the anniversary. Following the devotional service a history of the Constitution and amendments was given by Mrs. E. K. Barnes, superintendent of the public schools, closing with a salute to the flag. One pastor spoke on "Respect for the Law"; another, on the necessity for emphasizing the fact that the Eighteenth Amendment is the law of the nation, and a violator of that law a criminal in the eyes of the law. A third pastor urged greater diligence on the part of citizens in preventing and punishing violation of the law. The church was decorated with American flags and bunting, and the veterans of all the wars were guests of honor.

One of our organizers, on board a train away out west, going to her next appointment, was busy musing. Her attention was attracted by a traveling man who was entertaining some fellow passengers with a lengthy, far-fetched tale about liquor violations, the ease with which drink could be obtained, etc. Praying for wisdom, she felt impelled to take some action. Drawing from her bag a law enforcement manual and her organizer's card she quietly introduced herself to the speaker, and asked him earnestly to "read, mark, and learn" the contents of the manual. There was no more discussion. As she returned to her seat a man nearby congratulated her on what she had done, saying: "As I passed, I noticed that you had your Bible." He was a Methodist pastor and promised his assistance to the worker when she came to his town to speak and organize.

Medal Contest work is being carried on most successfully among the foreign boys of the College of the Pacific, California, under the management of Mrs. Mattie Patterson, of College Park. For a Victory Day program, boys of every nation were invited to participate in an open discussion on prohibition as it has affected their countries. These lads and others from different parts of California have become interested in the medal contests, and through these young orators the anti-alcoholic message is being spread among foreigners.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia will hold its annual convention November 22 and 23. The state corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. M. Pollock, in sending the announcement, says, "We have made the dates as late as possible, hoping that delegates from the great conventions in Philadelphia may be able to attend."

Missouri Holds Rousing Convention

Fannie L. Taylor

For the fifth time in the history of the Missouri W. C. T. U., St Louis comrades were hostesses at the state annual meeting. The convention was housed in the Planters Hotel, which convenient arrangement made it possible for delegates to give their undivided attention to all sessions, conferences and committees.

President Nelle G. Burger presided in her usual vigorous and tireless manner. Every minute was full of interest. The vice-president, Miss Roena E. Shaner, in the field as a national lecturer, was greatly missed.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lettie Hill May, was a proof of her wonderful ability to manage a multitude of details. She has kept numerous workers in the field, sent out quantities of literature and letters and rendered other valuable assistance. Her resume of the work of the local unions was an important item. The treasurer, Mrs. Bernice Van Matre, who has rounded out her first year of service in that capacity, pleased the convention with her method of taking care of our funds and her solution of perplexing problems. Her interesting report heartily commended those who had met their obligations. The recording secretary, Mrs. Emma G. Pitzer, was ably assisted by Mrs. Dorcas C. Ireland, and gave "up-to-the-minute" journals throughout the busy sessions. Greetings were read from our National President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, the former state treasurer, Mrs. Neva Thomas, now residing in California, and Miss Shaner. Many distinguished guests were introduced and spoke words of commendation for the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Margaret Platt, representing the National Publishing House, brought greetings and gave a most helpful talk and met the needs of the delegates with all sorts of supplies. The UNION SIGNAL demonstration, given by Mrs. Platt, assisted by Mrs. Mary Harrington and Miss Fanny D. Robb, was so convincing that many were moved to give subscriptions.

Mrs. Elizabeth O. Middleton, national S. T. I. director, earnestly urged the continuance of this department in the schools as an aid to law enforcement. Mrs. Rosa M. Webb, state S. T. I. superintendent, announced the state S. T. I. prizes.

The following important resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the voters of Missouri are today confronted with a supreme political crisis,

"We, the Missouri Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in convention assembled, do express our righteous opposition to the election of any candidate of any party who is opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, or who stands for the weakening of the Volstead Act or our state enforcement code, and

"Whereas, the plea for the modification of the Volstead Law is a preconceived and well defined movement of the wet propagandists for the return of the saloon with all its attendant evils, Be it

"Resolved, that we, as an organization, give our support and votes to such candidates only as adequately represent our principles and ideals. Be it further

"Resolved, that as an organization we repudiate the candidacy of Senator James A. Reed, and pledge our support and votes, regardless of party, to the election of Hon. R. R. Brewster, to the United States Senate from Missouri."

The feature of greatest interest in the convention was the annual address of the state president, who paid high tribute to the loyalty and faithfulness of Missouri white-ribboners. In eloquent and scholarly terms she reviewed prohibition history, successes and benefits, pointed out the tactics of the opposition, and aroused the crusade spirit in the hearts of white-ribboners, with her clarion call to accept the responsibility of citizenship and defend our cause with our ballots, voting for dry candidates regardless of party. "No one has a right to vote a straight ticket unless every man on that ticket is straight." The many facts and valuable statistics in her address make it a document of great usefulness to all seeking information. It was received with thanks and prolonged applause. By request Mrs. Burger made one of the evening addresses on "The Challenge to Americanism." This was a stirring appeal to Christian Americans to uphold the Constitution and the law of the land and thus fling back our defiance to those who are teaching un-Americanism and law violation.

Rev. Mary Sibbitt, national organizer of Kansas, gave a practical message in the interest of Social Morality and better movies. Hon. C. M. Hay, recognized as a brilliant silver-tongued orator, husband of the president of St. Louis Federation, spoke in masterly manner upon "Law Enforcement Our Only Alternative."

At the "law-enforcement dinner" Dr. R. C. Matthews, personal representative of Major Roy Haynes, Federal Prohibition Director, Washington, D. C., gave an address full of logic, wit, pathos and wisdom which moved the heart, fired the imagination and aroused the hearer to patriotic effort for this burning issue, "Law Enforcement." Speaking on "Upholding the Constitution," Attorney General Jesse Barrett emphasized the individual responsibility of each citizen of Missouri for the enforcement of the prohibition law. After citing the difficulties in the way, he urged that we demand of the next legislature the establishment of a law enforcement bureau. Mrs. C. M. Hay, president of the St. Louis Federation, made a rousing patriotic appeal in speaking of "Women as Citizens."

The report of the Americanization centers, which belong not only to these cities but to the state, was given for Kansas City by Mrs. C. W. Mehornay and for St. Louis by Mrs. M. L. Lovey. Both have done exceptionally fine work in neighboring our foreign sisters.

The budget system for financing state work was adopted, and the amount set at $1.00 per capita. Three honor-rolls were established to encourage early payment of the fund with the expectation that all would pay by June 1. The first dollar for the budget was paid by Mrs. Julia A. Colby, of Springfield, eighty-five years of age, the second by "Aunt" Maria Haynes, of Carondalet union, St. Louis, who is ninety-four years old.

Mr. Gus O. Nation, prohibition director of the St. Louis district, who had his temperance training in our Y. P. B., was enthusiastically greeted as he addressed the convention on the work of his office and made a stirring appeal for the W. C. T. U. to stand by with votes and voices.

Dr. R. S. Vitt, president of State Board of Health, including the division of Child Hygiene, gave some astonishing statistics in his address on his work. An interesting discussion followed, led by Mrs. S. O. Ware, state superintendent of Child Welfare.

The six state officers were re-elected on the nominating ballot—the greatest expression of loving confidence the convention could give. Flowers and other gifts were further proof of appreciation.

A fine board of superintendents was elected, including "Mother Carlton" for the Y. P. B. Her report and plans for the year were a direct appeal to county and local presidents.

"First Aid to Busy Women" was a message from Miss Louise Stanley, director of Home Economics department of the Missouri University. Radiograms were bright, spicy, entertaining broadcasts from St. Louis, Mrs. C. M. Hay, Kansas City, Mrs. May Huffman, St. Joseph, Mrs. Roy Bealls, Springfield, Mrs. Cora Banfield, and Hannibal, Mrs. P. H. Rutherford. The superintendents' council was a new feature of the convention and met each morning an hour before convention. These were most profitable to delegates. The invitation of St. Joseph was accepted for the 1923 convention. An expression of gratitude and love was given to all St. Louis comrades, the beautiful and talented singers, the many organizations who welcomed and greeted us and all who helped to make the fortieth convention the very "best ever."

Do Not Pass This By

We offer you a fine assortment of Total Abstinence Literature For Sunday Schools, Public School Work and general distribution.

(All leaflets 2 cents unless otherwise noted).

Facts About Beer.
Alcohol and the School Child.
A Story of Root Beer.
Teachings of the Divine Saviour Concerning Wine.
Temperance Talk—Sin in the Heart.
Temperance Talk—Watch! The Thief Is Alcohol.
Temperance Talk—Look Not Thou Upon the Wine.
Blackboard Exercise—The Total Abstainer on Safe Ground.
Blackboard Exercise—No Beer! No Wine! No Rum!
Blackboard Exercise—The Choice!
Alcohol the Arch Enemy of Life Forces. (Words of a Catholic to Catholics).
Professors of Medicine Say Whisky Not Needed.
Medical Temperance Quiz.
Druggists Say Alcohol Not Needed as Medicine.
The Persistent Beer Fallacy.
Wine—What Is It?
Beer Quantities of Alcohol Injurious.
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.
Does Booze Benefit Baseball Players?
Dangers in the Use of Fermented Drinks.
Is Beer Intoxicating?
Pre-Natal Effects of Alcohol.
Is the Moderate Drinker a Safe Citizen?
Are Beer and Wine Harmful?
Drinking to Avoid Drunkenness Is Not the Whole Story.
Man or Beer?

Per 100, 45 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Educational Blotters

SECURE THEIR USE IN SCHOOLS.

Envelope size. Three colors, red, blue, yellow. Price, per 100, 40 cents.

TITLES:

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Andrew Carnegie to Young Men.
The Cigaret Boy.
"Hurry Up Yost" Says—
A Cold Water Blotter.
Pure Air.
Dimes and Health.
What Is It?
A Cigaret Arithmetic.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Notes From Our Publishing House

It is not too early to select Christmas gifts for your friends. Let us help you. Consult our advertising pages for suggestions. White ribbon pins in a variety of styles and prices; books in large variety: "The Life of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon; "A Great Mother," Frances Willard's charming story of the life of her own mother; "Glimpses of Fifty Years," Miss Willard's delightful history of her own half-century

The new Y. P. B. Study Book, entitled, "Alcohol in Experience and Experiment," is just from the press and is valuable as a study book not only for the Y. P. B.'s but for young people's societies of whatever class. It need not be confined to the young either. The public speaker, the student and the members of local unions will find that this pamphlet of 52 pages will well repay their thoughtful consideration. Single copies, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

We have now ready for our friends and patrons a fine photograph of the new Administration Building of the National W. C. T. U. The view presents the eastern front and includes the famous chestnut tree planted by Frances E. Willard many years ago. Size of photo, 11x14 inches. Price, $1.50.

If you are planning for an Institute, either local, county or state, or for a medal contest or public meeting, or reception or occasion of any kind where music is desired, why not use some W. C. T. U. music? Whether solo, quartette, or congregational music is desired we can furnish you something with the distinctive W. C. T. U. flavor. Among other songs are "Victory" (soprano solo), per copy, 15 cents; "Love Light" (solo), price 30 cents; also the popular song "John Barleycorn, Goodbye," 15 cents. "Jubilee Songs" are always useful and may be used anywhere. Per copy, 10 cents; per 100, $5.00.

Christmas Gifts

Why Not Gladden the Heart of a Friend or Loved One With a White Ribbon Badge?

What better than our beautiful gold pin set with seed pearls? It makes a charming gift. Price, $5.00.

Other Badges: Loop Bow Pin, white enamel on sterling silver, with letters W. C. T. U. Price, 90 cents.

Same pin, smaller size; price, 75 cents; per dozen, $8.00.

Flat Bow, white enamel on silver, without letters. Price, 40 cents; per dozen, $4.00.

Same on gilt. 30 cents each; per dozen, $3.35.

Same (gilt) with safety clasp, 35 cents; per dozen, $3.75.

Scotch Clasp Pin, 20 cents; per dozen, $1.80.

Same, stick pin, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25.

Blue Enamel Pin, worn by honorary or active members, 25 cents; per dozen, $2.75.

Y. P. B. Pin, blue enamel on gilt. Should be worn by all honoraries. 30 cents each; per dozen, $3.35.

L. T L. Pin, Coin silver, enameled; 40 cents; per dozen, $4.00.

Order early. Allow ample time for delivery. Please send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Delaware's State Convention Sounds the Battle Cry

Special Correspondence

Many and varied were the special features of the forty-third annual convention of the Delaware W. C. T. U., which was held in the M. E. church of Smyrna. The fact that the city was the home of Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, a pioneer in W. C. T. U. activities (having served a quarter of a century as president of Kent county and a number of years as state president), added interest to the occasion. Mrs. Smithers, the pastor of the church, and others, most cordially and heartily welcomed the delegates.

The address of the state president, Mrs. Georgia Pierce, was forceful and convincing and was heard with deep and appreciative interest. We were especially favored in the presence as honor guests of Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U.; Miss Naomi Rebecca Rhoads, national superintendent of Social Welfare; Mrs. Myra Miller-Stauffer, associate national L. T. L. secretary; Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national general secretary Young People's Branch; and Dr. James M. Yeager of Philadelphia. The business sessions brought enthusiastic reports from the state superintendents and notes of cheer appeared in the reports of the corresponding secretary and treasurer.

Three Loyal Temperance Legions of the state received the victory banner. A gold medal contest was an interesting feature of the convention.

A telegram was sent to President Harding "heartily endorsing the stand taken by Attorney-General Daugherty on the three-mile limit" and assuring him of the heartiest co-operation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Delaware. All of the officers were re-elected and Mrs. Smithers elected honorary president.

West Virginia to Stress Scientific Temperance Instruction and L. T. L. Work

Special Correspondence

A spirit of renewed consecration to the great cause characterized the annual convention of the West Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union held in the First Methodist church of Buckhannon, Mrs. Olive C. Barnes, state president, presiding.

The state treasurer, Mrs. Lillie May Fisher, reported a net gain of 586 members. There is now an enrollment of 4,100, the largest in the history of the West Virginia W. C. T. U. Each union that had doubled its list was presented with a sterling silver pin. A substantial gain was also shown in subscriptions to *The Young Crusader* and THE UNION SIGNAL.

Miss Amy Spaulding, a field secretary for the national Americanization department, gave a very interesting and instructive address. She will spend a month in West Virginia this year holding Americanization institutes. She was invited to visit the college and high school with Mrs. Cora Ogden, state vice-president, and talk at the chapel hour.

One hundred and sixty-five guests attended the delightful banquet given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the First M. E. church, in honor of the delegates. Mrs. Barnes presided and in eloquent rhyme introduced each speaker. Addresses of welcome were made by William S. O'Brien, representing the city; Rev. James Ferguson, the churches; Hon. U. G. Young, the bar; Professor W. R. Grose, the public schools; Dean T. W. Haught, the college; Will T. Burnside, the press; Hon. J. M. N. Downes, the Chamber of Commerce; Professor Richard Aspinwell, the Rotary Club; Iva Cooper Gould, the W. C. T. U. Miss Amy Spaulding gave the response. The white ribbon recruit demonstration, under the direction of Mrs. S. E. Leith, was an impressive feature of an afternoon meeting.

The Loyal Temperance Legion, under the leadership of the state secretary, Mrs. Mildred Barker Harman, reported a substantial growth during the past year. The state had the honor of receiving the national victory pennant last year, and this year it was awarded to the Broad Oaks legion. A silk flag, offered by the state to the new legion having the most victory members, was won by Wheeling Island, and a large silk banner went to Haywood for having held the most medal contests. Victory pennants were awarded the victory legions. It is expected that during the coming year the number of legions will be doubled.

Hon. W. G. Brown, of Charleston, state prohibition commissioner, left the work of his busy office to address the convention. He expressed the opinion that the prevailing laxity in law enforcement is due to ignorance of the injurious effects of alcohol, and urged the women of the W. C. T. U. to see to it that the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools is not neglected. Mr. Brown told of how he was handicapped in trying to enforce the law by having to depend upon local enforcement officers—justices of the peace, constables, and the sheriff and prosecuting attorney of each county—and suggested that if the people will try to elect to such offices the right sort of men, the most important step toward law enforcement will be taken.

Dr. G. D. Smith, pastor of the Methodist church, was another speaker. He gave an inspiring address. Dr. T. M. Hood, in a very happy and informative talk, reviewed briefly the part the medical profession has had in the temperance work of the country, and gave assurance that in the fight for prohibition and law enforcement the majority of physicians would stand back of W. C. T. U. workers, on whom he bestowed many words of appreciation.

The officers were re-elected.

In Defense of the Eighteenth Amendment

Emphasize Scientific Temperance Instruction. Supply all schools with these new helps:

Outlines for Health and Temperance Teaching for the Grades of the Public Schools. Price, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25.

Poster Book. Prepared especially for use with the set of 12 Why America Went Dry colored posters. Should be in all school rooms. Price of 12 posters, $1.50. Poster Book, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

Program for Temperance Day in the Schools. A unique program in the form of a Scientific Temperance Instruction Pageant. May be used in part or as a whole. Offers opportunity for a large or small number to participate. Price, 5 cents; per dozen, 45 cents; per 100, $3.00. Less than 100, at dozen rates.

Alcohol in Experience and Experiment. Confined to a study of the effects of alcohol upon the human system and a careful analysis of the reasons for total abstinence. Per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

"The United States Forever Dry" Cry Ohio Conventioners

Sara K. Meredith, Recording Secretary

Tho slogan, "The United States Forever Dry," sounded forth in every song, every prayer, and every speech heard at the forty-eighth annual convention of the Ohio W. C. T. U., held in the First M. E. church of Findlay. Despite the activities of the wets, who are forcing Ohio, the Crusade state, to vote on the wine and beer proposition this fall, a spirit of optimism prevailed.

Findlay and Hancock county white ribboners, under the capable direction of Mrs Ruth K. Stephens, president, had made ideal arrangements, not only for entertaining the delegates, but for expediting the work of the great meeting.

Reports were most encouraging. Finances are in good shape and there has been a gain in membership.

All available space was taken at the banquet, and at its close a splendid program was given in the church auditorium.

The music was an outstanding feature. The Biglick Quartet, composed of farmers, the College Quartet, and the Athenean Club were all favorites. Findlay is rich in musical talent and our own musical director, Dr. Effie L. Bertholf, always delights the conventions.

County presidents and superintendents gave good reports of work done during the year. The Mother-Child center at Toledo, in charge of Mrs. Stone, is growing in interest and efficiency. The Americanization center in Cleveland, under the management of Mrs. Hauserman, is constantly extending its work and finds much favor with the citizens of the community. Both of these centers appreciate the financial help that has come to them from the National W. C. T. U.

Thirty-two Crusaders graced the platform one afternoon. Back of them was suspended Ohio's Crusade banner. They read the Crusade Psalm in concert and one of their number, Mrs. Smith, offered prayer. Mrs. Bertholf led in the singing of the Crusade hymn, "Give to the Winds Thy Fears." Mrs. Davis, a Crusader, secured fifty new members this year.

Ohio's plan of work for the ensuing year was printed and placed in the hands of the delegates. One of its suggestions reads: "Watch THE UNION SIGNAL all through the year for new ideas and helpful suggestions."

Ohio W. C. T. U. is deeply grateful for the instruction and inspiration imparted by our convention guests. One of the speakers, Mr. Gifford Gordon of Melbourne, Australia, who has traveled over our country for more than a year investigating the workings of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the Volstead Enforcement Code, pronounced the success of these measures "the miracle of the twentieth century." Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., of charming personality, in an able eloquent address won the hearty approval of her large audience. She was an inspiration all through the convention. Another appreciated guest was Miss Mary B. Ervin, general secretary of the L. T. L. Branch.

Mr. James White, superintendent of Ohio Anti-Saloon League, sounded a clarion call to all dry voters of Ohio to vote at the November election.

Tho annual address of our own beloved state president, Mrs. Florence D. Richard, will long be remembered by those who heard it. It abounded in historic facts and temperance truths and voiced righteous indignation against the forces of evil that are seeking through wine and beer amendments to overthrow the most beneficent law ever enacted by our government. The women were exhorted to summon all their powers to help bring victory on election day. The entire address was given with the force and energy peculiar to Mrs. Richard.

Voting delegates to the number of 605 were in attendance. Mrs. Florence D. Richard was re-elected president for the eleventh time by the largest majority of all the years; Mrs. Viola D. Romans, vice-president; Mrs. H. D. Van Kirk, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Sara K. Meredith, recording secretary; Mrs. E. S. Loomis, assistant recording secretary, and Mrs. Frances E. Fuller, treasurer. All these officers received the support of the delegates, as did our highly prized editor, Mrs. Lucy E. Van Kirk; Mrs. Fannie Drummond, Y. P. B. secretary, who did such remarkable work in schools and colleges the past year, and Miss Nadine Motts, L. T. L. secretary, always interested in the boys and girls.

From this convention Ohio W. C. T. U. gained enough dynamic force to make this a record breaking year of work.

"Mother National" can count on our white ribbon women to do their part to keep inviolate the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Code.

NEW MUSIC

It Is There to Stay. (Popular Eighteenth Amendment Song.) Price, per copy, 15 cents.

He's Only Changed the Place of His Address.
Over the Whole Wide World.
Hats Off to the Flag.
A Knot of White Ribbon.
Price, each, 25 cents; 2 copies to one address, 40 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Law Enforcement Idaho (North) Convention Keynote

Mrs. Jennie Cross, Corresponding Secretary

The keynote of the eighteenth annual convention of the North Idaho Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Sandpoint, was enforcement and loyalty to the work and officers of local, county, state and national organizations. Each session, reports of the splendid work done in all departments during the year were presented. The devotional services, conducted by Mrs. Nannie Hogue, for many years our state Evangelistic superintendent, were most helpful and made us realize the presence and power of a real and mighty God.

We were glad to welcome Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, the recording secretary of the National W. C. T. U., who made a most helpful address on "The Present Crisis," and gave much valuable information and advice.

By the courtesy of Mrs. Ella Farmin, a former state president, the delegates enjoyed a trip on the beautiful lake. An auto trip under the auspices of the chamber of commerce to points of interest around the city was given up owing to the heavy rain.

The officers for the year are: Mrs. Mabel McCrea, president; Mrs. Olive Lawry, vice-president; Mrs. Jennie Cross, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Martha Blackmore, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma Wood, treasurer

After a two days' session, the convention adjourned, to meet in Spirit Lake in 1923.

Colorado Urges America to Guard Prohibition Crown

Special Correspondence

The forty-third annual convention of the Colorado Woman's Christian Temperance Union proved a revelation to many new members and an inspiration to the old ones. It was held in Pueblo, the courage of whose citizens in rising above the disaster of the great flood is exemplified in the white ribboners who entertained the convention.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, honorary treasurer of the World's and vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., the honor guest, was first introduced at the banquet served in the Congress Hotel. After full justice had been given the sumptuous repast, eager attention was paid the speakers. Welcomes, extended in behalf of the city, churches, schools and hostess unions, were ably responded to by the state vice-president, Mrs. Anna E. Keenan. The keynote of the afterdinner speeches was "*America, hold fast to that which thou hast! Let no man, or set of men, rob you of your prohibition crown.*" This note of warning was expanded by an eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. R. W. Corwin; an educator, Prof. James H. Risley; and a law maker, Senator W. O. Peterson. The music added greatly to the enjoyment and the message by Mrs. Boole was a fitting close to a delightful and profitable evening.

The reports of state officers showed a gain in membership and all national obligations met because ninety per cent of the unions had paid the budget in full. The mornings were filled with business and discussions; the afternoons with information and uplift. Mrs. Henry, social worker for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, gave a glimpse of the Americanization problem in a smelter town and showed the way one large corporation is trying to solve it. W. C. T. U. teachers from Denver related experiences with their foreign pupils.

"Child Welfare" was presented by Mrs. Stella Mathews, executive secretary, Colorado Child Welfare Bureau, and Miss Miriam Dawley, in charge of the Pueblo Child Welfare clinic. The influence of the W. C. T. U. on early childhood was beautifully illustrated, when Mrs. Boole led the consecration service for white ribbon recruits and tied the snowy bow on eight tiny wrists. The work of the Cottage Home, as reported by two officers of the board and the devotional leader, aroused much sympathy. "Some Social and Moral Problems," discussed in a frank, earnest way by Rev. L. W. Coffman, left a deep impression on the women. Mrs. Boole won the affection of all who heard her informal, intimate description of "Our Great Leaders," while her evening address was masterly and inspiring.

The pageant, depicting the value of Scientific Temperance Instruction and the danger of wine and beer, was a fitting introduction to the final program. The address of the evening, on "Prohibition and Its Enforcement" was given by Attorney George A. Crowder, legal adviser to the federal prohibition commissioner of Colorado.

All former officers, with the exception of the L. T. L. secretary, who could no longer serve, were re-elected on the first ballot. They are: President, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford; vice-president, Mrs. Anna E. Keenan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Myrta M. Dodds; recording secretary, Mrs. Belle M. Shields; treasurer, Mrs. Hobart Johnston; Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Winona R. Jewell; L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. Edna M. Conkling.

They Are Still Needed What?

PATRIOTIC PROHIBITION STICKERS
Their Terse Truths Will Be Needed a Long Time Yet

HERE ARE THE TEXTS:

The 100 Per Cent American Respects and Obeys His Country's Laws.

Without Reverence for Law Nations Perish.

Prohibition Does Not Make Law Breakers, it Simply Reveals Them.

Obedience to Law Is an Essential Element in Patriotism.

These stickers are of different colors and shapes. Use them wherever stickers can be used, on packages, letters, etc. Price, per 100, 25 cents, of one kind, or assorted.

The World Must Know The Truth

Our Educational Work Must Continue and Increase

Find Helps Here for Teacher and Pupil

BOOKS:

Handbook of Modern Facts About Alcohol. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

The Poster Book. Explanatory of the 12 posters "Why America Went Dry." Price, 15 cents.

Outlines for Health and Temperance Teaching for the Grades. Per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25.

Alochol and the Human Race. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25.

The King and His Wonderful Castle. Price, 50 cents.

Alcohol and the Human Body. Cloth, $1.25.

Compendium of Temperance Truth. Per copy, 50 cents.

The Liquor Problem. Price $1.15.

Ethics for Children. A Guide for Teachers and Parents. Price, $2.00.

Temperance Helps for Primary Teachers. Price, 50 cents.

Alcohol—Its Relation to Human Efficiency and Longevity. Price, $1.00.

Jukes-Edwards. A study in heredity and environment. Price, 75 cents.

Training of the Human Plant. Price, $1.00.

POSTERS:

Why America Went Dry. Set of 12 illustrated posters in colors. Single copies, 15 cents; set of 12, $1.50. The 12 posters with the Poster Book, $1.65.

Set of Five S. T. I. Charts entitled:

Animals and Alcohol.
The Effect of Tobacco.
Construction or Destruction.
Diagrammatic Scheme of Brain Centers
The Smoker's Heart.

Price, each 15 cents; Explanatory Manual, 50 cents.

OTHER POSTERS FOR SCHOOLS:

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.

Lincoln's Prophecy. (Each with portrait).

Physical Decalog.

Booze Stands Between—

Price, each 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

College Smokers and Non-Smokers.

The Cigaret Condemned.

Each, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

The Ten Commandments.

Single copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.60.

Law Enforcement Manual. Should be a familiar handbook for all who approve the Eighteenth Amendment. Price, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.

Studies in Government. By Deborah Knox Livingston. A Study Course for Women's and Young People's Societies, Clubs, etc. A handbook for popular use. Per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Illinois White Ribboners Firm for Prohibition Enforcement

Special Correspondence

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the state president, Miss Helen Hood, when she called to order the forty-ninth annual convention of the Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The attraction of the first day is always our chieftain's annual address. Miss Hood has never failed to bring a fine message, but that of this year exceeded all her former efforts. She answered many of the falsehoods of the enemy by giving a history of the long and rocky road through Congress of the Eighteenth Amendment before it became a part of the National Constitution.

We had the pleasure of having with us our National treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, who greatly enthused the delegates and spurred them on to new activities. She gave a magnificent evening address.

The county presidents' decoration of a membership map was a surprise to some who were not familiar with the unorganized places in their counties.

The superintendents are to be congratulated on the excellent reports given in the superintendents' contest.

There was no uncertainty as to the stand the delegates wished to take on the wine and beer proposition.

A determination to go forward with more energy than ever before was manifested throughout the convention.

The officers were re-elected.

Oklahoma Holds Its "Best and Largest" Convention

The fourteenth annual convention of the Oklahoma W. C. T. U., which met recently in Enid, was the best and largest ever held in the state. "Law Observance and Increased Membership" was the keynote of the meeting.

Following the "Quiet Hour" led by Mrs. Ida Wygant, state evangelistic superintendent, Mrs. Josephine M. Buhl, state president, opened the convention. Each session had a definite aim in view, which greatly enhanced the effectiveness of the program.

At the "Welcome" banquet, Mrs. Buhl introduced a galaxy of talented women prominent in the affairs of Oklahoma, all of whom we are pleased to call our very own: Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman, honorary president and candidate for the state legislature; Mrs. Katharyn Van Leuven, assistant attorney general; Mrs. Angelina Russell, reader and impersonator and our new Y. P. B. secretary; Mrs. Ethel Elliott, state superintendent of Women in Industry, and Mesdames Alice M. David, Ida M. Wygant and Elizabeth House, state officers, who aptly replied to the toasts on "Woman's New Day." Each sub-topic was cleverly prefaced by Mrs. Buhl with quotations from Frances E. Willard.

The president, in her address, dwelt upon the law observance and increased membership themes and in a comprehensive and convincing way explained just why we need more women in our ranks to carry on through the various departments the new, advanced program. The peculiar need for each of these lines of work during the present transition period, was clearly defined.

The county presidents reported progress. Increased membership, paid-up pledges and trio team goals all drew forth expressions of appreciation. The chairman of the state superintendents' board, Mrs. Alice M. David, had offered a prize of a beautiful seed pearl pin for the best state superintendent's report. The interest was keen and the reports the "best ever." Mrs. Charlotte B. Seaton, Flower Mission superintendent, received the award.

Dr. E. B. Brandt of Muskogee gave a rousing address on citizenship at an evening meeting. Other attractive features of the convention were the exceptionally fine gold musical and grand gold oratorical contests held under the supervision of the state superintendent, Mrs. Pearl Dalton. Miss Clara Davison and Louise Whitson, both of Oklahoma City, carried off the honors.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Honorary president, Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman; president, Mrs. Josephine M. Buhl; vice-president, Mrs. Ida M. Wygant; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth House; recording secretary, Mrs. Ida B. Fleenor; treasurer, Mrs. Annie D. De Walt. Mrs. Angelina Russell was elected Y. P. B. secretary, Mrs. Jennie Duffy, L T. L. secretary.

Get an Early Start

Supply Yourself Now With Your Stock of Christmas Post Cards

Let us help you. We have an excellent assortment of beautiful cards. Per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.75.

Also a pleasing variety of birthday, congratulation, condolence and friendly message cards. Also a new card containing the famous "Ode to Water" by William Jennings Bryan.

Order early and avoid disappointment. Per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.75.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Causes of Lawlessness

(Continued from Page Seven)

but the weaker minds are always sure to grasp not the moral, but the immoral lesson. The yellow and red covered paper novels, filled with wild adventure, murder, crime, and easy punishment, are eagerly seized upon by boys and girls from the ages of twelve to eighteen, a period when the mind is growing and principles that will last through life are taking root. Gene Stratton-Porter has begun her fight against indecent literature. In a word to parents she says: "It is a wise parent who, during the ages of twelve to eighteen, can place the right books before her children, and while allowing them to follow their natural inclinations, can curb and control those inclinations without allowing children to know that this is being done." "And concerning the type of literature for children," she continues, "Out of the mass of matter from which reading for a child can be selected, good, hard, common sense on the part of the parent is essential in choosing what is best. Properly transcribed Bible stories are always good. Bird and animal stories true to nature and human nature are fine."

There are many societies trying to correct the evils of the present day, and among the foremost of these are the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Young People's Branch. The great war has brought us more evils to correct, but with ceaseless efforts, in the near future we hope every citizen may become law-abiding with only good, true thoughts and ideas for bettering the country in which he lives.

UNION AND MEMBERS MAKE GOOD MONEY

Selling JERSEY CROWN FLAVORING POWDER (Non-Alcoholic) to their neighbors and friends on our liberal consignment plan. No money down. We furnish the powder and guarantee sales. You pay us when you sell it, or return at once for our "Special Business Proposition."

JERSEY CROWN VANILLA CO.,
Dept. S, Valparaiso, Indiana

Fine Program Inspires Nebraska Delegates

Special Correspondence

Delegates to the forty-eighth annual convention of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., held in the Congregational church at Lincoln, were enthused and inspired by the exceptionally fine program that had been arranged. Ample provision had also been made for their physical comfort and for their entertainment.

Rev. Marie Wilcox, state evangelistic superintendent, led in the first devotional service, taking as her subject "A Fishing Trip."

In her annual address, Mrs. Lela G. Dyar, state president, recommended that this year when, regardless of the statements of various candidates to the contrary, prohibition is an issue, white ribboners should be especially careful to support "dry" men.

The address of the evening was made by John Grant Shick, who spoke on "The Passing of the Uncrowned Queen," referring to Frances Willard as he knew her in girlhood, and to the great work she accomplished. We were glad to have again with us Mrs. Frances Heald, for several years state president, who gave reminiscences of former days, and Mrs. Anna Bunting, at one time vice-president. Both now live in California.

"The Supreme Question" was the subject chosen by Rev. Marie Wilcox for her annual sermon, in which she urged the women to be firm in their Christian life if they desire to be successful in the work of the organization.

Reports of the superintendents showed that much had been achieved during the year. The Anti-Narcotics superintendent, Mrs. Lizzie Jenkinson, outlined a plan to enroll all young boys as Nebraska Guards. They are to sign a pledge that they will not use tobacco in any form until they are twenty-one years of age, and a little bronze button, in outline like Nebraska, with the word "Guards" across it, is to be worn.

The memorial service was led by Mrs. M. M. Claflin, who, in a few touching words, expressed regret at the loss of so many faithful workers. Mrs. C. G. Ryan, president of the League of Women Voters, was one of those who in addressing the convention, urged the necessity of getting the uninterested women out to the polls.

"Stunt night" was popular. Every union that had made a gain in membership or had raised the budget was allowed to participate. This gave opportunity for a display of talent and originality. Among the many deserving special mention are Unadilla union, and Frances E. Willard union, of Lincoln.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national vice-president-at-large, spoke on the "World Wide Work," giving a great vision of the task at home and abroad. In the evening, at the Methodist church in University Place, she urged that every possible effort be made to make the prohibition laws popular, and to uphold the enforcement officers.

William Jennings Bryan, a most popular speaker, paid a glowing tribute to the organization as the pioneer leader in the national prohibition movement and said that it was the combined temperance element of both the political parties that won the victory. "This nonpartisan effect is largely due to the fact that in the fight at Washington the Democrats and the Republicans shared in equal degree the glory of the victory."

Federal Enforcement Officer U. S. Rohrer told of the difficulties in connection with law enforcement in the state, and pointed out the defects that gave the offender the advantage and in many instances delayed the prosecution, besides making it very expensive to procure a conviction.

Mrs. Mary Hight of Chicago addressed the convention the last evening, giving many reasons why women do not vote, and repeating the various excuses they offer for not being interested in politics.

Mrs. E. Simonds, president of the newly organized Cuban W. C. T. U., gave a short talk on local conditions and explained the difficulties in getting supplies and literature in their language. One hundred dollars was voted to help in getting the work started in Cuba. Nebraska is especially interested, as Mrs. Simonds is one of our own "girls."

It was voted to hold seven district meetings in the state this year, the program to be arranged to suit the needs of the district. The film, "The Beginning of Life," of which we are the proud possessors, is to be shown at each meeting.

Provision was made to put in the tubercular hospital in Kearney a radio machine for the soldiers, which we hope will be a source of comfort to them. Seventy-five Bibles are also to be placed in the state reformatory for men.

The exhibits of the state superintendents, on which they had put hours of thought and labor, with a view to making them profitable, were very fine. Those worthy of special mention were Women in Industry and Peace and International Arbitration.

The same officers were retained for another year.

The Law on Our Side

Agnes E. Volentine

When Mrs. Applegate, W. C. T. U. superintendent of Prison Work, called at the county jail one afternoon, she found a new face—and yet it was not exactly a new face, either.

"Where have I seen you before?" she asked this man, who, though rough and hard-faced, was not unfriendly.

He looked down a moment. "It was in my old saloon on Fremont, several years ago," he told her. "I recollect well enough about you and two or three other ladies makin' me a call."

"O! Now I remember. We came to ask you to stop selling liquor to the son of one of our members. But since he was just over age, and couldn't yet be termed a drunkard, you just laughed at us. You said the law was on your side."

At the recollection, her voice was not quite so kindly. But, remembering her mission, she tried to show interest by asking, after a pause, "And what brought you here?"

"Bootlegging," she was informed briefly.

Now, although Mrs. Applegate was good-hearted and averse to "kicking a man that was down," she also had a sense of humor that made her unable to resist the temptation to improve so good an opportunity. So she said:

"The law is now on our side!"

And the ex-saloon-keeper, ex-bootlegger (by necessity) had the grace to smile and answer, with a sad shake of his head, "So I'm findin' out."

Unbounded Faith

Years ago Grandmother learned that the secret of health is to keep the powers of resistance strong. That is why her faith in

Scott's Emulsion

remains unbounded. For fifty years it has had world-wide recognition as a tonic which is rich in health-building vitamines, *to nourish and help keep the powers of resistance strong.*

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 22-44

W. C. T. U. Leaders Report Election Returns

(Continued from Page Three)

Illinois Holds Her Own

Chicago, Illinois,
November 8, 1922.

Illinois will have in the Sixty-eighth Congress about the same number of "dry" men as in the Sixty-seventh, with possibly more added as results or contests to be made.

HELEN L. HOOD, PRESIDENT ILLINOIS W. C. T. U.

"Dry" Is the Word From Montana

Fort Benton, Montana,
November 9, 1922.

For United States Senator, B. K. Wheeler, Democrat; for Representatives, Scott Leavitt, Republican, and John E. Evans, Democrat. All dry.

MRS. A. E McLEISH, RECORDING SECRETARY MONTANA W. C. T. U.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION

FOR CROUP OR WHOOPING COUGH FOR

Relieves promptly and safely the Terror and Distress of these dreaded afflictions of Childhood.

120 years of successful use

Applied externally only. Wonderfully effective in Bronchitis, Lumbago and Rheumatism.

All druggists or

W. EDWARDS & SON, London, England — E. FOUGERA & CO., 90-92 Beekman St. N. Y.

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER .....47c a year

Address all business communications to
THE UNION SIGNAL Evanston, Illinois

The Story of the Two Big Philadelphia Conventions

The story of the World's and National Conventions, with a large part of the national president's address, the reports of the national corresponding secretary and treasurer, and addresses delivered by the leading speakers at both meetings, will be given in THE UNION SIGNAL issues of November 23, November 30 and December 7. Notable among these discourses will be those by Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes and Evangeline Booth. Place your order early for these numbers. Price, for the three, fifteen cents.

Striking Coal Miners Demonstrate Value of Dry Law

Striking coal miners of Cape Breton have demonstrated that prohibition is a good thing for Nova Scotia, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*. They were determined to win the strike and do it by fair means and knew that lawlessness would defeat their object, so they decided that prohibition should be enforced to the letter. For two weeks or more not one drop of liquor was sold or offered for sale in the mining districts—not even for medicinal purposes. The mining towns were bone dry. The miners won the strike.

"The action of the Nova Scotia miners is a convincing demonstration of the fact that prohibition, properly enforced, can be made absolute," says the *Monitor* "The man who argues that prohibition does not prohibit is the man who does not want it to prohibit; who wants either to drink freely and openly or who wants to return to the old order of things purely for gain."

Photographs of Prohibition Officials in Demand

It has been officially reported that the bootleggers are making special effort to obtain possession of the photographs of various prohibition officials, some stating that they expect to get complete files of all working in their states. The Philadelphia *North American* tells us that it is a matter of knowledge that Camden saloonkeepers are paying $5.00 each for photographs of three prohibition agents working in New Jersey, that these pictures are printed on ordinary postcards and are being displayed in prominent places in New Jersey saloons. In this way the law can be more easily evaded.

Oregon in Convention Reports Live Enterprises Successfully Undertaken

Roselma F. Strohmeyer, State Corresponding Secretary

Royal welcomes and unlimited hospitality on the part of the hostess union and friends, noted speakers, and a large attendance, all served to make the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Oregon W. C. T. U., held in McMinnville, a notable event.

The "Welcome" evening was one to be remembered. A banquet, attended by over 300 guests, was given in the dining room of the church, and the delegates were welcomed by representatives of the city, churches, schools and the prominent local organizations.

Reports from officers and superintendents showed that much had been accomplished during the past year, among the achievements being the organization of thirty new unions. The state president, Mrs. Mary L. Mallett, gave a very inspiring address. The first evening's program was in the interest of the Children's Farm Home, which is being mothered by the Oregon W. C. T. U. The big, breezy presentation of the humanitarian spirit of the organization gave the keynote for the whole convention. Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, campaign manager of the Home, presided. Judge Walter H. Evans of Portland, one of the leading jurists of the state and a member of the Farm Home board, delivered the address of the evening.

The second afternoon was devoted to educational work, with Mrs. G. L. Buland, state S. T. I. superintendent, presiding. Scholarly addresses by college presidents from all parts of the state upon topics of interest to the women of the W. C. T. U., and in keeping with the many live enterprises which are being undertaken by Oregon women, were much appreciated. The Oregon superintendent of schools, who is, we are told, the only one in the United States who prepares a Willard Memorial program for Frances Willard Day, was to speak but was detained because of illness. Superintendent Churchill is also encouraging in every possible way Bible study in the schools, giving credits for this work.

In the evening Rev. Bryant, pastor of a Portland city church, gave a unique and entertaining address on "Seeing Portland by Night." The police department of Portland detailed special men to show Rev. Bryant the horrifying night scenes of lawlessness of every kind—gambling and illicit dancing, as well as liquor violations. This address sent the people home with a profound impression that prohibition work is far from completed.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Mary L. Mallett; vice-president, Mrs. J. J. McAllister; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Roselma F. Strohmeyer; recording secretary, Mrs. Iva L. Colcord; treasurer, Mrs. Jane M. Donaldson.

Empty Bottles Bearing Genuine Whisky Labels Imported From Canada and Sold to Bootleggers

According to reports received by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, empty bottles bearing genuine whisky labels are being imported from Canada and sold to bootleggers. Inquiry by customs officials elicited the information that the bottles are shipped to a chain of stores ostensibly for "bottling vinegar," according to the report. The bottles are chiefly of the type of well-known brands, but are peddled with home-made, over-night concoctions of denatured alcohol or doctored moonshine.

The same condition exists on the Mexican border, it is said, dealers in Juarez finding a ready market for empty liquor bottles, and double price is paid when labels are not broken. Drinks resembling whisky, wines, beer, tequilla and other liquors of Juarez, containing injurious elements, although sealed as genuine, have been found on this side.

WHOOPING COUGH

Asthma, Spasmodic Croup
Bronchitis, Coughs & Influenza

The most widely used remedy for whooping cough and spasmodic croop. The little lamp vaporizes the remedy while the patient sleeps.

Introduced in 1879 Vapo-Cresolene *"Used while you sleep"*

Send for Descriptive Booklet 44A Sold by Druggists
VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 62 Cortlandt St., New York

Prohibition Is Here to Stay, Says President Harding

The dry act is on the statute books to stay and America will never depart from it, President Harding told a delegation of the Allied Christian Agencies who visited the nation's capital. Some features of the law are difficult of enforcement, but the spirit of prohibition will be carried out and there will never be a return to the open saloon or manufacture of liquor, he asserted.

Jail Sentences for Dry Law Violators, Policy of Some New York Judges

"The attitude of the Federal courts in the state of New York in respect to prohibition cases is very commendable," says Federal Prohibition Director R. A. Day of New York. "The judges, irrespective of personal opinions, are 'for the law' at all times, letting no opportunity pass to show their favorable attitude toward enforcement. Both within and without the court room they have expressed the opinion that since this law is now a part of the constitution it stands upon the same plane as any other Federal law, and must be given the same respect and be likewise obeyed. They are imposing heavier jail sentences and fines. In fact, some judges in the Eastern District not only have announced a policy of 'no more fines' but hereafter every conviction will carry a jail sentence, or both fine and imprisonment."

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, vases, books, etc. Famous since 1876. Major's rubber and Leather Cements are good.
Three kinds, 20c per bottle at dealers, or write us.
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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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High Points of World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions

Philadelphia, Pa.

Delegates En Route to Philadelphia Received by President Harding at White House.

Record-Breaking Audiences Attend Conventions. Overflow Meetings to Accommodate Crowds Held Afternoons and Evenings. Both Conventions Largest in History of Organization.

Great Rejoicing Over Three-Fold Victory: (1) United States House of Representatives Retains Dry Majority; Increased Majority in United States Senate; (2) California Gives Big Majority for Wright Enforcement Law; (3) Ohio Defeats Wine and Beer Measure by Overwhelming Majority.

Anna Adams Gordon Elected President World's W.C.T.U.; Dagmar Prior of Denmark, Vice-President; Agnes E. Slack of England and Blanche Read Johnston of Canada, Honorary Secretaries; Ella A. Boole, Honorary Treasurer.

Officers of National W. C. T. U. Re-elected: Anna Adams Gordon, President; Ella A. Boole, Vice-President-at-Large; Corresponding Secretary, Frances P. Parks; Recording Secretary, Elizabeth P. Anderson; Assistant Recording Secretary, Sara H. Hoge; Treasurer, Margaret C. Munns.

FIRST CONVENTION NUMBER

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

The Department of Justice, which is presided over by the Attorney General of the United States, is by many times over the biggest legal institution in this country or the world. As chief law officer of the government, the Attorney General is called upon to give advice as to more important and perplexing problems than come to a judge or an attorney in a long and varied experience The Department of Justice is one part of the government which does its work quietly and unostentatiously. It grinds as a rule slowly but exceeding sure.

It is seldom that the Attorney General in person appears in the Supreme Court room at the Capitol, but occasionally he does when matters of especial gravity and importance are to be submitted. The function of the Solicitor General is to appear in the highest court of the land and represent the Government and the head of the Justice department. In other instances the assistant to the Attorney General or one of the Assistant Attorneys General represents the chief.

The small army of United States attorneys and United States marshals in the states and territories are under the general superintendence and direction of the Attorney General. In addition, there is a solicitor for the Departments of State, Treasury, Interior, Commerce, Labor, and for the Internal Revenue Bureau, who function through the legal department.

Prosecutions of offenses against the government as well as the handling of civil cases in which the government is a party are the duty of the Attorney General. With the exception of cases having to do with the Army and Navy, all applications for executive clemency must come through the Department of Justice, there being under the Attorney General an attorney in charge of pardons and a superintendent of prisons. The pardon attorney handles all details in connection with petitions for clemency coming to the department, advising with the Superintendent of Prisons in the handling of the same, before forwarding his conclusions to the Attorney General.

United States Prisons

The Superintendent of Prisons as a rule is and should be one who is a humanitarian as well as a person of sound judgment and high character. He is in charge of all matters relating to the United States prisons or prisoners, including the support of such prisoners in both Federal and state penitentiaries, in reform schools, and in county jails. He has supervision over all construction work in progress at United States penal institutions, and is president of the boards of paroles of the prisoners in these or other like institutions.

Director of Bureau of Investigation

Under the very unimpressive title of Director and Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, this officer of the department is in charge of the work which, if it could be public, would provide material for more thrilling stories possibly than any other branch of the government service. The Bureau of Investigation is the real secret service bureau of the government. In the Postoffice Department the Chief of Inspectors has a force of men who look into mail robberies, improper use of the mails, etc., and in the Treasury Department there is a secret service force which has to do with the apprehension of counterfeiting and other offenses against the treasury.

Bureau of Investigation

But, it is to the Bureau of Investigation that falls the work of locating plotters against the government itself, and these plotters proceed in many and devious ways. The activity of the bureau is covered in the phrase, the "detection and prosecution of crimes." Agents of the bureau are scattered to the four winds. They are alert, trained, ready to face any possible situation which may arise, and men of courage and resourcefulness.

Irregular situations growing out of transactions connected with the departments other than the Treasury and the Postoffice, call for attention from agents of the Bureau of Investigation. It is necessary that their work be done quietly. Often they are compelled to resort to dual personalities in order to get the evidence necessary to support an arrest and a prosecution following an arrest.

In the department, in addition to those officers already listed, there is a chief clerk and administrative assistant, a disbursing clerk, an appointment clerk, a private secretary, assistant to the Attorney General, an Attorney in Charge of Titles, a chief of the Division of Accounts, all located in the main building which houses the Department of Justice in Washington.

The assistant to the Attorney General, who acts in the absence from his duties of the latter, has special charge of all suits and other matters arising under the Federal anti-trust and interstate commerce laws. By personal direction of the Attorney General, other duties may be assigned to him.

To the several Assistant Attorneys General, in addition to the usual and ordinary duties they may have under the law, particular subjects are assigned, and they transact the business arising under these subjects with the United States attorneys, other departments, and private parties in interest. One of these assistants, who is in charge of the interests of the government in all matters of reappraisement and classification of imported goods in litigation before the several boards of United States general appraisers and the Court of Customs Appeals, is located in New York City.

Women Attorneys General

A recent innovation was the appointment of women as Assistant Attorneys General. There have been two and both have made fine records in this work. The presumption is that from now on women will be given recognition in this connection, and it is of course probable that more of them will be found occupying this important position in the important department of the Federal Service.

The private secretary and assistant in the Legal Department is a person of much more importance than is usual in one holding this type of a position. In addition to the usual duties devolving upon a private secretary, he is required to consider and investigate the qualifications of all applicants for appointment as United States judge, United States district attorney or marshal, and other applicants for positions under the department.

Titles

One of the busiest offices of the department is that of the Attorney in charge of Titles, who prepares opinions upon the title to lands belonging to or sought to be acquired by the government for public purposes and the opinions upon all legal matters growing out of the same. He has charge of all proceedings to acquire land under eminent domain.

CALENDARS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Calendars of the House of Representatives are five in all, but the bulk of the business is transacted by three, to which are referred matters reported from the Committees. These are the Union, House, and Private Calendars.

The others are Unanimous Consent and Motions to Discharge Committees.

1. To the *Union Calendar*, known as Calendar on Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, are referred bills of a public character, directly or indirectly appropriating money or property.

2. To the *House Calendar* are referred all bills affecting the general public, but having no relation to raising revenue, or directly or indirectly appropriating money or property.

3. The *Private Calendar on the Committee of the Whole House* carries bills for pensions or claims for the relief of some individual, church, or corporation, or any other private bill.

4. After a bill is reported favorably, a member may file with the clerk a motion that he desires a bill placed upon a special Calendar, which is known as the *Calendar for Unanimous Consent;* on days when it is in order to move to suspend the rules, the Speaker, immediately after the approval of the Journal, directs the clerk to call all the bills which have been for three days upon this Calendar. Should any objection be made to the consideration of any bill so called, it is stricken from the Calendar.

5. The *Calendar on Motions to Discharge Committees* is almost obsolete, because the Committees usually make their reports before the motions on the Calendar are reached.

In addition to the above, there is what is known as the suspension of rules, which can be done by a vote of two-thirds of the members voting, a quorum being present, and this motion can be made on the first and third Mondays of each month, preference being given the first Monday to individuals and on the third Monday to Committees, and during the last six days of the session.

WORLD PROHIBITION, WORLD PURITY, WORLD PEACE OUR INTERNATIONAL GOAL

PROHIBITION MAGNIFICENTLY JUSTIFIED

Anna Adams Gordon, National W. C. T. U. President

Address (In Part) at National W. C. T. U. Convention

The campaign of 1922 has been a lively one. The drys were stirred but not "scared" by the reckless propaganda of the wets. The bravado of the "Battle Hymn of the Wets" did not fire our voters as did the home appeal of the "Battle Song of the Drys." "There's something in the air!" sang the wet soloists. Yes, we agree that there is something in the air—but it's a song of love, liberty and law, not the praise of wine and beer. It is the tender lullaby, the cradle song of mothers as they croon to sleep their little ones; it is the campaign chorus of the great multitude of constructive drys who, in community, city, state and nation are upholding America and her Constitutional liberties; it is a song of gratitude that we live in a land whose flag floats over homes free from the demoralizing saloon.

Would-be nullifiers of the Constitution sent out as a rallying slogan, "The Liberty Bell Must Ring Again," and thereby trampled unpardonably upon the sacred inheritance of this "land of the free and home of the brave." We hereby remind the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment of the glorious fact that the Liberty bell did ring again on *January 16, 1919*, when the proclamation for Constitutional Prohibition was written in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington, and once more liberty was proclaimed "to all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." We know they are suffering from the dry wind that daily blows from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. We congratulate ourselves that the frightened forces of the wets have been driven to copy the Jubilee plans of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, with numerous state divisions, seems to be working for a million members and a million dollars! 1924 is our Jubilee Year. "Out of the Dry Trenches by 1924" is one of the choice slogans of the wets. "To Elect a Beer Congress by 1924" is their announced aim. "*To Hold a Dry Congress*" is the firm determination of the temperance forces. We urge our anti-prohibition friends to "get the hang of the Declaration of Independence" as Champ Clark termed it, and to feel at home with us in the dry trenches.

Philadelphia, the home of Benjamin Franklin, is a good locality in which to forge the thunderbolts of righteous indignation and informed public opinion which shall put a final quietus upon the disloyal plans and purposes of the notorious anti-prohibition associations. For "Historic Philadelphia" is the patriotic heart of our great republic—the city of brotherly and sisterly love. Here was framed that immortal document, the Constitution of the United States, into which recently has been written the Eighteenth Amendment prohibiting the manufacture, the sale, the transportation, the importation and the exportation of intoxicating liquors.

In yonder Independence Hall, Liberty had its birth. On July fourth, 1776, the Liberty Bell pealed out its marvelous message. How eminently appropriate it is that in historic Philadelphia the voice of the representative motherhood of the world should interpret to the farthest corner of this war-sick, sin-sick, alcohol-sick world the true liberty, the real freedom that yet shall come to all the world—a freedom from the subtle, scheming enemies of home and childhood; of health and business prosperity.

* * * * *

Our Family of Nations

Assembled today in the forty-eighth annual "Harvest Home" of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we are encompassed by a delightful atmosphere of international, intersphering comradeship. Our World's W. C. T. U. convention, with its superb personnel, was a mighty inspiration and education. We rejoice that many of our white ribbon leaders from other countries—women who have traveled many thousands of miles over sea and land—tarry with us for our national meeting. Warmly we welcome you, honored and beloved comrades and friends. Together we have learned to think internationally; together we have reasoned of justice and unselfishness in international relations and have discussed new ways of promoting the speedy coming of world-prohibition, world-purity, and world-peace. Together we have cultivated the international heart as well as the international mind. With reverence and a devout spirit we have been sitting together in heavenly places. "The heart of the world is singing a song and its burden is 'be free.'" It is only as we apply to suffering and backward peoples the Golden Rule of Christ, that the "fetters forged for a million years shall break."

* * * * *

Our white ribbon organizers, following the watchword adopted by the United States W. C. T. U., "Agitate, Educate, Organize, Legislate," have closely united in our World's W. C. T. U. forty-two countries—a White Ribbon League of Nations—a hopeful prophecy of the day of universal brotherhood and peace.

The nations grouped in our promising "Family," because the W. C. T. U. has been organized in each and is nationally strong in many, are:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bermuda, British Honduras, Bulgaria, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, England, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Madagascar, Madeira, Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Scotland, South Africa, Sweden, Syria, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, United States, West Africa.

Twenty-seven of these sisterhoods have been represented by delegates at the World's W. C. T. U. Convention just closed.

* * * * *

The World's W. C. T. U. was organized in 1883 and held its first convention in 1891 in Boston. Our international program preceded, by nearly forty years, the world temperance movement in which today we are gladly co-operating. We anticipate the opportunity we shall enjoy of sharing in the proceedings of the first convention of the World League against Alcoholism, soon to meet in the queenly city of Toronto. God, in His gracious providence, placed W. C. T. U. women, mothers of the race and protectors of the home, in the vanguard of nineteenth century temperance educators, organizers and legislators. Now we march side by side with our brothers and with the militant hosts of the churches of all denominations, in noble campaigns in many lands for total abstinence and prohibition.

Co-operation with church and other temperance organizations is essential to successful progress toward our common objective. It will require prayer, patriotism, push and "pep"; preaching from pulpit, platform and press; parades, posters, publicity, patience, perseverance and political sagacity, combined with plenty of cash, consecration and common sense to reach the haven of world prohibition! But temperance reformers delight in large undertakings! We are thrilled by the belief that we shall win "the fight for a clear brain—the holiest fight this side Jehovah's throne."

No other temperance organization has laid such strong foundations for world-wide victory as has the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Our sacred resolve to help meet the unparalleled need of every land calls for increased faith, and demands a greatness and a grandeur of consecration that links up with the heroic men and women who, in the world-war, patriotically answered the call to the colors. With thankful hearts the members of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, nearly a million strong, in forty-two nations of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, North and South America, greet and co-operate with every temperance force engaged in the fight for a clear brain.

There must be a renaissance of the Polyglot Petition, that sacred document which was bequeathed to us by the founder of the World's W. C. T. U. Its great mission is not yet fulfilled. This petition is addressed to all the governments of the world, hence, its name, "Polyglot," and it prays all governments to strip away from the drink traffic and the opium trade the safeguards and sanctions of the state. A generation has grown to manhood and womanhood since this petition started on its eventful journey. This past year our young people have been adding signatures to its historic rolls. The huge document, representing more than 7,000,000 petitioners, has been presented to the mother country and to the United States and Canada. We sincerely hope it may, ere long, become a sentiment-maker in the Orient, Africa, Europe and in South America, through its formal presentation to government leaders. Forty-nine countries are represented in this remarkable appeal. Miss Willard says that to enumerate the languages in whose characters the beliefs of women have been moulded to action by this far-reaching petition would be to make a list of almost every tongue that has survived the confusion of Babel. Catholics, Protestants, pagans—all are represented. Almost every nation, tribe and people of the earth unites in this prayer for deliverance from the great curses of the world.

NO COMEBACK FOR BEER AND WINE; WOMEN DEMAND THIS GUARANTEE, TO SAFEGUARD CHILDHOOD

Prohibition history is repeating itself. In the United States we began our "drying" process with the small unit of the locality. To secure more adequate enforcement in the locality required the extension of the dry area to the next larger unit—the county. Then came the state campaigns and when thirty-three commonwealths had themselves ousted the traffic, we were ready to secure the Federal law. Now we are faced with the compelling need of converting to the prohibition standard the largest area—the world itself—the many lands with which great oceans connect us. Hence, our complete dedication to the glorious, inspiring proposition of a world redeemed from the greatest curse of civilization.

The Christian student of history is always an optimist. We believe that world prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic will come and that we shall live to see that triumphant day. This significant gathering will hasten the coming of the victory, for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in its spirit and platform, is as broad as the universe, as high as the sky above, and as deep as the unfathomable pathos of the human heart.

(At this point Miss Gordon gave outstanding events of the past year.)

* * * * *

The Eighteenth Amendment has been in force less than three years but in this short period of time it has magnificently justified the hopes and predictions of those who toiled to bring about its adoption. There are violations of the law—many and flagrant; the Federal machinery is not yet adequate to meet the demands of the situation. In spite of these adverse conditions, which are steadily improving, the benefits of prohibition to the business world are universally acknowledged. The important fact has been established that revenue from the liquor traffic is not needed to help run the Government. Bar-less hotels, far from being obliged to close their doors for lack of custom, are so prosperous they cannot take care of would-be guests and must provide larger accommodations for their vastly increased patronage. Best of all, the saloon—"the recruiting station of new drinkers"—has been banished forever. White ribboners know that a prohibitory law does not legislate away appetite and avarice and that for a period of years ahead we must face a stubborn fight for law enforcement in which our now enfranchised women will be active participants.

(We regret that limitation of space will not permit giving the fine testimonies on the benefits of prohibition listed by Miss Gordon.)

No Comeback for Beer and Wine

The brewing and distilling business in Uncle Sam's domain must continue to be referred to in the past tense. So the electorate of the United States declared at the general election, November 7. So we predict the newly elected Sixty-Eighth Congress will soon affirm. So says the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Americana—published, by the way, on Philadelphia presses—which states that beer and wine and the names of other intoxicants are obsolete. This valuable conpendium rightly takes cognizance of the constitutional law of the United States, and in its treatises on intoxicating liquors, so far as the United States is concerned, consistently substitutes the past for the present tense. Any saloon property salvaged by its owners in the hope that the manufacture and sale of beer and wine will again be legalized, might as well be sold for constructive business purposes. Its gilded mirrors and mahogany bars have had their direful day.

* * * * *

That distinguished American statesman, philanthropist, philosopher, and diplomat, Benjamin Franklin, ever will be associated with the history of Philadelphia's renowned men and women. Born in Boston in 1706, the fifteenth of seventeen little Franklins, Benjamin in his early teens secured a position in a Philadelphia printing shop. His many discoveries regarding laws that regulate electricity brought him world renown and honors, and he was made an associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, as Leibnitz and Newton had been before him. In his youth, Franklin resided for a year in London, England, and while there, made a statement about beer which has become famous and which is here recorded for the benefit of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and all those who are striving to bring back to the United States the legalized manufacture and sale of beer and wine with more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol:

"At my first admission into this printing house (at London) I took to working at press, imagining I felt a want of the bodily exercise I had been used to in America, where presswork is mixed with composing. I drank only water; the other workmen, near fifty in number, were great guzzlers of beer. On occasion, I carried up and down stairs a large form of types in each hand, when others carried but one in both hands. They wondered to see, from this and several instances, that the water-American, as they called me, was stronger than themselves, who drank strong beer! My companion at the press drank every day a pint before breakfast, a pint at breakfast with his bread and cheese, a pint between breakfast and dinner, a pint at dinner, a pint in the afternoon about six o'clock and another when he had done his day's work. I thought it a detestable custom; but it was necessary, he supposed, to drink strong beer, that he might be strong to labor. I endeavored to convince him that the bodily strength afforded by beer could only be in proportion to the grain of flour of the barley dissolved in the water of which it was made; that there was more flour in a penny-worth of bread, and, therefore, if he would eat that with a pint of water, it would give him more strength than a quart of beer. He drank on, however, and had four or five shillings to pay out of his wages every Saturday night for that muddling liquor—an expense I was free from. And thus these poor devils keep themselves always under."

Theodore Roosevelt, while police commissioner of New York City, refuted in characteristic fashion the delusion that the use of beer is an incentive to intellectual thought. "Do you know," he said, holding up his glass and looking through the amber-hued liquid, "that there is not a thought in a hogshead of beer; that there is not an idea in a whole brewery?" "I mean," continued the civil service reformer, "that nothing of merit was ever written under the inspiration of lager-beer. It stupefies without invigorating, and its effect upon the brain is to stagnate thought."

Shortly after the great fire in Chicago, at a meeting of one hundred or more gentlemen, former residents of the north side, where wide tracts of the beautiful lake shore had for years been ruined for homes, or investment, by the great breweries of that quarter, William Lill, a citizen of large wealth, whose thirty years' experience as a brewer had placed him confessedly at the head of his guild in the northwest, was among the speakers. The question turning upon the rebuilding of the breweries, Mr. Lill said that he would never build or own another brewery. It was a business that demoralized both master and man. He had found it impossible to keep sober men on his premises. It was a manufactory of drunkards in constant operation; and the curse began in the brewery itself, where every man was a beer-barrel in the morning and a barrel of beer at night. He would have no more of it. He would be content to make less money in some other way.

Prominent members of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment claim that beer is a healthful drink. We have a "thus saith science" on the effect of the alcohol in beer and wine. Experimentation and expert investigation in many lands agree as to the harmful nature of these so-called light drinks. Dr. W. A. Evans, former health commissioner of Chicago, writing in his health column in the *Chicago Tribune* in September, tersely says: "God made water for man to drink and man was built on the basis of water as his beverage, and not even a member of the President's Cabinet can improve on God and God's works. Water can get into stomachs and stay there with satisfaction to all concerned where beer finds the 'no admittance' sign."

The United States will not take down its "no admittance" sign—there will be no comeback for beer and wine.

The Magic Hand of Law

Our twentieth century's civilization rests upon the observance and enforcement of righteous law. Theodore Roosevelt emphatically expounded this truth when he said, "No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right; not asked as a favor." Home-loving women demand this guarantee of the present and future well-being of their children. The hand of the mother, reaching out in patriotic appeal from the home of the degenerate drinker to the heart and conscience of the patriotic voter, invoked the magic hand of law and gave to our great republic the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

While the great outstanding fact that the Eighteenth Amendment is based on a right political principle assures us of its

WAR A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY—A GENERATION MUST BE EDUCATED TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THIS TRUTH

permanence and power, yet it behooves the dry forces of the United States to be intelligently alert and vigilantly on guard to hold the Federal enforcement act to its present status in Congress and in the state legislatures. Law observance and law enforcement; the duties and privileges of citizenship; the value of the best publicity and how to prepare and get it across; a new purpose to educate and train the youth and children of America; these are some of the glowing factors of our 1923 program, which must be carried to success in each and every one of our fundamental departments. The dry forces are not yet entitled to diplomas in the school of how to hold victorious prohibition heights. Their ardor for educational propaganda too quickly cools. They go contentedly about other tasks; they trip along other and possibly more congenial highways of social welfare service, and, for lack of thought, rather than for lack of heart, give to the unscrupulous, unfair, unpatriotic and wicked campaign of would-be nullifiers of the Constitution, a deplorable advantage.

Women in large majorities are now exemplifying the affirmation of a great poet that "Love is law and law is love." "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor" is the altruistic truth on which our National W. C. T. U. is founded. Its members are love in action, therefore, they are law in action.

* * * * *

Emancipated by the Nineteenth Amendment, woman is now a law-maker. Equal in education with man, and excelling in the sacrifice that is symbolized in the Golden Rule of Christ, she will steadfastly invoke the magic hand of law until public opinion brings the golden age of man. As mother and as public school teacher, hers is the magic hand that points out to millions of boys and girls, thousands of them untaught chemical amalgams of America and Europe, that the way of safety both for the individual and the nation is the way of sobriety, the way of moral health, the way of economic prosperity.

With public sentiment kindled to a realization of the vast importance of law observance there will be a deepened desire for law enforcement. It is my firm belief that already the majority of our people recognize the benefits that accrue from prohibition well enforced. All they need is to be told the truth. Banded ill should be offset by banded good. In popular parlance, it has been well said that "it's dogged as does it." The American mother, fully aroused in defense of her young, is something to be reckoned with. In tremendous earnest the women of America are down on those anti-prohibition organizations that are working to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment.

An avenue of approach to unawakened people must be found through press and platform, the church and social centers. The W. C. T. U. invites every woman everywhere to become a law observance publicity agent. Our organization is well equipped with constructive conversationalists, persuasive penwomen, persistent publicists, enthusiastic enforcers, big-brained law makers, trained teachers and "Made in America" mothers. With dry and dogged zeal women will continue to invoke the magic hand of law.

Women Will Win

"Who will kill the liquor dragon, Mother," asks a little daughter in Kathleen Norris' choice "Dragon Story" recently syndicated through our big city newspapers. "American women will kill it, God willing," earnestly answers the mother, "the women who have suffered shame and hurt and want and wrong for too many years; the women who have loved some poor victim; the women who have Marys and Tommies to guard from danger." To Kathleen Norris, an eloquent champion of prohibition, as well as a popular novelist, we are greatly indebted for our Star-in-the-Window poster idea—the star gleaming over the home appeal, "Serve America, Support the Constitution."

In this beautiful Quaker City, in 1777, Betsy Ross designed and made, under the supervision of George Washington, the first specimen of our American flag—our star spangled banner whose blue field now contains forty-eight instead of the original thirteen gleaming stars. Patriotic women of America, admitted to full citizenship by the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, as guardians of the home and of the child will be true to Old Glory and will steadfastly uphold the high ideals of this great republic.

* * * * *

Clear-visioned women can see through the subterfuges and sophistries of the opponents of prohibition and estimate aright the value of the Eighteenth Amendment to home and society. On November 7 they showed their patriotism by arousing other women voters to a realization of the vital issue of the 1922 campaign; they made it a matter of conscience to join the "March of Allegiance" to the polls to cast their ballots for law makers who can be depended upon to keep sharply after law breakers and to support the Eighteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Code.

The name of each and every member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, card-indexed by Congressional Districts, should be on file at our Washington Legislative headquarters. As citizens we have pledged ourselves not alone to total abstinence but to "do all in our power for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment." The names of our present members should be sent to Washington and the assurance given all who in the future unite with us that their names will at once be forwarded to the seat of government to be on file and ready to be shown, when necessary, to members of Congress. Let us have at the capital of our nation a line-up of the women of America who, "God willing, will kill the liquor dragon."

Purity

In our Declaration of Principles adopted in 1874, we affirmed our belief in the same standard of purity for both men and women. This belief we have reaffirmed at every succeeding convention. Our constructive program for social morality work along preventive, protective, educational and legislative lines is now even greater than our remedial work. Co-operation with the American Social Hygiene Association and the National Health Council and representation at many national social morality conferences, has increased the influence of the high standard of purity of our organization. There is still a formidable task ahead, for in the opinion of medical experts (both men and women), taking the nation as a whole, there is vast need of raising the standard of sex morality.

We must work to secure better enforcement of the laws against commercialized vice. This means creating a right-minded public sentiment, through systematic education of mothers, fathers and teachers and the careful instruction, along purity lines, of boys and girls.

Co-operation with community educational programs and protective officers; women police and leaders of community playgrounds; the careful circulation of the best literature; the use of good moving pictures, and the presentation to the public of constructive social morality ideals by wise and sympathetic physicians, are some of many methods of service which present themselves to every rural, as well as to every city W. C. T. U.

A high standard of social morality in the United States will greatly hasten the advance toward our international goal—"when each man's habits of life will be safe and beneficent for every other man to follow."

Peace

A world-wide family of nations associated in all the constructive activities of peace and good-will has ever been the vision of the National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. One of the greatest problems before the world today is to find the shortest cut to such an understanding between the nations as shall lead to world-peace. For over forty years we have been following this long, long trail.

The magnificent program for the reduction of naval armaments, presented by Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, at the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments held in Washington, D. C., November, 1921, met with the acclaim of the whole world. It gives the keynote for humanity's chorus and is in harmony with the song of the angels, "Peace on earth."

* * * * *

The Woman's Peace Petition, promoted by our national superintendent of the department of Peace and Arbitration, Miss Alice L. Kercher, and assembled at our Washington Headquarters by Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, was presented to the Secretary of State at the time of the Disarmament Conference. The petition contains the individual signatures of 199,531 women of the United States, and the signatures of presidents of national organizations brought the total number of petitioners to 2,506,684. The National W. C. T. U. is in sympathetic co-operation with the National Council for the Prevention of War, and fellowships with all societies of like purpose. The W. C. T. U. participated in the observance of "No More War Day."

War is a crime against humanity, and the women of America have the responsibility of teaching this truth in the public school, the Sunday school, and in the home. A generation must be reared to hate war and to love peace. This thought should permeate the histories studied, the books read, and the pictures seen by the boys and girls of today. We must

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MILESTONES IN THE MILLION MEMBERS CAMPAIGN

Frances P. Parks, National Corresponding Secretary

REPORT GIVEN AT NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Five years under the shadow of the World War brought into genuine fellowship and co-operation a number of the powerful women's organizations of this country. Public opinion having conceded it was women who put through prohibition—essentially a social problem touching family life—organized woman power must lift the home to a higher plane with the lever of the ballot and help to stabilize our country as she passes through these years of upheaval. Other organizations of women are turning more and more for co-operation to that pioneer in woman's work for the home, to the leading woman's organization in the battle for prohibition and a close second in the struggle for the ballot, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

United For Service

Ten million women, including the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, are working through such joint non-partisan organizations as the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Association of University Women, Women's Trade Union League, and League of Women Voters to prevent enactment of anti-prohibition legislation.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union also joins heartily in the efforts of the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Association for the betterment of conditions for the twenty-five million children and nearly a million teachers in the public schools of the country; it unites its strength with that of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to promote peace by international relations; it supports the recently launched movement of the American Association of University Women for a broader education for women; it endeavors wisely to promote that humanizing, socializing and spiritualizing of the industrial system which is the ultimate goal of the Women's Trade Union League; it links its work for citizenship with the broad-gauged program of the League of Women Voters. We remember with gratitude that all these high purposes are embodied in that wonderful Declaration of Principles, written in 1875 by Frances E. Willard, under which for nearly a half century the Woman's Christian Temperaance Union has been at work.

Service and Unity

In many other co-operative fields the aid of the National W. C. T. U. has been sought. Miss Gordon, Dr. Parker, Dr. Bourdeau-Sisco and Mrs. Yost are members of the House of Delegates in the Women's Foundation for Health. Mrs. Boole is one of the trustees. The purpose of the Foundation is defined: "To correlate the Health Activities of national women's organizations and put on a program emphasizing the positive phase of health." Dr. Sisco also represents our organization on the Women's Advisory Council to the United States Public Health Service.

A petition to President Harding to use his great influence to bring about the creation of a Department of Education with a secretary in the Cabinet was signed by the presidents of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Education Association, National Committee for a Department of Education, American Council on Education, American Library Association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, National Council of Jewish Women, Woman's Relief Corps, National Federation of Musical Clubs, American Federation of Labor, Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and Chairman of the Committee on Education, Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations and the International Sunday School Association.

"Taking 'Ill' out of Illiteracy" is a problem the W. C T. U. Illiteracy Committee is to help the National Council of Illiteracy solve. How the Moonlight Schools for grown-ups are civilizing the mountain illiterates of the South is a story of absorbing interest. "But we don't wait for moonlight nights any more," says Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, with whom the idea originated. "The people themselves stopped that. Rain or shine, with lanterns in their feeble hands, they fare forth on starlit or stormy nights—it makes no difference. Ten years—just a decade—have demonstrated that the fight against illiteracy can be won." This movement has the co-operation of many organizations and "The Lady of Moonlight" looks forward hopefully to a not far-distant day when the census takers, making the rounds of this vast country, will find no single person who has reached manhood or womanhood unable to read and write.

The Americanization Commission of the American Legion gratefully acknowledged community co-operation in "American Education Week," December 4-10, 1921, and urgently requests that the National W. C. T. U. join hands with the American Legion and all other patriotic and civic organizations of a national character to observe December 3-9, 1922, as "American Education Week."

"All over America," to quote Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editor of the *Delineator*. "W. C. T. U. women helped to inaugurate the Better Homes for America Campaign." The Better Homes campaigners aim to educate the public in making the homes of America more convenient, more comfortable, more attractive, more wholesome. Having helped to provide the economic background for better homes, this appeal for co-operation found a ready response from white ribboners, many of whom served as chairmen or members of community committees for Better Homes Week in October. In this connection it may be noted that the *Delineator*, a magazine devoted to service for women, and the financial sponsor for the Better Homes campaign, has stood for prohibition for fifty years and has never carried a liquor or cigarette advertisement.

Encouraging evidences are to be seen of the desire of the better class of colored people to align themselves on the side of moral reform and obedience to law. Appeals have come to the General Officers to provide speakers on these topics for national gatherings of colored people. The National Association of Colored Women, having a membership of 100,000, asked for a speaker for its annual convention "to present the educational program of the W. C. T U. and to urge the importance to the colored people of the enforcement of prohibition laws." A similar request was received from the convener of the National Conference on Temperance, Public Morals and Law Enforcement, which was held in Nashville last month. This was the first conference of the kind ever called by colored people and was largely attended. Mrs. Margaret Peck Hill proved an acceptable speaker for both of these meetings. In response to a request for an inspirational speaker and a teacher for training classes in the Connectional Young People's Congress, A. M. E. Church, an important meeting held in Chicago in August, Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte, field worker in the national department of Work Among Colored People, was sent.

You Are Invited—

On invitation of Dr. Bestor, president of Chautauqua Institution, July 15th was observed as National W. C. T. U. Day on the general program. In the wide range of subjects discussed at the summer sessions from that far-famed Chautauqua platform, none met with a more spontaneous response than was given to that presented in the address by Dr. Valeria H. Parker on that occasion. She spoke a second time at a special W. C. T. U. meeting held in the Hall of Philosophy, courteously placed at the disposal of our National representative, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, on Saturday afternoons for the period of the Summer Schools. Among the speakers for these popular meetings in the Hall of Philosophy were Mrs. Ella M. George, president of Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Margaret B. Denning, for ten years president of the National W. C. T. U. of India, and other prominent white ribboners.

National W. C. T. U. headquarters in Kellogg Hall was opened in June for the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay in charge. Twice a day groups of people, under a special guide, visited the exhibit prepared to show the relation between lines of work common to the G. F. W. C. and the N. W. C. T. U.

An interesting side-light was thrown on the convention by a state Federation president. "Day by day," said Mrs. Rounds, "as the theme of prohibition appeared like a golden thread running through all the speeches and was embodied in the convention resolutions, white ribbons blossomed out in that great amphitheater, till the biennial looked like a W. C. T. U. convention!"

The calendar of national conferences and conventions for 1921-22 has been closely akin to the calendar of engagements for official representatives of the National W. C. T. U. to attend annual meetings of other organizations. Mrs. Livingston and Mrs. Yost were delegates to the convention of the National League

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NATIONAL TREASURER'S REPORT

Margaret C. Munns

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

November 1, 1921, to October 31, 1922

Cash Balance at November 1, 1921		$ 24,093.25
Receipts—		
General National Accounts	$37,838.85	
Literature Revenues	40,675.38	
Union Signal and Young Crusader Revenues	37,021.25	
Jubilee Fund (Schedule 3)	20,293.42	
Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund (Schedule 3)	11,506.54	
Lillian Stevens Legislative Fund (Schedule 3)	5,158.19	
Missionary and Relief Funds	4,024.79	
Special Funds	275.00	
Interest	32,723.90	
Investments Sold, less Purchased	77,952.91	
		$267,470.23
		$291,563.48
Disbursements—		
General National Accounts	$38,367.80	
Literature Dept. Expenditures	39,210.03	
Circulation Dept. Expenditures	41,529.69	
Jubilee Fund	119,936.82	
Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund	8,910.36	
Lillian Stevens Legislative Fund	4,871.18	
Missionary and Relief Funds	4,024.79	
Special Funds	56.13	
Loans Made, less Repaid	8,250.00	
		$265,156.80
Cash Balance at October 31, 1922		$ 26,406.68

GENERAL NATIONAL FUND

Balance of Fund at November 1, 1921		$ 82,580.45
Credits—		
W. Dues (Schedule 2)	$34,969.10	
Y. P. B. Dues (Schedule 2)	525.26	
L. T. L. Dues (Schedule 2)	894.38	
Life and Memorial Memberships (Schedule 1)	600.00	
Rental and Sale of Moving Picture Film	565.00	
Miscellaneous	285.11	
Total Cash Receipts (interest excluded)	$37,838.85	
Interest	2,604.21	
Literature Dept. Surplus for Year	5,086.27	
		$ 45,529.33
		$128,109.78
Charges—		
World's W. C. T. U. Dues	$ 3,549.39	
World's Life Memberships	200.00	
Department Appropriations	9,250.00	
Y. P. B. Appropriations	2,500.00	
Salaries	9,900.00	
Headquarters Fund	7,386.79	
Printing	660.64	
Postage	397.63	
Telephone—Express	244.74	
Property Expense	877.80	
Moving Picture Film Expense	1,377.57	
Miscellaneous	2,023.24	
Total Cash Expenditures	$38,367.80	
Circulation Dept. Deficit for Year	3,538.39	
		$ 41,906.19
Balance of Fund at October 31, 1922		$ 86,203.59

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT

Cash Revenues—		
Literature Sales	$40,640.27	
Miscellaneous	35.11	
		$40,675.38
Other Credits—		
Literature Used by Other Depts., etc.	2,512.27	
		$ 43,187.65

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Corresponding Secretary's Report

(Continued from Page Six)

of Women Voters, which followed the Pan-American Conference of Women. The Conference of Social Workers welcomed Dr. Parker and Mrs. Perkins. Mrs. Vayhinger attended, as a member, the annual meeting of the National American Council. Mrs. Middleton was a delegate to the National Conference of Superintendence, and Miss Stoddard performed a similar duty at the convention of the National Education Association. Mrs. Miller represented us at the convention of the Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. Irvine at the quadrennial convention of the International Sunday School Association. The officers of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, meeting in Philadelphia, expressed themselves as "particularly anxious that the National W. C. T. U. be represented" and Mrs. George, Mrs. Fahnestock and Mrs. Forney of our hostess committee, were made official representatives. Mrs. Burger carried a special message to the American Legion. An entirely new field of social endeavor was opened by the necessity of rehabilitating the wounded heroes of the World War. A balance of $4,000 in the Patriotic Fund was presented to the convention, through Mrs. Burger, to be used for permanently disabled men.

The General Officers have received from the National Executive Committee of The American Legion the following resolution of appreciation, beautifully engraved on handsome vellum paper, bearing the seal and the colors of the organization. The resolution reads:

Resolution

Adopted by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion in session November 2, 1921.

WHEREAS: the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has generously offered the balance of its Patriotic Fund in the sum of $4,000 to The American Legion for the benefit of permanently disabled comrades; and

WHEREAS: this gift expresses, not money's worth alone, but sentiment and feeling which are beyond value;

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, That we accept this kindly tender with full appreciation of the spirit of the donors: and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the gratitude of The American Legion be conveyed to them by this resolution duly inscribed and transmitted by the proper National Officers.

(Signed) Hanford MacNider, National Commander, Chairman.

(Attest) Lemuel Bolles, National Adjutant, Secretary.

(Seal)

A Program of Progress

The program of activities for 1921-22, adopted by the San Francisco Convention, was built on a basis of co-operation and team work. Every division has its own program of service, but these co-ordinated with the broad program of the organization. The Million Members Drive for this year has been primarily a campaign to arouse the sleeping consciences of the women voters, to instil

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Cash Expenses—		
Salaries	$ 9,864.30	
Literature Stock	7,315.93	
Printing	16,430.28	
Postage	3,242.17	
Telephone—Express	480.39	
Advertising	57.92	
Miscellaneous	1,819.04	
	$39,210.03	
Other Charges—		
Expenses Paid with Complimentary Publications, etc.	1,523.14	
		$ 40,733.17
Excess of Revenue over Expense		$ 2,454.48
Increase in Inventory of Stock and Accounts		2,631.79
Total Surplus for Year		$ 5,086.27

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT STATEMENT

Cash Revenues—		
Union Signal Subscriptions	$31,281.64	
Young Crusader Subscriptions	4,293.18	
Advertising	1,431.96	
Miscellaneous	14.47	
	$37,021.25	
Other Credits—		
Copies Furnished Other Depts	359.20	
Exchange Advertising, etc	1,245.21	
		$ 38,625.66
Cash Expenses—		
Salaries	$ 9,716.89	
Articles and Illustrations	1,060.39	
Printing Papers	27,220.37	
Miscellaneous Papers	185.33	
Postage	1,667.04	
Telephone—Express	127.34	
Premiums and Prizes	72.01	
Miscellaneous	1,480.32	
	$41,529.69	
Other Charges—		
Expenses Paid with Complimentary Subscriptions, Advertising, etc.	634.36	
		$ 42,164.05
Deficit for Year		$3,538.39

JUBILEE FUND

Balance of Fund at November 1, 1921		$643,096.66
Credits—		
State Contributions—Cash	$20,293.42	
State Contributions—Bonds	3,300.00	
Total State Contributions (Schedule 3)	$23,593.42	
Interest	30,119.69	
		$ 53,713.11
		$696,809.77
Charges—		
Americanization	$13,634.04	
Child Welfare	18,409.69	
Scientific Temperance Instruction and Investigation	4,839.22	
Christian Citizenship	3,543.95	
Publicity	6,101.90	
Social Morality and Health	8,696.31	
Women in Industry	4,266.23	
World Prohibition	19,103.46	
Evanston Headquarters	33,438.78	
Equipment and Repairs National Headquarters	7,607.06	
State Conferences	927.23	
History	100.00	
Miscellaneous	69.50	
		$120,737.37
Balance of Fund at October 31, 1922		$576,072.40

MISSIONARY AND RELIEF FUNDS

World's Missionary Funds—		
Women's	$ 177.93	
Y. P. B.	433.76	
L. T. L.	310.29	
		$ 921.98

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Corresponding Secretary's Report

(Continued from Page Seven)

in them a sense of responsibility as citizens and to persuade them to unite with other women of like purpose to enforce and hold the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code. Every department and branch of the organization has loyally promoted the campaign. There is a growing appreciation of the fact that the W. C. T. U. movement is just coming into its own; that with the stirring program we have set before us, with the well articulated machinery we have created to accomplish our purpose, with the trained leadership we have developed in every part of our country and with the unbounded faith and enthusiasm of our great membership, nothing is impossible in carrying out the far-reaching campaign so well begun.

One of the outstanding purposes of the general officers, National and state, was to avoid so far as possible the recurrence of conditions which had made it necessary in the previous two years of the five-year campaign to crowd so much effort into the closing months of the fiscal year. Ways and means were considered for inaugurating, at the earliest date possible, the promotional program for the year. Plans were laid for a series of one-city-to-a-state conferences to be held for the purpose of giving the necessary initial impetus to the promotional work. Two teams of specialists in department and organization work were to cover the entire field, devoting two days to each conference. Twenty-eight of the proposed conferences were held, carrying to that many states information and enthusiasm of a high order. The five-year membership campaign, law observance and law enforcement, the state program where it touched the National program, were set before the leaders and in every group the inspiration and contacts justified the conference plan. The year's key-word: Personal Responsibility. The year's objectives: Every member of every local union informed, working, praying, paying, winning new women. Definite methods to be employed in that state for extending organization and reaching these objectives. These were the central themes for discussion at each of these important meetings. There were not lacking inspirational features nor vital messages concerning what the W. C. T. U. is accomplishing and the ever-enlarging opportunities with which it is confronted.

Sectional meetings, with Mrs. Maude B. Perkins to represent the National W. C. T. U., were arranged in ten western states where the expense of travel made the one-city-conference inexpedient, the general program being adapted from the conference program.

The intensive spring membership campaign followed the promotional conferences. National plans and methods were very generally adapted to state use; but some states found the dates recommended, April 24-May 14, unsuited to state conditions and substituted others. Trio Teams were organized everywhere to direct the campaign and with the help of THE UNION SIGNAL to serve as "bureaus of information" on the progress of the movement and the world-wide activities of the W. C. T. U. What are Trio Teams? The Trio Teams are bits of machinery to facilitate the maintenance of a standard in the triple division of responsibility for the Million Members Campaign, National, state and local. The first division, consisting of

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Relief Funds—(Schedule 3)		
Armenian	$ 1,656.28	
French Orphans	1,258.28	
Russian	151.25	
Belgian	37.00	
		$ 3,102.81
Total Received and Disbursed		$ 4,024.79

GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

October 31, 1922

Assets—		
Cash in Bank		$ 26,406.68
Time Deposits		119,074.46
Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds		521,779.62
Notes Receivable (Loans)		32,750.00
Literature Stock and Accounts		21,363.58
Furniture and Fixtures		9,500.00
Land and Buildings		55,000.00
		$785,874.34
Liabilities—		
Gifts and Bequests	$ 45,401.22	
Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund	11,367.28	
Lillian Stevens Legislative Fund	1,508.95	
Jubilee Fund	576,072.40	
National Fund	86,203.59	
Other Funds	820.90	
Property Account	64,500.00	
		$785,874.34

I have examined the records of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1922, and certify that in my opinion the above statement correctly sets forth the receipts and expenditures of the organization for the period and its financial position at the closing date.

Howard C. Greer, Auditor
Certified Public Accountant.

SCHEDULE No. 1

Life Members, 1922

Mrs. Lela G. Dyar, Nebraska.
Mrs. Harriet Vance, Nebraska.
Mrs. Emma L. Starrett, Nebraska.
Mrs. Allie Jackson, Nebraska.
Mrs. H. B. Martin, Nebraska.
Mrs. Clara Gledhill, Ohio.
Mrs. Grace Ford, Ohio.
Mrs. C. A. Walker, Utah.
Mrs. Mahala H. Headrick, Washington (West).
Mrs. Beatrice E. Hill, New Mexico.
Mrs. Irene B. Hawley, Washington (West).
Mrs. Harriet B. Dunlap, Washington (West).
Mrs. Clara Ansorge Fuller, Washington (West).
Mrs. Minnie Allison Welch, Tennessee.
Miss Mary E. Olney, Rhode Island.

Memorial Member, 1922.

Mrs. Sarah Lord Cram.

SCHEDULE NO. 2

	W. and Y. P. B. Dues, 1921	W. and Y. P. B. Dues, 1922	Y. P. B. Dues, 1922	L. T. L. Dues, 1922
Alabama	$ 142.30	$ 150.46	$ 3.46	$.....
Alaska	3.70	26.90	.....	.....
Arizona	14.00	30.10	.....	.....
Arkansas	125.40	131.50	.....	.....
Arkansas (No. 2)	20.50	.....	.....	.....
California (North)	674.90	671.10	4.30	10.80
California (South)	716.65	728.60	21.80	43.20
Colorado	410.70	432.95	11.30	10.25
Connecticut	410.50	397.60	3.30	.....
Delaware	107.20	308.70	39.80	7.65
District of Columbia	90.00	179.90	5.50	.65
District of Columbia (No. 2)	26.20	52.80	.....	.....
Florida	320.00	330.00	2.30	5.25
Georgia	532.71	547.25	6.40	55.80
Idaho (North)	29.60	25.10	.....	1.00
Idaho (South)	101.80	90.20	5.00	1.20
Illinois	1,460.50	1,550.20	14.00	41.80
Indiana	1,352.90	1,482.30	43.90	51.70
Iowa	1,358.20	1,531.10	6.00	22.70
Kansas	988.75	944.20	.....	19.90
Kentucky	350.00	371.70	1.50	6.30
Louisiana	30.71	16.24	.....	.....
Maine	524.00	533.90	5.40	9.85
Maryland	486.90	469.70	29.30	50.00
Maryland (No. 2)	25.00	40.00	.....	.....
Massachusetts	1,140.55	1,151.20	5.30	16.20
Michigan	1,345.40	1,500.00	.....	12.50
Minnesota	769.80	738.00	1.30	8.10
Mississippi	150.95	19.60	.....	.....
Missouri	1,284.20	1,114.00	11.20	2.40
Montana	153.80	162.60	1.30	8.25

(Continued on Page Eleven)

Corresponding Secretary's Report

(Continued from Page Eight)

National, state and local presidents, are directors of the campaign; the second division, National, state and local corresponding secretaries, gather facts on the progress of the campaign; the third division, National, state and local treasurers, promote prompt collection of dues as a membership-requisite in the campaign. These duties do not overlap nor interfere with one another. An honest trial of the Trio Team plan has proved it harmonious and mutually complementary.

It's Upgrade But We're on the Way

It gives me peculiar pleasure to report that through the loyal co-operation of the "Middlers" in the Trio Teams, the corresponding secretaries, we have a record of over 100,000 new women who have enrolled in local unions since the Jubilee Million Members Campaign opened in March, 1920. It takes three years to put into successful operation throughout the W. C. T. U. chain of unions an entirely new plan of keeping tab on the new women enrolled, differentiating between this record and that of dues received, kept by the local treasurer. But the new plan is in effective operation in many local unions as evidenced by these encouraging figures. And what a rallying cry for 1923—*The First Hundred Thousand!*

The Organization Map of the United States is wonderfully illuminated by 1424 bright red dots indicating the location of 1424 local unions organized since March, 1920. This number would be much greater, no doubt, but for the absorption of New Jersey and some other states in activities which prevented the revision of state spot maps to show the new local organizations.

In the year just closing, twelve states —Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Maine, Maryland No. 2, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin—have won the third Honor Stripe for their Jubilee Membership banners, and the delegates from these states are entitled to wear Honor Ribbons at the convention.

Five states lead in the list of thirty-five states which have made a net gain in membership. Iowa, with 417 local unions, has made a net gain of 1720 members; Michigan, with 346 local unions, has made a net gain of 1546 members; Indiana, with 356 local unions, has made a net gain of 1112 members; Illinois, with 390 local unions, has made a net gain of 897 members.

Other states in the order of net gains reported are:

Oklahoma, West Virginia, South Dakota, Rhode Island, District of Columbia No. 2, Arizona, Alaska, Colorado, Kentucky, New Mexico, Maryland No. 2, Georgia, California (South), Massachusetts, Ohio, Florida, Maine, Washington (East), Montana, Alabama, District of Columbia, Arkansas, Utah, South Carolina, North Carolina, Philippine Islands, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Tennessee.

If time and space permitted, it would be interesting to note the local unions which have doubled, trebled and quadrupled their membership; but only the high points can be touched upon, with reiterated emphasis of the basic fact that state and national success in the Million Members Campaign depend upon the unit of power, the local union, and the acceptance of personal responsibility

(Continued on Page Eleven)

NATIONAL PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Continued from Page Five)

write and sing and talk of peace until the theme has caught the minds and hearts of all nations; "until the bond of brotherhood and sisterhood becomes so close among all nations, races and peoples, that the great word, humanity, like a rolling wave of the ocean of God's love, shall wash out from the sands of time the words, caste, creed, sex," and that good word, patriotism, shall include the whole world as our country and all men as our kin.

Armenia's Cry Must Be Answered

In 1892 fifty thousand Armenian Christians were cruelly murdered by the Turks. From our sisters in Armenia came the same heart-rending cry for help that sounds in our ears today—a cry to which the W. C. T. U. magnificently responded. The awful tragedies of Smyrna repeat the shocking details of the early nineties; women suffering indignity and death; children tossed on the bayonets of Turkish soldiery. Even the unborn babe snatched into the world to draw its first breath in a wail of agony and die. Crops carried off, homes burned, shops looted. The educational institutions of our Missionary Boards destroyed. The Near East situation is appalling in its awfulness.

What is America going to do about it? Will the united Christian womanhood of our nation grandly measure up to the tremendous crisis? Shall we generously, sacrificially give to help raise the relief fund called for by the President of the United States? Our Christian nation should not keep silent on this great issue. It has an unescapable responsibility for moral leadership. Let us earnestly ask our government speedily to devise a way by which Christian America can co-operate with the allied powers in putting a stop to atrocities and in giving protection to Armenian lives and homes. Women of America not only should respond to the financial appeal, but with a full measure of devotion should so arouse public sentiment that America shall more definitely help answer Armenia's cry.

* * * * *

Affectionately we greet the large number of young people who have come into our ranks during 1922. Cordially we welcome the many young women who have come from other lands to our Philadelphia conventions, as well as our own delegates and visitors. Dear younger sisters, we look to you and to members of the Young People's Branches everywhere, to keep alive a civic conscience, to help create a better social order. You inherit a wonderful past. You live in a bright but bewildering present. To you we confidently look for a marvelous future of "human betterment."

Those who fortify young lives to bravely win on moral battlefields and those who inspire them to patriotic service, have our ardent gratitude. We cannot too strongly emphasize the growing importance of a rallying of the boys and girls through education and inspiration that shall exceed anything thus far achieved in our history. Shall not scientific temperance teaching in our public schools have lively encouragement through the momentum of ingenious programs of co-operation between educators and the local W. C. T. U.? Shall not our Sunday School plans for temperance teaching be more universally urged? Shall not the organization of the Loyal Temperance Legion and the National Prohibition Guards be adopted by every up-to-date W. C. T. U.?

For the electric tomorrow, the tomorrow of correspondence by wire and of propaganda by radio, the tomorrow of air navigation, it behooves us to outfit with a clear brain and a steady hand the rising generation. Children must have an intelligent grasp of the scientific and economic as well as the moral and the spiritual reasons for total abstinence and prohibition. Train them now to a patriotic understanding and appreciation of the Eighteenth Amendment. This done our next generation of leadership is assured; our prohibitory law shall never be undermined in its enforcement provisions or removed from its firm position in the grandest constitution ever written to guarantee liberty and to provide for the common welfare.

Appreciation

For the commodious, thoroughly equipped offices of the new National W. C. T. U. Headquarters building at Evanston, Illinois, heartfelt gratitude evermore should be expressed to W. C. T. U. women and friends who through gifts to the Jubilee Fund have domiciled our organization in this handsome, dignified, yet homelike Jubilee Headquarters. Under the present improved facilities for service the National W. C. T. U. officers and all members of the Headquarters family ought to be able to double their efficiency.

The new building is in the rear of our former administration offices, today happily utilized as a depository of cherished W. C. T. U. souvenirs and an excellent reference library. These former offices are under the same roof as Rest Cottage, the historic home of Frances E. Willard —a sacred home daily open to visitors and which for twenty-three years it has been my personal privilege to maintain.

Our Jubilee Year is near at hand. The National W. C. T. U. can count on its consecrated members to victoriously reach our Jubilee goal—"A Million New Members and a Million Dollars"—to help bring the triumph of world prohibition, world purity, world peace.

A World Illumined

Astronomical scientists testing the Einstein theory of relativity have been risking their lives in an effort to "trail a beam of light." Surely their sacrifice has been no greater than that of the leaders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who for nearly fifty years, in the interest of scientific temperance, have been bringing light out of darkness by teaching millions of boys and girls the infinite danger incurred in the use of alcoholic drinks; who have helped girdle the globe with a beam of light as they circled the world with the ribbon white.

The Christian era brought the dawn of a woman's day—a day of prohibition, purity and peace; the dimness of the dawn long since has passed away. The twentieth century illumines with radiant light the pathway of woman and invests her with new power. In an age of the world's darkest degeneration and injustice, a brave seer, who proclaimed new things, defined light as purity and justice—a "light that is sown for the righteous." The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in its Christian pageant of progress has sown the seed of truth in the stubborn soil of social selfishness and an abundant harvest of life and light has been reaped. The sure and sustaining belief that light will finally triumph over darkness solaced the soul of our late World's W. C. T. U. president, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle. In one of her many exalted moments she exclaimed: "Day after day, I have seen how in the early morning hours the darkness is greatest just before the dawn. Then suddenly with a great leap the sun flashes forth in exultation, flinging flaming gold over all the heavens so that the whole world seems to break into joy that light has triumphed over darkness."

It is purposed to give to the discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus, the tribute of an adequate memorial. This is to be located in the cradle of America—San Domingo. Above it will be a beacon tower three hundred feet in height, on the top of which is to be installed a great, far-shining light to illumine the waters. Then a woman's liberty torch in the North and a man's beacon light in the South will welcome all nations to Pan-America.

With the formation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union there dawned light that has brought life to the homes of our nation. The primary purpose and the gleaming goal of the National and World's W. C. T. U. is the world-wide annihilation of the liquor traffic, that age-long creator of darkness and degradation.

John G. Whittier eloquently termed this era of the twentieth century, "Woman's Day"—the day of prohibition, purity and peace, when he wrote of Frances E. Willard, "She knew the power of banded ill, but felt that love was stronger still, and organized for doing good the world's united womanhood." Her inspired declaration that Christian women the world over must organize for the peace, purity, protection and exaltation of their homes, challenges us to the mighty task of helping bring World Prohibition, World Purity, World Peace.

Nebraska	671.80	615.00	7.70	11.35
Nevada	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
New Hampshire	307.00	307.40	.....	1.40
New Jersey	1,227.10	1,160.40	13.60	27.90
New Mexico	51.70	70.00	.....	.....
New York	4,062.00	3,981.70	96.00	147.85
North Carolina	91.60	95.30	1.20	5.60
North Dakota	349.80	351.00	5.60	30.95
Ohio	3,453.36	3,464.05	44.30	37.90
Oklahoma	263.70	344.20	.90	28.65
Oregon	345.52	298.10	1.10	10.85
Pennsylvania	4,695.30	4,573.30	99.40	89.60
Philippines	12.50	15.00	.....	.....
Porto Rico	10.00	10.00	.....	.....
Rhode Island	233.90	262.70	4.90	3.40
South Carolina	105.89	110.04	2.10	1.90
South Carolina (No. 2)	12.60	11.20	.....	.....
South Dakota	160.00	216.70	.....	5.00
Tennessee	481.80	481.90	13.80	23.70
Texas	253.50	200.00	.....	8.38
Utah	19.50	23.90	.....	.....
Vermont	149.00	125.30	.....	.....
Virginia	870.40	817.50	3.00	32.95
Washington (East)	136.20	145.40	.....	2.55
Washington (West)	525.60	515.10	4.80	23.40
West Virginia	351.40	410.00	.....	10.40
Wisconsin	980.98	1,092.17	4.50	2.50
Wyoming	88.90	59.10	.....	2.65
Total	$35,068.87	$35,494.36	$525.26	$894.38

SCHEDULE No. 3

	Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund	Lillian Stevens Legislative Fund	Jubilee Fund	French Orphan, Near East, Other Relief Fund
Alabama	$ 41.50	$ 22.50	.$.....	.$.....
Alaska	2.00	5.00	.....	.....
Arizona	9.85	6.00	.....	.....
Arkansas	4.30	1.00	.....	.....
California (North)	348.00	172.00	2,322.86	1.00
California (South)	149.35	64.50	200.00	128.00
Colorado	202.00	100.00	.....	5.00
Connecticut	200.00	108.46	.....	77.00
Delaware	66.50	31.50	.....	.....
District of Columbia	28.00	49.00	.....	.....
Florida	143.48	100.00	.....	132.50
Georgia	167.08	80.00	.....	33.25
Idaho (North)	26.00	11.00	.....	7.40
Idaho (South)	32.00	15.00	.....	.....
Illinois	530.77	223.10	1,495.00	262.12
Indiana	373.32	6.00	.....	90.25
Iowa	387.25	187.65	.....	12.00
Kansas	379.04	200.00	100.00	90.20
Kentucky	97.05	47.00	.....	12.00
Louisiana	17.00	2.00	.....	.....
Maine	164.00	67.39	.....	5.50
Maryland	218.35	100.00	1,476.64	.....
Maryland (No. 2)	5.00	.....	.....	.....
Massachusettes	197.96	67.67	2,887.63	23.02
Michigan	429.59	177.67	3,807.48	.....
Minnesota	274.86	116.75	.....	167.63
Mississippi	45.25	2.00	.....	.....
Missouri	193.05	47.80	1,422.43	40.75
Montana	66.00	29.00	.....	.....
Nebraska	230.00	115.00	100.00	.....
Nevada	1.00	2.00	.....	.....
New Hampshire	93.00	41.00	.....	43.50
New Jersey	377.50	173.00	1,000.00	517.50
New York	1,500.00	760.80	4,958.67	286.80
North Carolina	47.00	22.00	.....	15.00
North Dakota	220.00	110.00	.....	.....
Ohio	827.17	77.00	2,304.19	178.90
Oklahoma	125.50	48.00	.....	.....
Oregon	113.38	42.00	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	1,342.47	775.98	720.00	563.75
Rhode Island	76.50	31.50	.....	6.00
South Carolina	58.35	100.00	.....	15.00
South Carolina (No. 2)	.....	3.00	6.75	.....
South Dakota	96.50	23.00	.....	20.00
Tennessee	131.45	70.00	.....	12.00
Texas	44.50	22.50	144.00	.....
Utah	8.00	4.00	.....	.....
Vermont	75.00	38.00	.....	39.50
Virginia	264.05	304.42	.....	53.24
Washington (East)	56.00	28.00	.....	.....
Washington (West)	300.00	150.00	.....	.....
West Virginia	125.78	71.00	.....	67.00
Wisconsin	239.85	90.00	.....	124.00
Wyoming	30.00	15.00	.....	73.00
Porto Rico	35.00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	289.99	1.00	647.77	.....
Total	$11,506.54	$5,158.19	$23,593.42	$3,102.81

Corresponding Secretary's Report

(Continued from Page Nine)

by every member of every local union in the land. As Kipling says:

"It ain't the guns and armament
Nor funds that they can pay,
But the close co-operation
That makes them win the day—
It ain't the individual,
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlastin' team work
Of every bloomin' soul."

How It Was Done

In response to a request to state corresponding secretaries for the most successful methods in use in the membership campaign, the list of methods is headed by Personal Work. House-to-House Work comes next. Special Appeals to Church Groups of Women: Four-Minute Women; Special Guests at W. C. T. U. Social Meetings; Captains for all Churches Represented in W. C. T. U. Membership—these were some of the methods successfully used in enrolling church women in local unions. Membership contests proved to be a good plan in some communities. Field workers, state and National, brought in good returns when sufficient time was allowed for follow-up work. Organizers were kept in the field the entire year in more than one state. In New York, fifty-four out of fifty-six counties and over five hundred local unions—fifty per cent of the entire number of local unions—adopted the Trio Team plan. Virginia put on a contest between the Hustlers and Bustlers which brought about a lively competition. There was a third group of Peptimists in the race for honors. A peptimist is best defined by what she is not! A pessimist closes an eye, wrinkles her face, draws up the corner of her mouth and says, "It can't be done." An optimist has a face full of sunshine. She beams on you and says, "It can be done"—and then lets Mary do it. But a "pep-ti-mist" rolls up her sleeves, goes to it and does it! They had a few pessimists in California at the beginning of the great campaign to hold the Wright Enforcement Law. If you have been reading THE UNION SIGNAL you know the peptimists have taken things in hand.

A new idea comes from Missouri. A prize of a large silk flag to the church securing the greatest number of members for the W. C. T. U. resulted in the addition of a goodly number of new members and the award of the flag to the Baptist Church, the successful competitor. North Dakota found the honor of being listed as an Anna A. Gordon member an attractive proposition. Michigan put on a District Membership Race, September 15-October 15, and not only overcame the handicap of a loss in membership at the time of the annual convention in June, but won a place among the Big Five making a net gain in 1922.

The handsome silver cup awarded annually to the corresponding secretary who makes the best report on the campaign in her state goes to Miss Epha Marshall. Three plans out of many proved very successful in the Illinois campaign.

FIRST PLAN: The vice-presidents of local unions were appointed captains of the campaigners. The captains appointed ten sub-captains and the sub-captains each chose ten campaigners. An every-woman canvass of the churches followed.

SECOND PLAN: The city or town was divided into districts and a district

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

W. C. T. U. DELEGATES AND VISITORS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES TELL THEIR IMPRESSIONS OF PROHIBITION AMERICA

BRIGHT FACES AND SMILES WHEN PROHIBITION IS MENTIONED

"Since I came to America I have visited fifty Finnish settlements in eight different states," remarked Miss Maria Stenroth when asked her impressions of our country. "I have seen such settlements in large cities like New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, and in very small ones in the country, as, for instance, rural centers in the north of Minnesota. In each place where I stopped, I asked for testimonies as to the prohibition law. I spoke with farmers and miners, with newspaper men and business people, with mothers of families. Nearly everybody told me the same thing. The homes are happier, the children have better food, better clothes, with liquor gone. All was not ideal, of course, but conditions were much better than before. This was the story everywhere. I became accustomed to seeing bright faces and happy smiles when the prohibition law was mentioned. In some small places they told me that drinking was now practically unknown. In earlier days the streets had been filled with poor, staggering people, but it was thought that in the course of a few years children would not understand what to be 'drunk' or to stagger meant."

If Prohibition Had Not been Beneficial—

"Great encouragement for the new temperance effort in Cuba has come through a response from Nebraska to an appeal for financial help. In fact, the appeal has been made through invitation from the givers," says Mrs. Fern A. Simonds, president of the Cuba W. C. T. U. "If prohibition had not proved a success in the States there would be a hesitancy about giving money to make the same condition possible in a foreign country. Since those who have been most active in helping to bring about the present state of affairs are most enthusiastic in encouraging a like effort abroad, it is surely an evidence that they consider the results worth the cost."

Young People Must Respect the Law

"I was in the United States about three months before I saw an intoxicated person," said Helen Root, recently arrived from India. "I landed in Boston and was around in New York state, but never saw a drunken individual. I discovered a tendency on the part of good people to be discouraged and feel blue about the situation. It seemed to me that we ought to talk it up and not talk it down. I think the situation is serious but not a cause for discouragement. The most vital phase is the tendency of certain young people to disregard all law, and to think that they need not respect any law that does not suit them. We must strengthen our work among the young people in order to make them enthusiastic supporters of the law on principle. I am confident that the effort to enforce prohibition will be successful; that the vast body of sentiment is behind the law; that the vast majority of the people want it and when they wake up and say what they want we will have enforcement."

Dark Blot on Happiness Removed

"Since my return to this country I have appreciated having the streets so much cleaner," says Miss Agnes Ashwill, from Burma. "Sometimes in the years gone by I have been compelled to walk over a stretch in front of a saloon where the beer had run across the sidewalk, and had to breathe in the fumes as I was passing. It means a lot to temperate people to be freed from this disgusting experience, and of course to those who are not temperate but wish to be, it is a blessing to have the temptation to drink removed. It is a great thing to have the city clean even if there are some dives (at least most people can escape the vile places) and a little later we shall be able to clean them out also, we trust. I have had pointed out to me houses that are well kept up and have good gardens that before the country went dry were in very bad condition. I notice a great change in the working classes—there is so much more prosperity and the people are happier. In the homes of some of my friends the one dark blot on the happiness of the family was that the father sometimes would 'get drunk.' Now there is seldom that experience to mar their happiness."

Prohibition in America as a Filipino Young Woman Sees It

Miss Consuelo Valdez, a student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, who has within the last two months come from the Philippines, where she was graduated from the School of Pharmacy in the University of the Philippines, when asked her first impression of prohibition America, said:

"This is my first visit to a country where there is no public sale of alcoholic drinks. In the Philippine Islands where I have spent all my life alcoholic beverages are sold in barrooms, in the markets and in the small stores. It seems pleasant to know that these drinks which I feel do a great deal of harm are not tempting the passers-by by public sale. During our fiestas and at election time in the Philippines, we see a great deal of drinking. Most of the older people in the Islands do not consider it harmful to take wines and other liquor. This makes it very difficult to do temperance work. However, there is a growing feeling against liquor among the young people, especially the student class in the university, and when they return to their homes, they try to get their fathers and mothers to give up the social habit of drinking.

"Before I left Manila I was told by a young Filipino who had been over to the United States that there was much drinking. But I have been here for some time now, spent several days in San Francisco, have been quite a little in Chicago, and have never seen an intoxicated person, although I have kept my eyes open to observe if what I had been told was true. I am glad to be in a country where there is so much sentiment for total abstinence and prohibition."

Would Like the American Brand of "Prohibition a Failure" in Australia

Miss Adie Robertson, leader of the young people's work in Australia, said she had heard before she started for America of the great amount of drunkenness in this country. But when she began her journey, going in one afternoon from Hamilton to Melbourne, she met a Salvation Army officer at a little way station, who had with her seven children, the youngest only about two years of age, left in the Army's care because of the drinking of the parents. She was taking these children, under order of court, to the Army home. "From that point to Melbourne," said Miss Robertson, "I was in a railroad carriage that seated only eight people. Six were men, two of them so dead drunk they hardly knew where they were going. All this happened in one afternoon in Australia." After an impressive silence, Miss Robertson added, "I came clear across the continent from the Pacific Coast, and have seen but one drunken man and that one was in British Columbia, which province has government control. If this is a demonstration of the 'failure of prohibition,' I would like to see that kind of a 'failure' tried in Australia."

Japan Watching Our Dry Nation

Mrs. Ochimi Kubushiro, national corresponding secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Japan, has been away from the United States for about ten years. She spoke of her pleasure at the changed conditions, the absence of the saloons on the corners and along the street, and of the frequent sight in old days of men under the influence of liquor. She had not seen a drunken man since her arrival, although she stayed some time on the Pacific Coast.

Miss Uta Hayashi of Osaka, Japan, says she was in the United States sixteen years ago, and remembers distinctly seeing many drunken men in the cities. On her present visit, she has been to twenty-seven different towns, mostly on the Pacific Coast and in the West, and has not seen one intoxicated man or woman. She notices the change in sentiment, that belief in prohibition has grown tremendously in those sixteen years. When asked how the people of her own race in the United States felt about prohibition, she replied that she had found among the Japanese women whom she had addressed and met, great sympathy for the cause, and they were making up their minds to unite with the American women in the W. C. T. U. work. She organized unions in some of the places where she spoke.

Both Miss Hayashi and Mrs. Kubushiro had much to say of the way other countries, and especially Japan, are watching the United States to see how successful prohibition will be, and if it is successful they will follow America's example.

WHO AM I?

It is quite unnecessary, we know, to give the names of the great American women, character sketches of whom were given on the Y. P. B. page last week. But here they are: Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes; Betsy Ross; Clara Barton; Frances Willard; Martha Washington; Pocahontas.

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Price per copy, 5 cents; per 100, $2.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Massachusetts' Big Meet

Jeanette H. Mann

"Uphold the Constitution of the United States" was the keynote of the forty-ninth annual convention of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. Hyannis, a seaport town on historic Cape Cod, welcomed in a royal manner and entertained with boundless hospitality the largest number of voting delegates ever in attendance at our state W. C. T. U. convention.

Superlative adjectives alone can describe the gathering. It was the first state convention of any organization ever held on Cape Cod. Three hundred and fifty-five delegates were entitled to vote, the largest number ever recorded; reports of state superintendents showed the greatest amount of department work ever accomplished; one department, that of Soldiers and Sailors, stood first in the country; the banquet, which closed the convention, was the largest in attendance and most successful of any ever held by our state W. C. T. U.; and the interest displayed in the regular business sessions has never been surpassed.

The most important theme for discussion was naturally the great fight on the state referendum for the prohibition enforcement code. Massachusetts and California white ribboners realized that this measure to uphold the Federal Constitution was a supreme test for them this year, and that their utmost efforts must be put forth to "turn the way of the wicked upside down." Eight clergymen from surrounding towns attended the convention for a ministers' conference with the W. C. T. U. This was in charge of Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, state publicity superintendent, who is also organization secretary for the Citizen's Alliance of Massachusetts, with which the W. C. T. U. is affiliated. The Federation of churches, Churchmen's Union, and Anti-Saloon League, are also part of the Alliance, which was formed to uphold American ideals and work for law and order in Massachusetts, and directed the fight for the ratification of our law enforcement code. Local committees have been formed in nearly every community. Opposing the Alliance was the Constitutional Liberty League, which expended enormous sums to defeat the law.

A national worker, of whom Massachusetts is justly proud, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, National director of Christian Citizenship, told us enough about Africa to make us intensely eager to hear more. Mrs. M. Ella Ricker, state superintendent of Child Welfare, had charge of the children's night, when a pageant was given in which fifty boys and girls participated.

Sorrow, manifesting itself in many expressions of regret, was shown when our loved and honored state president, Mrs. Ella Aldrich Gleason, announced that she could not serve again. In compliance with Mrs. Gleason's earnest wish, our vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Alice Gertrude Ropes, was elected president. Mrs. Ropes is a charming woman of unusual ability and our state is proud to have so fine a representative in the National executive. Miss Laura A. Jones, assistant recording secretary, was elected vice-president-at-large, and Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann, state publicity superintendent, was elected to fill Miss Jones' office. Other general officers remain as before: Mrs. Ada B. Frisbee, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lillia W. Magwood, recording secretary; and Mrs. Helen H. Worrell, treasurer.

Mrs. Gleason officiated as toast mistress at the banquet. His excellency, Governor Channing H. Cox, and Mrs. Cox, were our special guests on this occasion. In his speech the governor made an eloquent and forceful plea for a "Yes" on Referendum Number 4. He has been loyally supported by our members.

Special mention should be made of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Kelley, president of Barnstable county, whose wonderful executive ability and untiring energy made possible the success of the convention. Cape Cod has always been famous for its hospitality and we understand better now the reason. Every one came away feeling that the dear old town should spell its name "High-annis."

South Carolina Convention Stresses Good Citizenship

Special Correspondence

Very inspiring was the convention of the South Carolina W. C. T. U. The various reports teemed with interesting facts evidencing progress along all lines. The address of our beloved state president, Mrs. Josephine Sprott, was a comprehensive survey of the achievements of the year. For fifteen years Mrs. Sprott has served efficiently as our leader, guiding the ship of state with a steady hand. "In taking stock," she said, "it is found that in 1906 there were 345 members, while now there are 1118, a strong force which is moulding legislation and public opinion." She urged the delegates to renewed service for the cause.

The report of the state treasurer, Mrs. Charles P. Robinson, showed that much had been done in a financial way to promote prohibition.

The efficient editor of the state paper, Mrs. J. L. Mims, told of some of her plans for the coming year.

The guest of honor of the convention was Mrs. Maud B. Perkins, national general Y. P. B. secretary. On Sunday she delivered a most impressive sermon. Mrs. Perkins is a speaker of great force.

The mass meeting in the opera house, held Sunday afternoon, was a great event. The large building was filled to overflowing with an audience eager to hear the chief speaker, the governor-elect of the state, Thomas G. McLeod. Among those on the platform were the ministers of the city, the mayor, the senator from our district and other officials. Mr. McLeod dealt with citizenship, basing his remarks on "With a great price obtained I this freedom." He declared that the challenge of today is for better laws and pledged himself to do all in his power to aid in law enforcement. "Let there be constructive patriotism, not destructive patriotism." Dr. E. M. Lightfoot, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of South Carolina, also spoke. A very interesting part of the program was the introduction of Mrs. Milne of Scotland, who had just arrived in this country to attend the World's Convention. She brought loving greetings from her white ribbon comrades.

Among other things, the convention went on record as commending the splendid courage of our judges in giving penitentiary sentences, without alternative fines, to violators of the liquor laws.

It was the consensus of opinion that the budget method is the only just way to meet financial obligations.

The officers were re-elected as follows: President, Mrs. Joseph Sprott; vice-president, Mrs. J. L. Mims; corresponding secretary, Miss Cleo Attaway; recording secretary, Mrs. T. R. Denny; treasurer, Mrs. C. P. Robinson.

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Manual of Law Enforcement (pamphlet). Per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, $1.00.
Law Enforcement. (Song sheet with music). Price, 3 cents; per dozen, 20 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

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Novel Features of North Carolina Convention

Ellen J. Y. Preyer, State Treasurer

For the first time in seventeen years the weather man did not smile upon our state convention. There was a drizzling rain, interspersed with hard showers almost every day during the fortieth annual meeting of the North Carolina W. C. T. U., held in Spencer. These unfavorable weather conditions, however, did not materially affect the attendance, and enthusiasm ran high from start to finish. Spencer is a railroad town. While many of the men are employed at night, we were pleased to have with us a good representation.

The convention church, a modern and beautiful one, was attractively decorated, and our posters were placed where they compelled attention. The women of the town were unstinting in their hospitality. Mrs. O. C. Godfrey, the local president, and her able corps of helpers, looked after our every need and comfort.

"Welcome" night will be long remembered. After the various "welcomers" had given their cordial greetings, everybody went to the church dining room, where Mrs. Annie E. Williams, state corresponding secretary, "pulled off" several "stunts." One was a novel way of getting acquainted, another was patterned after an old-fashioned spelling match, using a questionnaire on national and state W. C. T. U. history instead of words to spell.

Sunday was a high day. At the morning service Rev. S. L. Haworth, a Quaker preacher, presented in an eloquent way the subject of character building, making a lasting impression on the large audience present to hear him. In the afternoon, after a pleasing exercise by the L. T. L.'s of Salisbury, a neighboring city, there was a gold medal contest in which youths and maidens entering their teens participated. At this time five dollar prizes were presented by the Salisbury W. C. T. U. to the woman who gained the largest number of members for that union, and to the girl who secured the greatest number for the L. T. L.

The addresses of Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, National Y. P. B. general secretary, were the outstanding features of Sunday and Monday nights. She won her audiences and enthused everybody. A gentleman who has heard many prohibition speeches, declared he had never listened to anything finer. Her service throughout the convention was invaluable. She endeared herself to everyone, and will always be a welcome visitor in the state. At the close of her last address she was given a bouquet of huge white chrysanthemums by Mrs. Godfrey.

Musical numbers, given by local talent, were of a high order, while the congregational songs were "our own" inspiring selections.

The initiation of five white ribbon recruits and the address of Mrs. T. W. Duke, president of Salisbury union, on "Why a W. C. T. U.?" deserve special mention.

The old officers were re-elected with the exception of the recording secretary, who was retired at her own request. There was little change in the personnel of the superintendents.

Two prizes, five dollar gold pieces, were given in an essay contest, one going to Charlotte, the other to Guilford College.

Efforts will be directed toward increasing the membership, organizing the young people, and obtaining greater co-operation for the budget plan, which was adopted.

Strong resolutions were passed, one recommending to the voters men who stand by the Constitution and law enforcement; the other asking for better observance of temperance day in the public schools.

The state legislative program includes the raising of the age of consent, harmonizing of state and Federal prohibition laws, and use of the Australian ballot.

Belated Election Telegrams

New Mexico Elects Staunch Prohibitionists

Albuquerque, New Mexico,
November 11, 1922.

Senator Jones, Democrat, re-elected to Senate, staunch prohibitionist pledged to preserve Volstead law. John Morrow, Democrat, elected to Congress, life-long prohibitionist, honorary member W. C. T. U. home town of Raton, pledged to stand against repeal of Volstead law and for enforcement. Both dependable men.

ANNA WILDS STRUMQUIST,
PRES. NEW MEXICO W. C. T. U.

Dry Members of Congress For North Dakota

Fargo, North Dakota,
November 11, 1922.

Lynn J. Frazier, a dry, elected to United States Senate. Republican. Belongs to faction known as the non-partisans. Congressmen all re-elected, and all dry, as any man elected from North Dakota is pretty sure to be.

Kate S. Wilder.

FOR MRS. ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,
PRES. NORTH DAKOTA W. C. T. U.

Corresponding Secretary's Report

(Continued from Page Eleven)

captain appointed who chose from the membership as many women as she needed for a house-to-house canvass.

THIRD PLAN: A state organizer made a house-to-house canvass in a town, completing her work with a mass meeting in one of the churches. Sunday night was found the best time for such a mass meeting.

All of these tried and proved methods are recommended for use in the fourth year of the Jubilee Membership campaign. Co-operation and team-work in 1923 will produce a broadside such as we have had in no previous year. Again the Key-word is "Personal Responsibility." Win them one by one. Frances Willard left us this message:

"It is the way commerce has marched across the continents and captured them for civilization—one by one; it is the way an army is recruited—one by one; it is the way Christ's Church is built up into power, and heaven adds to its souls redeemed—just one by one."

No matter how small the local union may be, the community should know that it belongs to a great Christian body of women who are engaged in a campaign for a Million Members to promote a work which is patriotic, democratic, non-sectarian and progressive; for a million women of world vision and missionary spirit, striving with their prayers, their money and devoted service to make safe and pure and homelike the whole world.

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Arkansas "Looking After" Law Makers

Jennie Carr-Pittman, Vice President-at-large

The Arkansas state convention, held recently in Paragould, was one of the best in the history of the organization. The hostess union excelled in hearty hospitality. The platform was striking in its dainty covering of white, and beautiful decorations.

The platform was striking in its dainty covering of white, and beautiful decorations.

All officers were present and re-elected. The business sessions were full of vim and the evening programs deserve special mention. "The Eyes of the World," the beautiful Y. P. B. pageant, afforded glimpses of the foreign field. Mrs. Yantis, a gracious soul of eighty-two years, represented Japan, impersonating Madam Yajima. She also sang several times during the convention.

The welcomes from the platform were most cordial, the one from the bench, by Hon. George R. Burr, and from the women's club, by Mrs. Letha Dillman, being particularly noteworthy. Mr. Burr told of the air of outraged innocence assumed by law violators when brought into court, even though they are caught with whisky and stills in their possession. Mrs. Dillman glorified the work by saying that the letters "W. C. T. U." are as familiar to the people of the country as the letters "U. S. A."

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins was at her best, though she had come to us from seven other consecutive state conventions. Would she could reach with her message every community in the land.

The address of the president, Mrs. Minnie U. Rutherford-Fuller, was most excellent.

The quiz by ten girls and eleven boys proved that science, religion and labor all favor upholding the prohibition law. Little Rock's first woman legislator, Miss Este Chambers, made a pleasing speech, in which she begged the women not to be bitter in their denunciations of the law makers, but to enumerate the many good social service measures enacted by them in the last few years. (Let the writer say, by way of parenthesis, that the "women folk," principally the state president, have been "looking after" them.)

Mrs. E. Ruth Graves, S. T. I. superintendent, read the fine prize-winning essay on the cigaret written by a youth in the Stuttgart high school.

Dr. Frances Sage Bradley, of "Truck Clinic" farm, and Mrs. C. W. Garrison, of the state board of health, both emphasized the need for care of the children. The address of Paragould's famous woman physician, Dr. Olive Wilson, was much appreciated. Miss DeWeiss, of the state Woman's Farm, and Miss Emerick, parole officer of the state women's institutions, drove one hundred and eighty miles to give reports of their work.

Rev. Mr. Kemper, president of the state Anti-Saloon League, in a twenty-minute speech convinced the audience that the work to save the world from the reign of John Barleycorn is not finished—only begun in deadly earnest. Mr. Thad Rowden, Federal prohibition director for the state, submitted figures that showed a decided reduction in law violation. Fines and confiscation of property, he said, far outweighed in value the money spent for enforcement.

The banquet at the new Vandervoort Hotel was a delightful affair, enlivened by witty toasts. Words are inadequate to describe the polished address of the ex-governor, Charles H. Brough.

The proprietor of the moving picture theatre, who had been requested to put on the film sent out by the government, "When Women Work," gladly acceded and made the performance a complimentary one.

The convention adopted the budget system. We look forward to a year of fine work.

Notes From Your Publishing House

"Women Line Up for Prohibition." Continue the circulation of this leaflet and let the world know the truth concerning the attitude of representative American women toward prohibition. If you have relatives, friends or acquaintances in foreign lands, send them a package of this leaflet with a request that they circulate it over there. Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

The "Rainbow Set" or the series of seven leaflets on "Facts" is still as good as ever and could be splendidly useful with the "Women Line Up" leaflet in other lands. America must help the world toward prohibition for her own protection as well as the world-wide benefits to be thereby gained. Special price for "Facts," per 100, 30 cents; per 1,000, $2.50.

The New Temperance Day Program for the Public Schools, is said by many to be the "best ever." It is so arranged as to keep alert the interest and attention of all, whether audience or participants. We heartily recommend this program for use in your public schools. With slight changes in length it could be used in Sunday schools and W. C. T. U. institutes or other meetings. Price, per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 45 cents; per 100, $3. Less than one hundred at dozen rates.

A Patriotic Motion Song entitled "Loyal Temperance Soldiers," will be found acceptable and pleasing for L. T. L.'s, National Prohibition Guards, Sunday schools and public meetings. Let the children participate in the meetings with their sweet young voices. They will add zest and thrill to the programs. Price of song, per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 35 cents; per 100, $1.00.

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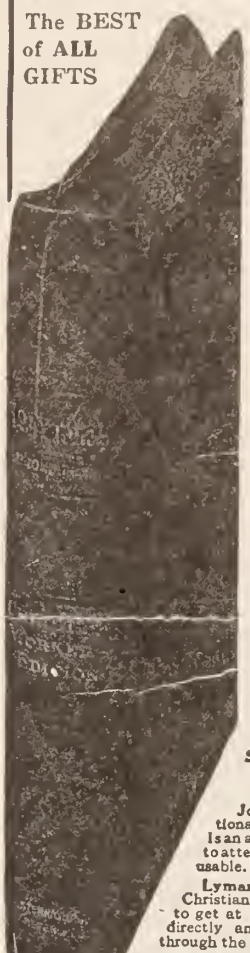

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"Loyalty to the Constitution" Basis of Northern California's W. C. T. U. Convention Program

Special Correspondence

The forty-second annual convention of California (North), held in Modesto, made an impression upon its speakers, its members and its visitors alike. From the vivid portrayal of the work of the Women's Committee of Five Thousand given by Mrs. Parker S. Maddux, president of the San Francisco Center, at the banquet on the opening night, to the ringing appeal of the Armenian and Filipino students from the University of the Pacific in the Americanization contest, given on the closing night, "Loyalty to the Constitution" characterized every number of the program. To every white-ribboner who listened to the opening devotional service and then made one of a kneeling throng of petitioners for God's guidance, it seemed that the holy scenes of Crusade days were being re-enacted. And when, a little later, Mrs. Ira Allen of Oakland led in the pledge of allegiance to the flag, the convention was attuned to the high and holy note of patriotism.

Dr. Frederic Vining Fisher in his address on "America—Where Is It? What Is It?" stepped out of the beaten track and made his audience feel that no question before the people today is more insistent in its appeal than that of our industrial relations.

The cultured and pleasing representative of the Sioux Indians of the Dakotas, Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin, held her audience spellbound as she pleaded for long-delayed justice for her people. Miss Blanche Morse pictured the life of the delinquent women under her charge, who are committed to the industrial farm at Sonoma, the 640-acre ranch with its commodious home, where the girls lead a busy outdoor life. First opened during the present year, the farm is destined to become one of the outstanding institutions of the state, a place in which to rehabilitate body, mind and soul. Miss Morse had in the convention church a wonderful display of the handiwork of the girls at the farm and orders were taken. This is the beginning of a plan which it is hoped may some time make the industrial farm self-supporting.

Mrs. Lucy McClintic, president of the San Jose local union, the largest in the state, gave an enlightening talk on the Cable bill, explaining the change in the legal status of woman as an independent citizen.

The Anti-Saloon League was generous in its help. Dr. A. H. Briggs, the state superintendent, was an evening speaker. Dr. Briggs has traversed the thousand-mile length of our great state until he is familiar with every section. It is to "the little church on Main Street" that he throws down the gauntlet in the winning of our great campaign. Dr. C. W. Gawthrop, the popular and pleasing superintendent of the Northern District, gave his conception ot "the Final Drive" during the campaign hour.

Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp, our wonderful campaign secretary, marshaled her women to present a most telling story of campaign publicity. Twenty women passed in review, each showing sixteen pages of newspaper publicity for the Wright Law, while *one lone woman* presented the equivalent of *twenty* pages against it. Mrs. Kemp predicted that if the power of the press is any guarantee, our majority on November 7 would be "sixteen to one."

Mrs Addie Garwood Estes, the state president, proved as able a presiding officer as she was a program builder. That "the hearts of her people do safely trust in her" was evident throughout the crowded sessions and at the ballot box as well, where her election was all but unanimous.

The Wright Law campaign has absorbed much of our energy this year. That the women have given of their best was evinced by the tired, but earnest faces of county presidents, superintendents, field workers and the blessed women of the rank and file. More field work than usual has been done. To Mrs. Sara J. Dorr, Mrs. Millicent McCorkle, and Mrs. Frances C. Gilmore much credit is due.

Modesto's two unions, her citizens, and the county organization vied with each other in making the convention a success, while the best musicians of the city were generous in giving of their talent. Modesto boasts a state senator, Hon. L. L. Dennett, and an assembly woman, Miss Esto Broughton, each of whom contributed to the program.

The business sessions of the convention were not lacking in interest. The first year's work under a budget system was found to be highly successful and the new budget as presented for the coming year was unanimously adopted. Several departments were dropped or merged with others, in order to follow more closely the lead of the National. A forward step was taken in the decision to place special emphasis for the coming year on the work of Christian Citizenship, with the belief that much of our work can be correlated under this head. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp was chosen to have charge of this important task. The officers were re-elected and already are beginning upon a year of great promise.

Avoid Rush and Delay

Prepare Now for Christmas

As Appropriate Christmas gifts we offer you the following:

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Story of The Two Big Philadelphia Conventions

The story of the World's and National Conventions, with addresses delivered by leading speakers, will be continued in the next two issues of THE UNION SIGNAL. This number, November 23, which contains the address of the National president, and the reports of the National corresponding secretary and the National treasurer, with the issues of November 30 and December 7, will be sent to any address for fifteen cents.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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General Officers of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Elected at its Eleventh Convention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dagmar Prior,
Vice-President

Anna Adams Gordon
President

Ella A. Boole
Honorary Treasurer

Agnes E. Slack
Honorary Secretary

Blanche Read Johnston
Honorary Secretary

SECOND CONVENTION NUMBER

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS TO HAVE FOUR SESSIONS—FIRST WOMAN UNITED STATES SENATOR SERVES A DAY—NEW WOMAN MEMBER OF HOUSE—PRESIDENT ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION—SOLDIER BONUS BY TAXING BEER INDEFENSIBLE

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

The Sixty-seventh Congress reconvened Monday noon, having been called by President Harding particularly to give consideration to the Merchant Marine Aid Bill. The present special session of Congress is expected to merge with the regular session which opens December 4—the fourth session of the present Congress. Never before in the history of the Federal government has any Congress met in four sessions, although there have been a number which have had three sessions.

In both Senate and House the gavel dropped at 12 o'clock, thus beginning the third session. In both chambers there followed the usual formalities which attend the turning over of a new page in Congressional history. The President's Proclamation, calling the Congress in special session, was read immediately after the opening prayer.

The program in both houses was so arranged as to permit adjournment after the opening ceremonies until the following day, as a mark of respect to the late Senator Watson of Georgia and Representative Nolan of California.

First Woman United States Senator

The seating of Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton of Georgia, the first woman United States Senator, attracted hundreds to the Senate galleries. Mrs. Felton was accorded a seat in the Senate on Monday. Escorted by former Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, she entered the Senate chamber half an hour before the gavel fell. She was dressed in black with a charming fichu of old lace and, with her white hair and dignified manner, she presented a unique picture in the Senate chamber. The galleries broke forth into prolonged applause, and in Southern fashion Mrs. Felton expressed her appreciation by throwing kisses in return to the galleries. A reception was held just outside the Senate chamber after adjournment, when the woman Senator was presented with as many American Beauty roses as she is years old by the Democratic women of the District.

While it is true that Mrs. Felton's term only lasted a day, she felt the ceremony crowned with success the efforts of an eighty-seven year old woman to "blaze a path for American women in the Senate."

After Mrs. Felton had taken the oath she was on her feet asking recognition as soon as the prayer and reading of the journal had been completed. "The junior Senator from Georgia," said Senator Cummins, president pro tem of the Senate, in the chair. In a voice clear and full the junior Senator delivered her first and only address in the Senate. Thus it was a woman's voice was raised for the first time in the history of the country in the Senate chamber.

Mrs. Felton stepped aside the following day, after 22 hours and 25 minutes, to be exact, in favor of Walter F. George, who was elected November 7 as her successor to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Watson. It was to fill the vacancy caused by his death that Mrs. Felton was appointed.

New Woman Member of House

Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck of Illinois took the oath of office in the House on the opening day of Congress. Mrs. Huck was elected November 7 to take the seat made vacant by the death of her father, Representative Mason. Her term will expire March 4.

Miss Alice A. Robertson of Oklahoma, who has during the past two years been the lone woman member of the House of Representatives, was not re-elected and will, therefore, on March 4 relinquish her seat to a male member.

Not a woman was elected to the Sixty-eighth Congress and for two years, unless through a special election, there will be no woman in Congress.

The President Addresses Joint Session

At a joint session of the Senate and House in the House chamber, the Chief Executive told the legislators that government aid is essential if the American flag is to fly over seas and if the United States is to save anything out of the $3,000,000,000 which it put in ship building during the war.

The President confined his recommendations to Congress to the Merchant Marine Bill. He alluded, however, to the distress which the farmers of the country are suffering and said that in his message at the opening of the regular session two weeks hence he would deal with legislation to aid the farmers and with other subjects of pressing need.

Soldier Bonus by Taxing Beer

Two beer bonus bills have been introduced in the House by Representatives Britten of Illinois and Hill of Maryland.

The Britten bill—H. R. 12816—attempts to legalize 4 per cent beer in all states which have not, by a referendum vote, adopted a different standard. This proposal is indefensible. Congress cannot legislate the sale of 4 per cent beer in the forty-six states which have prohibited it by action of the state legislature, or by referendum vote. A law enacted by a state legislature is just as binding as one adopted by a vote of the people.

The Hill bill—H. R. 12815—attempts to legalize 2¾ per cent beer and cider to be consumed off the premises and a soldier bonus to be paid in cash from taxation of this beer and cider. This proposition is indefensible and inconsistent. If the liquor Mr. Hill proposes is not intoxicating and is desirable, why prohibit its use on the premises where sold and allow it to be used in other places? The proposal to make possible the sale of 2¾ per cent beer in Ohio was defeated by a vote of 188,000.

The attempt to give an outlawed drink a standing by connecting it with soldier bonus, we cannot believe will meet with popular acclaim.

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1922.

The New Vice-President of the World's W. C. T. U.

Dagmar Prior, the newly elected vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U., is a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and has been prominently associated with the temperance work in her country for many years. She speaks several languages, having passed the examination to become an authorized translator of the French language. She has also edited two papers and made translations of temperance literature into the Danish language as a part of her contribution to the anti-alcohol movement. When asked how she first became interested in temperance she told the following incident: "I was only a young girl when I had two dreams that interested me in the work. I dreamed one night that I saw a man walking on a very narrow wall, and his eyes were shut. I said to myself, 'that man will fall down.' and then I awoke. A fortnight later I dreamed that I was in a motor car and I saw this same man going ahead with eyes shut, sleeping, and there was a black, black hole ahead, and he was going to fall into that hole. I recognized the man and a few days later I came to the home of the mother of that man, and I said, 'Twice in my sleep I have seen your son in such strange and dangerous places.' The mother said, 'You dear young girl, I will take you into my confidence. My boy has begun to drink.' 'Oh.' I said, 'don't be sorry for that. I will get him to sign the pledge.' She said, 'How can you, a young girl, do such a thing. What will people say?' I replied 'I don't know what people will say but I am going to get him to sign the pledge.' And on that very same day when leaving that mother, God said to me, 'Go right up to him and ask him.' I didn't argue with God but went to his home, his wife was not there, but with him was his dear little three year old boy. I told him my dreams. He looked me in the face and didn't say a thing. I said, 'Will you sign the pledge?' He seemed quite astonished. I said 'I know a man to whom we could go for signing a pledge.' I was only sixteen or seventeen, with a girl's enthusiasm, and I got him to go at three o'clock in the afternoon. and he signed the pledge and his wife signed it later. Since that day I have been exceedingly interested in the temperance cause."

But dearly as Miss Prior loves the temperance cause, she finds time to give to her beloved art, modeling, and has done some very remarkable work. A beautiful bust of a blind girl, the work of her hands, was presented by her at the convention to the president of the World's W. C. T. U., and a similar bust to the president of the hostess state, Mrs. Ella M. George. When friends say to her, "You ought to devote all your time to modeling; you have such a wonderful gift," she replies, "I love to model in wax and clay but I love even better to help in the modeling of human souls, that they may catch a vision of the love of God for humanity." She has offered all the finished work she has with her in this country to be sold for the benefit of the World's W. C. T. U.

There is much more that could be told of the attainments and achievements of our new vice-president, but Miss Prior pleaded with us to say very little about her, but to make it plain that she is taking the office not because she feels at all equal to its high responsibilities but because it has been a principle of her life to enter every "open door" that her Master places before her, and relying upon Him she will give her best efforts to carry on the work.

FIVE CONTINENTS IN CONGENIAL CONCOURSE AT PHILADELPHIA

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. HOLDS LARGEST CONVENTION IN HISTORY

Blessed are the "internationally minded," for they shall have the joy of helping to bring universal peace and goodwill. This new beatitude seems peculiarly applicable to the company of white ribboners who met last week in the city of Philadelphia for the eleventh convention of the World's W. C. T. U., the largest in its history. World needs, world interests, world purposes and world sympathies were the dominating themes of the great gathering.

The convention hall in itself was an international picture, as almost every speaker who came to the platform recognized. Flags of many nations formed the chief decoration, and suspended all around the boxes and balconies of the beautiful Academy of Music were shields in the colors of the forty-two countries affiliated with the World's W. C. T. U., bearing the date of organization, and a bow of white ribbon. Scattered through the audience and upon the platform were many who wore picturesque native costumes. The garb of the sisters from the Orient, the flowing robes and turban of the Hindoo, the veiled face of the Mohammedan woman, and the quaint dress of some of the Continental Europeans heightened the general artistic effect.

The personnel of the program was strikingly international. A wide range of countries was represented. Geographically they came from the far north of the Land of the Midnight Sun and northern Canada, from the extreme south of South America and Africa, from the far East, and from the western section of North America. There were women from the allied countries, and comrades from Germany. Many tongues were heard, but the delegates were fortunate in having a knowledge of English, and that was the language used throughout.

The messages delivered were significantly international in their theme and spirit. Each speaker manifested an intense love of her own country and an earnest patriotic spirit, but failed not to make that subservient to the larger and broader world spirit. One was impressed by the realization that these women were of a great universal sisterhood, helping each other to reach a common goal.

The meeting was international in its sympathies. It was as if the mother hearts of the women of all nations, knit together by a common peril and a common need, by a high purpose were unified to make the whole wide world safe for the children of this and future generations. It reached out its arms of love in response to an appeal for the orphaned children of the Near East and for the suffering of every land, and promised to meet that need in a practical way.

That the convention had a high sense of international responsibility was evidenced by the frequent reference to the necessity of every nation helping the world movements of World Prohibition, World Purity and World Peace. Almost every foreign speaker gave to the United States praise for its wonderful demonstration of prohibition of the liquor traffic, but coupled with it, in nearly every instance, was the urgent appeal that since the development of this movement is being so eagerly watched by other lands, America, for the sake of the world, must, through law enforcement, complete her victory for righteousness.

It was fitting that this great convention, made up of delegates from twenty-seven countries, should be preceded by a reception by the chief executive of the nation at the Capital, where so recently had been held the conference for the Reduction of Armaments. It was particularly significant that the White Ribbon Special, carrying a large company of the delegates from the West, should arrive in Washington on November 11, Armistice Day, and have the privilege immediately following their arrival of being received at the White House and shaking hands with President Harding. Later the delegates were the guests of the District of Columbia W. C. T. U. at a delightful and delectable luncheon at the headquarters, and many took the opportunity later in the day to visit the grave of the Unknown American Soldier, in Arlington Cemetery

Mrs. Ella M. George, President Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. and Hostess of World's and National W. C. T. U. Conventions

Philadelphia Apparently Impressed

Even the big city of Philadelphia, the third in size in the United States, and accustomed to entertain large conventions, seemed to feel the international significance of the gathering. In an address of welcome, the mayor declared, "I am greatly impressed by this remarkable entente. Nothing like it has occurred for a long time in the city of Philadelphia. It is a wonderful demonstration of the faith of women in a cause."

A bell boy at the Bellevue-Stratford, convention headquarters, exclaimed, as with a sigh he wiped the perspiration from his youthful brow, "I tell you there's tens of thousands of those white-bowed women here, and they keep right on coming!" A taxicab driver whose stand was in front of the hotel was overheard to declare with conviction, "Believe me, everybody in this blessed town tonight belongs to the W. C. T. U. There are millions of them."

So popular did the meetings of the convention prove, that from the first night the Academy of Music, one of the biggest auditoriums in the city, with a capacity of from 3,000 to 4,000, was quite inadequate to accommodate the crowds that clamored for admittance. And from that time until the adjournment there were overflow meetings held afternoon and evening in the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church.

One is tempted to describe the welcome given by Philadelphians as "royal," but the term seems incongruous when used in connection with the city in which the young republic of the United States had its birth. Across Broad Street—that noted highway of commerce in the center of the city—was suspended a huge banner depicting what to white ribboners has come to be the familiar form of a young woman holding high above her head the world, encircled by the white ribbon, and above this picture was a welcome to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention. The press of the city had for some days preceding the opening of the convention printed advance news of its program. Representatives of the papers were indefatigable in attendance, and generous first page space, with big headlines and numerous illustrations, was devoted to the convention each morning and evening.

Formal welcome was extended to the delegates on Saturday evening, November 11, in the beautiful ball room of the Bellevue-Stratford, said to be one of the finest in the world.

Anna Adams Gordon, who, since the death of Rosalind, the Countess of Carlisle, has served as president of the World's W. C. T. U., presided, and expressed the pleasure of the delegates in being at last in the city of brotherly and sisterly love. She commented upon the fact that this was the first world's Convention to be held since the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, and said it seemed especially fitting that the gathering should be in the city where the Declaration of Independence was signed, for national Constitutional Prohibition was a second Declaration of Independence from the tyranny of King Alcohol. She congratulated Pennsylvania on its marvelous victories at the recent election which had helped to make the Keystone State in reality "dry ground."

The first address of welcome was given by Mr. E. G. Cattell, a representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia. Referring to the economic benefits of prohibition, the speaker declared with conviction, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is recognized as standing for the expression of a mighty economic principle as well as a great moral principle." The speaker voiced the thought of all when he urged that they catch the spirit of Armistice Day, and recall that on the first anniversary every patriot made a holy vow in the name and for the sake of the boys who gave their lives on the battlefields to be a better citizen of his country. Upon Mr. Cattell stating that he was going immediately to a meeting of the World War Veterans, Miss Gordon asked that he carry to those men a cordial greeting from the assembled white ribboners, and told of the observance of the holy day by two moments of silent prayer at noontide at the World's Executive Committee meeting.

The greeting for the women of Philadelphia was given by Mrs. Lucretia M. Blankenburg, wife of ex-mayor Blanken-

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THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

EACH PATRIOT HAS SPECIFIC TASK OF BUILDING WALL NEAR HIM

Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner
Address in Part

I would be unfaithful to early recollections and inspirations, and to the memory of that sainted woman, "Mother" Thompson, if I did not out of a very busy official life take the time to pause long enough to take part in such a program as this.

In those early boyhood days, when it was my privilege and pleasure, frequently to see "Mother" Thompson, and frequently to take her to and from the old Hillsboro Methodist Church in my father's carriage, little did she dream that in a few short years the Crusade movement would terminate in the Eighteenth Amendment, and little did I dream that much of the burden of its enforcement would, for a time, fall upon my shoulders. This great work which finally has led to such a change in world conditions, had its real beginning in the leadership of that little band of seventy Crusaders who, on December 24, 1873, were providentially guided and motivated by lofty faith and ardent hopes, in Hillsboro, Ohio, under the leadership of that gentle spirit, "Mother" Thompson, and my paternal grandmother was one of the "seventy."

Then, too, it would be impossible for me to address such an audience as this tonight without basing my remarks on a Scriptural foundation. It is usually necessary for me in public addresses to confine myself very closely to the practical, but in this instance when addressing the delegated representatives of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the practical seems to fade into the distance, and my mind seems only able to deal with things sublimated, as idealism, faith, and the intangible. Therefore, I want to take as a double theme "THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES" and "THE BUILDING OF THE WALLS," the first text, "They that be with us are more than they that be with them," from II Kings, sixth chapter, sixth verse; the second text, "I am doing a great work so that I cannot come down. Why should the work cease while I leave it and come down to you?" Nehemiah, sixth chapter, third verse.

Let Us Put on the Armor of Patriotism

Let us not overlook the importance of the struggle now going on to make the 18th Amendment effective. As a great American recently said: "In view of the attempts, sometimes successful, to misinterpret the Constitution, the efforts to change it and the danger involved in disregarding its provisions, the time has arrived for us to put on the armor of patriotism as our forefathers knew and applied it."

It is only the man who knows the far-reaching moral influence of the former liquor traffic, legalized and protected, who knows something of the debauching and prostituting effects of the former breweries and distilling interests in politics, who knows the foreign un-American element that champions the liquor business, who can today interpret the significance of the struggle that wages about the Volstead Act.

The man who understands the temperance reform, who visualizes its far-reaching influences upon the life of our nation, who contemplates the benefits it must confer upon the rising and unborn generations, must be thrilled by the events that are daily staged. If he is not blind to the determined opposition that this reform daily meets, the importance of this hour must give him great concern. With this insight into the contest he must surely be led to feel with Kathleen Norris, who recently said: "The Eighteenth Amendment has given us one of the greatest opportunities of our lives. Wars will come and wars will go, administrations will rise and fall, but the work we may do now to build up this cleansing and strengthening and constructive law into our natural life will never be undone."

There are those who see only one side of this conflict. Like the young man in his morning vision, they see only the forces that are arrayed against them. Before them range the united forces that are opposed to law enforcement, and, seeing but this side, they become pessimists, saying that the law can't be en-

Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes

forced or there is no use in trying to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective; that prohibition is a failure. If an election in some part of the country chances to reflect a wet constituency, probably because the friends of the dry cause have not been aroused, there is more pessimism. This pessimism is always a dangerous thing, for pessimism eats the heart out of honest effort. Then there is another class, who, like the young man, sees only the charioteers of fire. To them the fight is won. They cry out "They that are for us are more than they that are against us," and this class of optimists does nothing because their optimism destroys the necessary effort and palsies the nerve of action.

What we need to do is to see not only the hosts of Syria that are against us but also the charioteers of fire who are for us, to get a vision of the struggle as it is and to find that there is an urgent need for our effort. Let us for a moment first note some of the forces that are against us in our effort to make America safe and sober, law-abiding and loyal to our Constitution:

1. A highly developed propaganda.
2. An unfavorable attitude on the part of a small minority of public officials.
3. Apathy on the part of a good many Christian citizens, but this element, I am glad to report, is rapidly diminishing.
4. An organized attack upon enforcement and an effort to discredit the service

But let us look also for a brief moment at the charioteers of fire—those elements that are for us:

1. Great organizations, church and secular; great leaders of thought.
2. Those not originally prohibitionists but who are staunch supporters of the law.
3. The population of the great rural sections, particularly of the West, Central West, and South.
4. The fathers and mothers of the citizens of tomorrow.
5. The women of the Union, now a part of our political parties, with their tremendous force for every righteous cause.

So, in interpreting this hour, we must see clearly the forces that are for, as well as the forces that are against us. While imbued with faith, hope and confidence, we should remember that the failure on the part of our best patriotic citizenship to function and co-operate in enforcement may bring dire results. Many good citizens seem to regard the republican form of government as imperishable, and yet our own America is less than 150 years old. Venice had a republican form of government for 1100 years; Carthage for 700 years; Athens for 900 years, with varying intermissions; Florence for 1300 years; and Rome 500 years. What caused the downfall of these ancient republics? The people began to disregard their own laws. When law ceased to reign, the governments crumbled and fell.

There is another predominant trait in the American character and that is the trait of impatience. Many have suggested that this law has been tried and found wanting. This statement is most frequently made by *those who desire to find the law a failure*, and yet some of those considered friends of this law have been led into error by just such adverse criticisms. This law has been operative for a short time comparatively, and yet there are those who desire to judge it a complete success or a complete failure at this early hour.

At a plenary session of the Disarmament Conference, I heard that eloquent Frenchman, Viviani, in one of his impassioned and inimitable orations. He told the distinguished gathering that he feared sometimes America did not properly understand the difficulties with which Europe is confronted, and that we expected the conditions in Europe after the world war to return to a normalcy more rapidly than is possible. He used the magnificent simile of a great storm that had raged on the ocean for days in which the sea was stirred to the very depths, and the waves rolled mountain-high. He said that after the storm had passed away and the sky had regained its blue, yet for days the billows continued to roll because the depths had been so deeply stirred. So, he declared, it was with Europe; that, even though the war had passed, more time would be needed before tranquillity in governmental affairs could be resumed. And, as this distinguished Frenchman eloquently portrayed these conditions, it seemed to me that there was a similar significance in the illustration as applied to the prohibition law-enforcement work. The storms of many contests of ballots which raged in the decades past ushered in a

(Continued on Page Eleven)

HOW TO INSURE PERMANENCY OF PROHIBITION

Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney General

I congratulate this goodly assemblage of delegates from many nations. You are met with a common purpose of furthering the great moral issue of temperance. Naturally all so interested look with anxious eyes to the experiences of the United States, the first great nation to adopt prohibition as its national policy.

There are two ways of bringing about a great national reform. One is by local agitation and education; the other by legislative agitation, culminating in the passage of a law. In the former the law flowers up out of the unified wishes of the community; in the latter it is superimposed upon the community by the judgment of a few. Both methods have been pursued by various organizations to promote prohibition. I say unqualifiedly that the former is the sounder method and only through its earnest and continued use can the latter method succeed at all.

Law merely by its declaration never changes the habits of the people; it never changes the personal conception of what is right and wrong. Laws to produce the best result should follow, not precede the aggregate public judgment on a question. Otherwise it is a minority forcing its will on the majority. If, however, local public sentiment has been stimulated to the point where the majority desires the passage of a law, however much trouble the disgruntled minority may afterwards produce that law when passed will prevail.

Why Prohibition in the United States Will be Permanent

That is why I have always been supremely confident that national prohibition is in the United States to stay. I recognize that to some localities where the sentiment is and has been wet it seems like despotism. But in its final analysis I believe we will find that federally-promoted prohibition is what the majority of the people of the United States want. I base that judgment on the fact that prior to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment to our Constitution thirty-three of our states already had prohibition laws and out of all the 2,543 counties in the United States there were only 305 that had not, by the principle of local option, declared themselves dry. Keeping in mind the deep ground swell of public sentiment expressed in the local, city and county laws that preceded and ushered in the establishment of prohibition as the national policy, I have no fear for its permanency.

Attack on Prohibition is now Acute

It is conceded by anti-prohibitionists that their attack should be most acute at the Congressional elections of 1922. Those who waged warfare against the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment are made up of both honest and dishonest objectors to the policy of prohibition. Enrolled with them are many formerly in the retail liquor business, who have suffered heavy financial loss in the closing of the saloon. One argument advanced by them is that the people did not vote on the Eighteenth Amendment. Of course, they did not, nor have they ever voted on any amendment to our Constitution. Our system of government provides that the legislatures of the states shall ratify amendments and the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified by the legislatures of a greater number of states than any other amendment.

It is also urged that the sentiment of the country is against prohibition and the result of the straw vote conducted by the *Literary Digest* is cited as proof. A fact often forgotten, however, is that although the *Literary Digest* sent the questionnaire to ten million people, less than ten per cent of those addressed responded. It is believed by many that the anti-prohibitionists, goaded by dissatisfaction and then in process of organization as a means of expressing that unrest, answered in larger numbers than those satisfied with present laws on the subject.

Wherever the Federal Government has been given a power that power has coincidentally been taken from the states. Wisely that was guarded against in the Eighteenth Amendment. Concurrent power was placed in the Federal and state government to carry out the purpose of the Amendment, but the tendency to leave enforcement to the Federal Government should be rigorously combated.

Enforcement of Prohibition is largely a Police Matter

Police regulations we have always before left to local law enforcement agencies. It would be idle for the national government to duplicate the enforcement officers of all the states by bands of prohibition police. It would not only drain the Federal Treasury, but far worse, it would drain the locality of its pride and self-reliance in the maintenance of law and order by local agencies. Passage of the National Prohibition Act added to the already wide jurisdiction of the Federal judges, jurisdiction over violations of prohibition laws.

The average citizen has little conception of the immense burden thus thrown on the system of our Federal courts. Last year 34,984 cases for the violation of liquor laws were handled by Federal courts. The dockets are becoming so congested that long delay exists between arrest and trial. In the past six months there have been reported to United States attorneys 20,885 violations, thus piling up in six months almost two-thirds of the entire number for last year. Furthermore each month has shown an increase over the previous month. Federal courts will be temporarily relieved by the Federal Judiciary Bill which adds to the number of judges in some localities. That will permit a clearing of some of the dockets, but no national system of law enforcement can stand up against such an onslaught of cases as are dumped into the Federal courts by the misguided tendency in some localities to prosecute all the liquor law offenders in the Federal courts.

Causes and Results of Centralization of Responsibilities in the Federal Government

Our Government is founded on a dual system of theories of law enforcement. All questions concerning the maintenance of law and order are left to the regulations of the states except only such matters as are specifically granted by the Constitution to the Federal Government. The influence of Puritan life has made our fundamental conception of Government responsibility largely individualistic and local. Communities fifty years ago were isolated. Law and order was maintained in each by laws passed according to the conscience of each with little thought as to whether they were like or unlike the laws of adjacent communities. Wildernesses separated the settlements. Within the last fifty years the entire country has changed. Wildernesses have been conquered and towns have grown in their places.

In the short period of half a lifetime a great change has come to our nation. Largely the startling mechanical developments that have conquered distances and forces of nature, the rapid increase of population and the two wars have been the causes. The whole tendency of all these forces is towards centralization of power in the Federal Government. Localities and states that formerly would have exercised authority over offenders against their law with sturdy independence, are now joining in the mad rush to unload their governmental and legal troubles into the vortex at Washington. When the average citizen deplores lawlessness he too seldom attributes it to the breaking down of local responsibility.

Call Again into use the Methods of the Old Days of Local Option in Campaigns

The time has come to call a halt and take stock of ourselves, to strap on the old fashioned harness of county and state responsibility and to pull locally our share of the load. For this one thing I therefore plead. For the sake of adequate Federal law enforcement—that you make your organization an agency for stimulating local authorities to function on every matter that is covered by state or local law, thus leaving the Federal courts free to exercise jurisdiction where local authority cannot act. **The passage of a national prohibition act has not ended your work. In fact, it has only put the previous work you have done to the test. You now have the opportunity to show the world whether the foundation you so patiently and securely laid in the public sentiment of county after county of this great nation, can stand against the attack made upon National Prohibition by the criminal and lawless element of the country who are also joined by that minority who sincerely do not agree with it in principle. To preserve the gains you have made it is necessary again to resort to the patient work done by the W. C. T. U. organizations in the counties and small sub-divisions of the country. The aim should be to win a steadily increasing percentage of public sentiment in favor of the policy of the law.**

Conditions of Enforcement are Unequal over the Country

We must face the fact that when the national prohibition policy was adopted by the Federal Government, although a majority of the states were for it and although a majority of the counties had passed similar laws, there were, nevertheless, large localities which bitterly opposed the amendment. It is as absolutely impossible to enforce adequately, uniformly and satisfactorily a law that prohibits the sale, transportation and possession of intoxicating liquors in such communities as it would be to adequately enforce a law in Turkey to prohibit polygamy.

Result of Last Election Not a Rebuke to the Principles of Prohibition.

We are hearing that in the recent election great gains were made by the wet element of the country; that the balance of power in the Congress of the United States has been shifted from dry to wet.

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Five Continents in Congenial Concourse at Philadelphia

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burg. She told of the wonderful triumph of Pennsylvania's good women in defeating the political gang that had so long controlled the state, and in putting into office men of principle and moral courage. Applause greeted her statement that in 90 per cent of the counties of Pennsylvania more women than men voted, and that more women than men had voted in proportion to registration. She expressed the hope that from this time forth women will take their full share in the government of the state and nation. Formerly when they came together they talked about cooking recipes and fancy work, now they talk about civic affairs that concern the whole community.

Mrs. John B. Roberts, of the New Century Club, the spokeswoman for the Women's Clubs, said, "We club women believe in two things. We believe in trimmed lamps, that is to say, we believe in fitting ourselves for an opportunity before the opportunity arrives, and we believe in practical idealism. We welcome you tonight to the city of Benjamin Franklin, the greatest practical idealist America has ever had. He dared to raise his eyes to a power above the clouds but because he was practical he made a path for it down to the earth, and so performed a miracle and brought fire from heaven. You of this great World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union have dared to attempt the impossible, and so you have performed your miracle and the thing that you worked for and prayed for has become the law of the land. And I am prepared to say to you, for the club women of this city, that we too believe in ideals; we believe in making a pathway for heavenly ideals to be made practical. The faith that is in you is in us also."

Convention a Benediction

Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the hostess state W. C. T. U., in a delightful speech in the name of the people of Pennsylvania, graciously welcomed the visitors from all over the world. "Words cannot express the welcome which we feel in our hearts," said Mrs. George. "For many months we have looked forward to the time when we could greet you. When we are by ourselves, we sometimes sing, 'Pennsylvania, the gem of the nation,' but we shall not ask you to sing it tonight, since each would wish to sing it of her own state. The W. C. T. U. is big in mind and heart, big enough to take in all the world; big in spirit and in purpose. It has before it one of the biggest of purposes, a world redeemed. We welcome you for what you have already done. You have changed the sentiment of your country against the liquor traffic. We welcome you for what you are doing, and for what you shall do in the future. A great task is still before you, the establishment of world-wide prohibition. We have been singing for years, 'Wind the ribbon round the nations,' and we thought it would take a vast amount of ribbon, but we have come so near to each other that it now appears it will after all take very little. Your coming is a benediction; we expect great things from the convention and know we shall not be disappointed."

The next speaker, Mrs. H. E. Fahnestock, president of the county W. C. T. U., and chairman of the local committees, adding her word of cordial welcome, said, "We have been so excited over this great event that we have not been able to contain ourselves, and if you find that we have overlooked anything in our preparations, remember this is our first party. The old definition in our geographies was that an ocean is a large body of water separating two pieces of land, but the W. C. T. U. has changed it to 'a large body of water uniting the countries of the world.' We most cordially welcome you to Philadelphia."

The Gloria Trumpeters

Miss Mabel Archibald, editor of the national W. C. T. U. paper of India, gave the first response to the welcome addresses. Dressed in the robes of a Hindoo princess, she made a charming picture. She salaamed to the platform and audience, reminding her hearers that salaam meant, "Glad to see you. How are you? It is a fine day." She said while the word India had only five letters, yet every fifth child in the world was born in India, and it was therefore an important part of the world. She voiced India's gratitude for the help that had been sent to her from America, and told graphically of the desire of the natives for prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Worth While to Come 13,000 Miles

Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, corresponding secretary of the Australasian W. C. T. U., responded for her delegation of five, who had traveled 13,000 miles to attend this convention, and had already found it worth while.

A particularly unique feature of the program was the response from Japan by Miss Uta Hayashi, in her native tongue, interpreted by Mrs. Kubushiro. Standing with her were four other delegates from the Sunrise Kingdom. She reminded her hearers of the former visits to World's Conventions of Madam Kaji Yajima, Japan's "grand old woman" and said, "While she was not able to come to this meeting, much to her regret, she lies on her bed praying for its success."

Miss Agnes E. Slack, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., speaking for the English delegation, gave a greeting from Lady Cecilia Roberts, president of the British Women's Temperance Association, and referred to the strong statement made by Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford University, son-in-law of Lady Carlisle, that the three great miracles of the world in the last century were wireless telegraphy, the conquest of the air, and prohibition of the liquor traffic in the United States, and that the last of the three was the greatest in its effect on the welfare of the world. "You in America," said Miss Slack, "have a tremendous responsibility. If you should change your dry law or lower the standard of your enforcement law you would lower the status of civilization throughout the world. You of America stood beside us in the time of stress and storm in the world war. We are here tonight to emphasize all the ties that bind us—the same language, the same literature, the same high ideals."

Representatives from the Philippines, South America, Denmark and Finland were introduced and responded briefly.

Sabbath Day Services Inspiring

Seats were reserved for delegates Sunday morning at the Church of the Holy Trinity, where Rev. Dr. Floyd Tomkins preached a special sermon to the white ribboners.

A devotional and memorial service was held in the afternoon at the Academy of Music. Long before the hour of the service the great auditorium was filled.

Miss Gordon, the presiding officer, opened the meeting with a tender tribute to leaders who had passed to their heavenly home since the last World's Convention. "We share a common sorrow but we are rich in a great common heritage from these souls who have entered the other world," she said. "The melody of their consecrated lives will sing on in our hearts and inspire us to emulate their faithfulness." Special reference was made to the service rendered the cause by Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, her generous gifts, her hospitality at the last convention, her sympathetic interest, her wise counsel and planning for a larger work. "Our best memorial to Lady Carlisle," said Miss Gordon, "will be increased devotion, larger gifts of time and money to aid our work in all lands, and greater zeal in pressing the anti-alcohol fight until in all the world we shall outlaw the drink trade, protect the home and bring the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law." All joined in the reading of selections from the Scriptures, prayer and the singing of the hymn, "For All the Saints Who From Their Labors Rest."

At the service of prayer that followed brief but inspiring addresses were delivered by Agnes E. Slack of England, Mrs. John MacLeod of Australia, Mary J. Campbell of India, and Rev. Helen Hyde Carlson of the United States.

Prohibition Sunday Night's Theme

A unique feature of the Sunday night's program was the reading of "The Call of the Eighteenth Amendment" by a youthful Frances Willard of Connecticut, a namesake and relative of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., who has won many trophies in medal contests.

After music by that matchless quartet, the Gloria Trumpeters, the vast audience settled down to the enjoyment of two statesmanlike addresses: "America's Relation to the Movement for World Sobriety," by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, General Secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, and "Progress of Prohibition Law-Enforcement in the United States," by Major Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner. In his opening sentence Dr. Cherrington paid high tribute to the W. C. T. U., saying, "For almost fifty

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ELEVENTH CONVENTION OF WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Preamble

We, the members of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, assembled in our Eleventh Convention, rejoice exceedingly at the recent extraordinary victories over the beverage alcohol trade, and reverently render to Almighty God, the Prince of Peace, our heartfelt tribute of praise. In the love of God and humanity, without distinction of race, color or creed, we, representing in this new crusade the awakened womanhood of the world, dedicate ourselves anew to the holy task of making supreme in the customs of society and in the laws of every land the preeminent principles of liberty, justice, peace, and brotherhood exemplified in the Golden Rule of Christ.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Believing that the triumph of these mighty principles depends largely upon the inculcation of total abstinence, to this end we urge all who are like-minded to enroll themselves as abstainers.

WORLD-WIDE EXTINCTION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

World democracy, world peace, world purity, and world patriotism demand world-wide extinction of the liquor traffic.

We call upon the peoples of all creeds and of all organizations in the world's family of nations, to clasp hands and co-operate with the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union to help bring to full fruition its hope and its dauntless service of thirty-eight years on behalf of a sober world. Science declares against alcohol. Health conservation and business prosperity demand total abstinence and the outlawing of the liquor traffic. Together we will agitate, educate, organize and legislate until the exalted vision of the founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Frances E. Willard, is realized; until the Gospel of the Golden Rule of Christ is worked out in the customs of society and in the laws of every land.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION

We urge on every nation unflagging effort to secure for its youth systematic instruction in the schools and elsewhere as to the dangers of alcohol and other habit-forming drugs.

ANTI-OPIUM PROBLEM

We believe the opium problem calls for international action; that the production of opium should be limited to needs for scientific and medicinal uses; that the time has come for the assembling of the nations to secure a definite course of action to counteract the pressure being brought to bear by nations with great financial interests to serve.

We therefore appeal to the governments of the world for the Fourth International Conference for the purpose of considering the entire question.

PURITY

We reaffirm our belief in a single standard of morals for both sexes, and pledge ourselves to support a constructive purity program for the education of the young, and to promote such measures as will suppress prostitution with its attendant results deteriorating to the moral and physical health of the race.

PEACE

We believe that all nations should associate themselves permanently for world peace and good-will.

We believe in a warless world, and dedicate ourselves to its achievement.

THE NEAR EAST

We urge our constituent members to continue their financial and prayerful support of the children of the Near East.

We express to our respective Governments the urgent hope that some way may be found to obtain freedom and protection for the Christian women and children of the Near East and that our governments be asked to exert their influence toward the prompt establishment of the promised Armenian National Home.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

In localities and in countries that have secured legislation against the liquor traffic, the strict enforcement of such laws immediately becomes the paramount issue before the temperance forces. As members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union we pledge our supreme effort to aid in the education of the public on this question, and in the election of officials committed to the strict enforcement of such legislation.

CITIZENSHIP

The addition of millions of women voters in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, and many other countries to the electorates, makes us realize our imperative duty to prepare women for the privilege of Christian citizenship. We urge women to initiate and support laws that will protect women and children in the home and in industry, and to promote the election to office of men and women who champion the principles of purity, peace, political equality and the extinction of the liquor traffic.

PROHIBITION ON THE HIGH SEAS

We appeal to the great shipping companies and the governments of the world to take such steps as are necessary to suppress the liquor traffic on the high seas, as it endangers the safety of the people who travel on the seas and is a menace to the peace of the world.

Five Continents in Congenial Concourse at Philadelphia

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years you women of the United States have not only been the pioneers in this temperance work but as well have played the heavy role in every forward step that has been taken toward prohibition."

As Miss Gordon presented Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, she asked all to stand and sing "Work for Enforcement Where You Are" as a pledge to him that the white ribbon army would give him tireless support in his big task. His truly epoch-making address is given in large part on another page. Ohio's comrades, a part of the United States delegation, claimed Commissioner Haynes as one of their own citizens with a vigor that brought smiles to his face.

Formal Opening of Convention Monday Morning

The morning meetings were held in the ballroom of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. At ten o'clock Monday morning the eleventh convention of the World's W. C. T. U. was formally opened by Miss Gordon, vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U. At the seven deliberate taps of her gavel the great company of vivacious women, eagerly exchanging greetings and information, became quiet, focussed their attention upon the presiding officer and concentrated their thought upon the program. The roll call by the secretaries was impressive, as country after country responded with a joyful "Here." Then came the illuminating review of white ribbon activities around the world, the report of the honorary secretaries, giving a bird's eye view of the W. C. T. U. enterprises in other lands.

Treasurer's reports are ordinarily considered dry and uninteresting, but while that presented by Mrs. Ella A. Bolle, honorary treasurer, was, as she remarked, necessarily "dry" it was most delightfully entertaining. She told of the necessity for carrying two bank accounts, one in London and the other in the United States. She amused her audience with an account of her difficulties in dealing with the ever varying exchange of the various countries in these after-war days. She injected much human interest into her report by tracing the history of some contributions, for example, the receipt of a brand new five dollar American bill that came to her from Egypt, and excited her curiosity until she learned that on the night before the money was sent from Cairo the vice president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. had spoken in that city. She told how the United States W. C. T. U.'s gift of $5,000 from the Jubilee Fund to the World's treasury had helped the organization over a hard place financially, and because of the exchange rates the $5,000 had grown and grown, doubling, trebling and in some cases even quadrupling in value when changed into the currency of other countries. Applause greeted the reference to the legacy received from Lady Carlisle's estate of 1000 pounds, and 90 pounds to be used in Burma.

Aeroplane Showers Observers With "Facts"

The expected arrival of an aeroplane in Philadelphia bearing a greeting from Alabama comrades necessitated an early adjournment. Arrangements had been made by the hostesses of the convention to convey the delegates by motors to the aviation grounds where the aeroplane was to alight. Between forty and fifty automobiles, draped in white, and labeled with the names of different countries, preceded by a platoon of mounted police, formed a procession and drove through the streets of the city. At the aviation grounds, two planes, one containing Mrs. J. M. Hankins of Birmingham, Alabama, and the other Mrs. Caroline Moore, known as "Mother" Moore for her service to the boys of the Navy, circled overhead and showered the observers with "Facts," the series of W. C. T. U. rainbow leaflets. The return trip was made past the League Island Navy Yard, where the big ships and dreadnaughts were to be seen, and called forth much comment on the necessity of work for world peace.

One of the spectacular numbers on the afternoon's program was furnished by

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PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-ALCOHOL MOVEMENT IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

Addresses in part delivered at World's Convention

Our Debt to the Bible Land

Mrs. S. M. Zwemer of Egypt

Civilization did not originate in this country. Modern progress is not spontaneous. For many of our daily necessities we are indebted to foreign lands. The fragrant coffee on our breakfast table should remind us of Arabia, whence came the first plants. Our government, civil and penal codes, and laws governing the personal, civil and religious life. From whence did we receive these fundamentals? We owe the Near East a great debt. Our laws were given from Sinai, every inspiration for better government came to us from Palestine. Also the news of our salvation. North Africa supplied the man who helped to carry the Cross to Calvary. Egypt sheltered Our Lord when the wicked King Herod tried to destroy Him. Egypt also gave shelter for 400 years to the people of The Book, training the great lawgiver, Moses, for his place and part in the world's progress. In Arabia, the great missionary, Paul, spent three years in preparation for his life work.

Do we owe anything to these countries? WE DO!

Are we paying?

We have sent missionaries and money, built schools and hospitals, and the youth are being trained as leaders of their nation. But, far more rapidly, and in greater numbers, are the forces of evil being poured into these countries from our Christian countries.

The Moslems, whose moral standards are so low, are daily witnessing the spectacle of the so called Christian indulging in his beer or whisky, while the Moslem himself takes coffee or water.

But the Christian merchants are not satisfied to supply the few Christians in these Moslem countries, they are pushing their nefarious traffic amongst those whose religion forbids them to touch, taste or handle alcoholic liquor.

They believe their eternal salvation depends in a measure on prohibition. But these followers of the Arabian Prophet are being taught to drink and are being dragged to a still lower level and depth of iniquity in order to enrich the wholesale and retail merchant of drugs and intoxicating liquors. We are making a poor return to these lands for the benefits we have received from them.

Then again there are thousands of these people who have come to the United States for education and trade. Are they being given the opportunity to see the best we have to offer? Sometimes they are, but the majority only see the sordid side of Christian America. They are taught, and learn, to drink, and the only report they take back to their own country is that Americans drink and have no religion and live only to make money.

We have a working branch of the W. C. T. U. in Cairo, and a great deal is being done in all the schools to create an atmosphere against intemperance. Literature in several languages is sold and given away. A worker is needed at once to organize the material already at hand—educated young women who in the cause of patriotism laid aside their centuries old conservatism and spoke to large crowds in the streets during the recent uprising. These young women can be trained for W. C. T. U. work in the Moslem countries, in Egypt, Palestine, North Africa and Syria. At a meeting of the W. C. T. U. recently almost

all the women present signed the W. C. T. U pledge, and a committee of three Egyptians and three Americans was appointed to draw up a constitution. The upper class of Egyptian women have become concerned over the gambling, drinking, vice and drug-using of the men of their families and seem ready to engage in a movement to prevent it.

The Egyptians are rousing both Christians and Moslems to stop these evils. In the new constitution of the Egyptian nation, an attempt will be made to insert a prohibition clause.

Prohibition in Finland Follows Woman Suffrage

Maria Stenroth of Finland

Many, many years ago, when I had just left the high school, there were put into my hand some leaflets about the W. C. T. U. and Frances E. Willard. Ever since, I have loved America's great reformer and all white ribboners, but never, I think, so much as in these days of the World's Convention, when for the first time I have come into direct touch with this wonderful international work.

But before I loved the white ribbon I loved my country. So I feel now it is a great privilege to speak about my beloved Finland to dear white ribboners from all over the world.

Finland has been a country of great suffering. When we were a part of Sweden, we were again and again the battlefield of wars between Sweden and Russia. Later, when we were under Russia, that country began to force upon Finland its language, its laws. We were denied a flag of our own. We had no freedom as a nation. Thus oppressed, we grew the more eager to secure the inner freedom, the freedom from vices, without which no nation can progress. Before our prohibition law was passed, the results of the work of brave temperance friends were already to be seen in a high degree. For instance, between 1906 and 1910, there was used in Sweden 8½ pints of pure alcohol per capita in a year, in France during the same period 38½ pints per capita, and in Finland only 2½ pints per capita. But these 2½ pints per capita were doing harm enough among us, so we fought for prohibition.

When the war between Russia and Japan broke out, Finland had time to breathe a little. Our W. C. T. U., which the Russian government had previously refused us permission to organize, was now founded. Reforms of great importance were carried out. Everybody —not only men, but women also—obtained the right to vote. Thus the women in our little unknown and suffering country were among the first to have the right, not only to choose lawmakers, but to be themselves chosen as lawmakers. When the first thus chosen diet gathered in 1907, the prohibition law was among the very first passed.

When the war between Russia and Japan came to an end Russia had again time to deal harshly with us. Our prohibition law was not signed by the Czar. Two years later our diet passed a new prohibition law. This was neither vetoed nor confirmed, simply ignored. Three years later the Czar again was urged to sign the law, but in vain. In 1914 our diet for the fourth time pleaded with him to grant us prohibition—but the World War broke out and put an end to all reforms. In the latter part of this war our little Finland had to be a shield for all Scandinavia against bolshevism. We had to gain our freedom through a hard and bitter war against bolshevists, but we secured it in the spring of 1918, and a year later, the first of June, 1919, our prohibition law went into effect.

As Finland, in general, has been a country of great suffering, so our law of prohibition came into operation under the most unfavorable circumstances. The war had demoralized—as war always does. The great lack of food from which we had suffered had produced an unusual craving for drink, as well as for food. After the great stress of the time through which they had passed people were trying to forget all unfavorable circumstances. Economically, life was, and still is, hard in Finland. Therefore we cannot speak of greatly increased savings deposits as you do here in America. But even economically we have gained much through prohibition. Previously there had been a great deal of poverty due to drunkenness. Now that condition no longer exists. Children are better clothed, better fed. Teachers in our public schools, members of the Salvation Army, Sisters of Charity—all who are familiar with the homes of the poor—are telling us that.

In regard to crime, there has been a remarkable decrease. Violations of the prohibition law are still very common, but crimes of violence are greatly reduced in number. For instance, in 1917 there were about 10,000 given up to the police in Helsinki, our capital, for major crimes. In 1919, after we had had our prohibition law for only six months there were about 8,000 crimes of the kind. In 1920, when the law had been in operation a whole year, there were 6,000 major crimes, and in 1921 only slightly over 5,000. In 1919 there were 4,720 persons detained by the police, in 1920, 2,100; and in 1921, 1,700. Crimes against women, children and animals—those unable to protect themselves—have in some instances decreased one-half, and in others one-fifth of the number in former years. The worst thing with which we have to contend is that a very high per cent of our upper-class people are against prohibition. Our country people do not want liquor; they favor prohibition. Because there is such need for more law-abiding citizens, we are eagerly trying to rally new workers around our temperance standard, and we have not striven in vain. Our temperance army is increasing. In 1919 we had about 21,000 members in our temperance union; now we have over 41,000. There are mighty forces working to take away our prohibition law, but we will not give up our fight, but, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, so well known in America, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as far as God gives us to see the right we will finish the work we are in to bind up the wounds of the nations."

PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES WORLD'S W. C. T. U. 1922--1925

Presented by a committee of representatives from each country attending Philadelphia Convention. Anna A. Gordon, chairman; Deborah Knox Livingston, secretary of Committee.

Total Abstinence

First—The permanent abolition of alcoholic customs and the liquor trade in every country must be built upon the solid foundation of total abstinence. To promote this we shall endeavor to secure the teaching of scientific temperance in the schools of all lands; shall urge pledge signing among all classes of society, and encourage the compilation and study of the scientific facts that relate to the welfare of the race.

Prohibition

Second—The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union will endeavor to secure in every country the passage of laws seeking the annihilation of the trade in beverage alcohol.

Peace

Third—The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through international co-operation, will work for the establishment of world peace.

Purity

Fourth—The strength of a nation lies in the moral integrity of its people. We will stress, therefore, the standard of personal purity for men and women alike, and promote a constructive educational program for the young.

Citizenship

Fifth—The enfranchisement of women in many lands has brought to their governments a great moral force in the realm of politics. We shall continue to work for the political equality of women in the countries which as yet have not granted suffrage to women, and in the countries where women have the vote, promote programs of education for citizenship in the affairs of government; urging the exercise of the suffrage for the securing of moral legislation.

Membership

Sixth—We shall promote membership campaigns in all countries affilliated to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, using such methods as meet their individual needs, setting as a definite goal the enlistment of the teachers of all the world, and the doubling of the present membership during the next three years. We will promote organizations in the countries in which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union does not exist.

Co-operation

Seventh—We shall endeavor to unite the women of the world through co-operation with missionary societies and other welfare organizations.

Canada's Ambition

Mrs. Gordon Wright, president of the W. C. T. U. of Canada, said in part:

"Canada was the first nation of the entente to secure war time prohibition. In our darkest hour, in 1916, our government gave us complete war-time prohibition. I wonder if the government saw the handwriting on the wall, that no nation will prosper which is in league with alcoholism! I wish they had made it permanent as they did in the United States. The Commons brought in a measure that would have made it permanent, and the Senate so amended it that it lost its force. Of course you do not know anything about such things in your Senate! Any form of government that stays the wheels of progress will be punished and perhaps the women will have a hand in that punishment.

"I would like the World's Convention delegates to take back with them the story of the triumph of prohibition on the entire American *continent*. Our Senate said it did not want to take too much power away from the provinces, yet every one of the provinces, excepting Quebec, already had provincial prohibition, but the Senate called prohibition an arbitrary measure, and said, 'Let us leave the power with the provinces.' One by one the provinces, except Quebec, responded to the call by carrying prohibition. British Columbia changed to government control, yet government control is not an unmigitated evil, since it is proving its own undoing. They say that the revenue is needed to pave the streets. Can't we find some other way to pave our streets than by mothers' hearts? We in Canada can refute every argument made by the Liberty League. That organization says, 'Prohbition increases the drug habit.' But in our two government controlled provinces the drug evil is greater than in all of the others combined. 'Prohibition tempts people to do wrong.' Our two government-controlled provinces disprove the statement. Within the last month, in British Columbia, a policeman was shot down in cold blood by a bootlegger. Where prohibition has been maintained the white slave traffic has almost vanished. They say, 'Prohibition has ruined business.' In London, my home city, we have not a single vacant hotel. They are all doing a splendid business. One place where formerly liquor was sold has now the biggest business in any part of the empire. Another is now a bank, and business is growing till more buildings are needed. Alberta under prohibition does not now have one police case where it used to have twenty.. Give us ten years, and there will not be a wet spot in Canada! Our ideal is that of Lloyd George when, years ago, he caught a new vision for his native land, 'a land where you meet no drunkard staggering on the road towards his doom, a land where you have no slums for humanity to rot in, a land with two-thirds of its prison cells empty, a land with its workhouses vanished, a land with its children well fed, well clothed, well sheltered, well trained, with their merry laughter ringing through the streets, a land where the curse of drink shall be driven from its hearths.'"

Mrs. MacLeod, Leader of Delegation Journeying 13,000 Miles to Convention

Australia Out for Prohibition

Mrs. MacLeod, president of the Australasian W. C. T. U., said in part:

The newspapers in our country give much space to the failure of prohibition in America. If a man is killed by wood alcohol, it is given a big headline, but the good things that have happened as the result of prohibition are not mentioned.

I believe if the Anglo-Saxon people who have the same past history, the same language and who read the same Holy Book, were to join forces, there is nothing they could not do for righteousness. I believe the League of Nations would have been a marvelous success if all the English speaking people had joined it. Our great leader, Frances Willard, who is the inspiration of our work in Australia, well stated our ambition, when she said, "Only the golden rule of Christ can bring the Golden Age of Man."

Australia is bigger in area than the United States but we have a small population. We have six o'clock closing in all but two of the states, and nine o'clock closing in one of those two. Even the newspapers, who do not help us, admit that six o'clock closing is a very good thing and they would not go back to the old hour of 11:30 p. m. We have temperance teaching in all our schools. We have no hotel bars open on Sunday.

Scotland Out for Victory

Mrs. George Milne, vice president of the Scottish W. C. T. U., in a stirring address, stated that Scotland had enjoyed for sixty years, one-seventh of complete prohibition—namely, Sunday closing. She claimed that prohibition does prohibit in her country. Furthermore, over 300 parishes have been dry by the will of the landlords. In the conflict of 1920 Scotland was greatly handicapped by the disorganization caused by the many years of war, and by the fact that on the register were listed the names of those who had been dead for years. In addition, the Temperance Scotland Act provides that fifty-five per cent is necessary to carry no-license and there must be not less than thirty-five per cent of all the

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India Dry by 1925

Mary J. Campbell, World's Organizer

Miss Campbell wore upon her breast on one occasion, a medal presented to her by the British Government in appreciation of her work for temperance in India. Of the uniform kindness of British officials, she said, "As a temperance worker I have traveled up and down the country even when martial law had been proclaimed and never been disturbed"

"The natives of India are developing a strong prohibition sentiment," said Miss Campbell. "Local option measures have been introduced during the last year before the eight legislative councils, and the one in the Punjab Province passed by a vote of 39 in favor and only 11 against. There was discussion and the usual arguments were presented by the opponents of prohibition, among them personal liberty. This was answered with the story, 'One day as a man was standing by the side of a river he saw a man about to drown. The observer was arrested and brought into court, and when asked why he stood there and let the man drown, he replied, "I had not been introduced to him, and I did not want to interfere with his personal liberty."' The governor of the Punjab is a Scotch Presbyterian and approved the local option bill. Lord Reading, the Governor-General, a Jew but a good man, said, 'When I was in England, I worked for temperance, I certainly will work for it for India.' This bill was to have gone into effect last May, but in some way the drink interests suppressed it, and it is not yet in operation."

"Not only do the people of India want prohibition," continued Miss Campbell, "but I am glad to say the commander-in-chief of the Indian Army approves of it, for he sent word to me saying, 'I want you to come into every regiment in India and organize the temperance work.' I could not go, for my work is with the women and children."

"Tell the People of India We Love Them"

A Tale Told by Miss Campbell

Just a few days after the Armistice was signed, knowing I was going back to India to become one of the organizers for the World's W. C. T. U., some of my friends in Kansas said, "It would be splendid if you could get a message from Governor Capper to carry back to India." My brother took me over to the Governor's office and imagine my surprise when he thanked me for coming to him for such a message. Later I went to Washington, and some of my friends said it would be a fine thing for me to get a message from the president of the United States concerning what prohibition is going to do for America. So some of them got busy and talked to this Senator and that Senator and by and by the word came back from the secretary to the President that if Miss Campbell could remain in Washington eight days she could see the President two minutes. Now Mary J. Campbell is not an important person but she was too

Mary J. Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. Organizer in India

important to wait eight days in Washington when the work of the W. C. T. U. was depending upon her efforts, so I did not carry away with me a message from the President of the United States. But the next Sabbath morning I was called upon to speak from the pulpit of a big city church and before the service began, someone asked if I would like to see the juniors. They took me down into the juniors' room, where 120 sweet little American children were gathered. I was still thinking about a message to India, and at the close of a fifteen minute talk, I said, "I am going back to India very soon. I wonder if you have a message for me to carry to the people of that country." A dear eight or nine year old girl said, "I have a message, Miss Campbell. Tell the people of India that we love them." When I reached India, I had many welcomes. At one place several hundred well educated Hindoos gave me a reception and at the close of my talk I gave the little American girl's message, "Tell the people of India that we love them." When I had finished a tall Madrasee came on to the platform and said, "Our hearts are touched by the message from the little girl in America, and I asked them if they did not want to send their love back to this little American girl. And that dignified body of Hindoos sent their love to the little maiden. And so my message this afternoon is that the old world wants love above everything else. We can do far more good by sending messages of love from one nation to another than by sending armaments and armies.

I know that thousands of white ribboners of India are praying for God's blessing on this country. I know if I could stand before the 70,000,000 Mohammedans and tell them what we of the W. C. T. U. are trying to do, they would send greetings. I know if I could speak to the 42,000,000 Hindoos, they would say "Thank God for those women who are going to keep on in their work until every grogshop in the whole world is closed." And the 5,000,000 Christians in India, thousands of them are on their knees today asking God's blessing on our cause. I am thinking of the little children of India. I have taught them to sing that slogan that Anna Gordon used in the prohibition campaigns, only we change it a little and say, "Tremble Maharaja Toddy. When we grow up we will kill you."

What the White Ribbon Means in Japan

Mrs. Kubushiro, Corresponding Secretary Japan W. C. T. U.

For the last thirty-five years the World's W. C. T. U. has mothered and nourished our national Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Japan. It sent missionaries, it sent money, it helped to build headquarters. Now your Jubilee Fund is preparing for future work a most promising young woman, Madam Yajima's granddaughter.

We are coming to our youth. In the last World's convention, held in London, we reported that there were 3,000 members and seventy-seven unions. Our president was nearing her eighty-eighth birthday, so our women bestirred themselves and headed by Miss Hayashi tried to make the number eighty-eight, our president's age, and we made this her birthday present. A year passed. More unions were added through the work of many other influential women. Now we have 114 unions, 17 Y's, and 38 L. T. L.'s, and the membership of the unions with the young people comes to 6,000 and the L. T. L. to 18,000. Lately we divided these 114 unions into sixteen districts each having a president.

We cannot spare our few workers for the purpose of traveling and lecturing, so we secured ten volunteers to offer at least one month for that purpose and they are traveling and lecturing, organizing new unions.

Our unions stand for World Prohibition, World Peace, and World Purity.

Thirty-five years ago a woman, Madam Kaji Yajima, stood wondering how such a curse as alcoholic drink could be taken away from home life. She had a crushing experience herself, her husband being a victim of the accursed custom of drinking, which in those days was so common. To her great amazement and wonder she learned through a leaflet that there was an organization called the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which was determined to take away alcoholic drink from home and society. She could not remain quiet, and hurrying to find the person who sent out that little leaflet, she came face to face with Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, your first world-wide W. C. T. U. missionary. The more she heard the more she was convinced, and that year, in early December, she and some other women met and organized the first woman's temperance union in Japan. Thus was the work begun. After years of unceasing labor we were able to have a prohibition law passed in the last congress prohibiting sale of liquor to minors. Do you know what that means to us? Ten million grammar school girls and boys are protected from alcoholic liquor and then another ten million from the baby to the school age, and the boys and girls after grammar school age who are not yet twenty-one. So you see twenty million and more young folks are under the protection of the law.

In Japan women do not usually drink. The percentage of women who do is so small that I can safely say the majority of adult women do not touch liquor and so there we have another ten million who are themselves abstainers. Now among men there are many who are members of men's temperance societies, Christians, school teachers, and even policemen who are coming to join the army of non-drinkers, so you see if not the majority, at least one-half of the nation is living without liquor. Public sentiment against the use of alcohol is

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THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

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new day, a new order of things constitutionally. So far as the legislative phase is concerned, tranquillity succeeded the storm, but the liquor traffic was so deeply intrenched and the contests that had raged were so bitter, the prejudice engendered so deep-seated, that it was not to be expected that absolute quiet and acquiescence should prevail immediately after the storm had passed over. Rather are we to be amazed that so great a progress has been made toward securing that acquiescence which should always come in a republican form of government when the majority has spoken.

You clearly recall that thrilling story of Nehemiah rebuilding the walls at Jerusalem. You will remember with what subtle cunning and craft Sanballat and the secret enemies of the work did everything in their power to prevent the completion of the walls. They sneered at and attempted to discredit the work, and even attempted to bring Nehemiah down into the plain where they sought to do him physical injury. It was at that point that Nehemiah told the messenger to tell Sanballat that he was doing a great work, and why should he come down to see him. In other words, why be annoyed by any minor demands.

Specific Task to Build Next our own Homes

The great forces of righteousness in America have been doing a great work ever since the Crusaders started to build this great wall, which has been so splendidly capped by the Eighteenth Amendment. Attempts by the enemy to tear down the wall may constantly be expected, but let us not be annoyed by sneers and the attempts to discredit. Remember, Nehemiah gave each workman a specific task of building the wall directly opposite his home. Each had his specific work. The builder also was made a watchman with a trumpet at his side to give warning upon the approach of the enemy, and soon the spirit of co-operation developed to such a high degree of efficiency that neighbors and friends vied with each other to do the best possible piece of work on the wall.

A good physician tries to be a better physician than any of those about him. A good watchmaker tries to make a better watch than any other. A good lawyer tries to give the best service to his clients, and a good preacher tries to build the best sermon. So it should be with the good citizen. He should always try to render the best service and discharge his duties of citizenship to the maximum in return for the benefits received as a citizen of his country.

Civilization Built upon Stability of Contract

Every good American citizen, native born or adopted, recognizes that he has entered into a contract with the Government of which he is a part, to observe the law of the land and to contribute to the best of his ability to the support of the fundamentals of the Government. Only so may the objects of the founders, the hope of the world, and the general good of the people obtain. In the final analysis regard for the sacredness of contract is the basis of all stability in all relationships. If the sacredness of contract is not observed in business, in commercial, and in industrial relationships, at once business, commerce and industry become chaotic. If the sacredness of contract of capital with labor or labor with capital is not observed with sincerity—at once there is chaos. If the sacredness of contract is not observed in the family—at once domestic tranquillity disappears. If there should be a general disregard for the sacredness of contract by our citizenship with the Government, nothing but anarchy could result. In other words, stable civilization is built upon the foundation of covenants and the keeping of them.

By the Eighteenth Amendment the people of the United States made a radical and revolutionary change in the domestic and economic policy of the nation, relative to the liquor traffic. The Amendment was proposed, considered, and ratified at a time of profound devotion by the people to public duty; at a time when their hearts were consecrated to high and noble endeavor, it was brought forward and ratified with an expedition and unanimity that carried unmistakable evidence of a deep determination and far-reaching moral purpose. It was no less than a firm resolve to place upon themselves certain definite and binding restraints. Their object was manifest; their course well-chosen, and their action swift and emphatic. It cannot be maintained that the people had not the right to order their domestic affairs, that they did not have power to lay restraints upon themselves, nor can it be questioned that Congress had plenary power to make an article of domestic production, deemed physically hurtful or morally injurious, an outlaw, and deny to it the status and dignity of property. There resulted the establishment of a new Constitutional order. The old regime had now run its course, and that which had before been a thing susceptible of lawful possession, was denounced as an outlaw.

As Mr. Justice Holmes, in a famous opinion rendered May 15, 1922, said:

"The Amendment meant a great revolution in the policy of this country and presumably and obviously meant to upset a good many things on, as well as off, the statute books. It is obvious that those whose wishes and opinions were embodied in the Amendment meant to stop the whole business."

Every Fundamental of Government Involved in Prohibition Enforcement

It is perfectly obvious, my friends, that every fundamental of American Government is involved in prohibition enforcement. Prohibition is the development of the growth of earnest public convictions from the day in 1777 when the Continental Congress passed a bone dry resolution.

Through local option, county option, and state prohibition, practically every community in the land, at different periods, faced the issue on its merits.

In 1916, out of 2,543 counties in the United States, only 305 were wet. Therefore, it will be seen by every unbiased observer that national prohibition merely put the seal of the nation upon action already taken by direct vote in the states. Congress by a two-thirds vote and forty-six states, merely ratified the mandate of the sovereign citizens. It is useless to review the battles which resulted in this great legislation, but suffice it to say that this law which marks one of the greatest strides ever taken by any country in a great moral reform in all the history of the world, has become a part of the Constitution and was made operative by legislative enactment, and so mechanically it becomes a part of the contract entered into by every citizen of the Government, which every good citizen is bound to observe.

I admit that it is very difficult for the alien to understand this law because of the fact that he has been reared under institutions hoary with years; he has been surrounded with customs that are ancient; he has lived in a country where the population is homogeneous. So a law that touches one's personal habits as closely as the prohibition law, is quite foreign to his thought. On the other hand, we are a very heterogeneous population; our institutions are new and our customs are largely in the making and we must of necessity have laws that are character-forming and directing, as to conduct, in order that we may develop the American type of character, which alone insures our stability as a free people.

One of the greatest difficulties especially facing us in the east today is the type of propaganda met with. The war has taught us how tremendous is the power of propaganda, and there is certainly grave danger in the propaganda that is being waged in many quarters against the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Nothing is being left undone to impress upon the public the idea that this law is not operative. Surely there is grave danger to the Republic in the attitude that the minority need not submit to the will of the majority and the question arises at once as to the security of our free institutions. I am inclined to believe that the source of this propaganda is not to be found in the unwillingness of the minority to submit to the dictates of the law, but that this propaganda has its origin in a well defined purpose to nullify the law in the interest of large personal gains on the part of a comparative few, who have felt most forcefully the effect of the law, and it is significant that at such a time when liquor is the most difficult to obtain in all our history, when drunkenness has been decreased to a very appreciable degree, when convictions for violations of the law are becoming most numerous, that at such a time the largest amount of space is given in some of our newspapers to articles most flimsy of fact which state that prohibition is a failure

It would not be strange if some of the hue and cry, "Prohibition is a failure" might have arisen from some of the very ones who have felt the force of the law either in the temporary loss of their property or their liberty, or in the loss of their social standing. It should always be remembered that as long as human nature is as it is, there cannot be one hundred per cent enforcement of this or any other law. Laws that are as old as civilization have been broken and are being broken, and will be broken to some degree as long as time lasts. In the light of this experience with other laws, one of the most remarkable successes in my judgment ever attained in the enforcement of a new and drastic law has been recorded in the present status of enforcement of the National Prohibition Act. It may also be reasonably anticipated that with the succeeding years, the enforcement of this law, nationally, will improve under honest administration, just as has been the experience in the enforcement of this law in the many states which adopted it previous to the adoption of the National amendment.

Five Continents in Congenial Concourse at Philadelphia

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the Japanese delegation, led by Mrs. O. N. Kubushiro, the substance of whose talk is given on another page. She came to the front of the platform holding in her arms a mammoth roll of paper which she explained was a petition of thousands of women of Japan for social purity.

The necessity for the women of every nation to secure suffrage rights in order that they might further great moral movements was emphasized in a brilliant address by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, World's Superintendent. Mrs. Elizabeth O. Middleton, in a scholarly presentation, laid upon the hearts of all the necessity of digging deep the foundations for prohibition through scientific temperance teaching in the schools and colleges.

Mayor Addresses Convention

When it was noised around that Mayor Moore, the chief executive of Philadelphia, was about to give a greeting, the convention burst into applause so hearty that the mayor was quite overwhelmed. Frankly admitting that he had not favored national prohibition and as a member of Congress at the time the question was before that body had voted against it, the mayor nevertheless declared that now that prohibition is the law of the land he, as chief executive of a big city, was endeavoring to enforce it to the best of his ability. He told of the conditions in Philadelphia which made enforcement difficult and spoke of the inadequacy of the force provided by the Federal Department. This prompted a query from the balcony, "Can't your police help them?" which led the mayor to inquire whether the good citizens who criticize will go out and get the evidence on which the law violators can be convicted, rather than send in unsigned complaints. Prompted by a desire for information, Miss Agnes E. Slack of England, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., asked the mayor a few questions, and the dialogue that ensued was most entertaining and stimulating. The mayor took this questioning good-naturedly, and, as Miss Gordon remarked in thanking him as he retired from the platform, "You have after all in your statements in regard to law violation, Mr. Mayor, furnished the best possible argument for the big program for world prohibition we are instituting."

Is there any truth in the rumor that even Germany is thinking of restricting if not prohibiting the drink trade? The question was satisfactorily answered in the closing address by Fraulein von Blucher, president of the Bund Abstinenter Frauen, given on another page.

"WHY A MILLION MEMBERS FOR THE W. C. T. U.?"

Read the above leaflet and find out WHY! If the beer and wine forces win in the present campaign prohibition will be set back fifty years.

Order the above named leaflet and see for yourself what is the purpose of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Buy a quantity and circulate them among your neighbors and church people. Price, per 100, 45 cents.

(Please send remittance with order.)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Invasion by "Coming Citizens"

Then came the peaceful invasion of the convention by one hundred and fifty little people,—"coming citizens" of the republic, led by Miss Mary B. Ervin, national general L. T. L. secretary. The children marched down the aisles, following the American flag, and arranged themselves across the platform, where they gave, in unison, America's creed, sang, "On then, Loyal Workers," and recited the pledge of allegiance to the flag. Miss Ervin spoke briefly on the value and importance of work with and by the children. The little folks were from three of Philadelphia's public schools, and had been drilled by Mrs. C. C. Parlin. The smaller ones in the front row wore the native costumes of the countries from which their parents had come, and of them all, perhaps none was quainter than the wee maid who stood by the speakers' desk, whence she calmly surveyed the admiring audience. With her straight bobbed hair, her sloe-black eyes and her dainty Japanese costume, she might have stepped out of an oriental picture-book. Another subject of comment was the manly boy who, though his arms must have ached before he was relieved of his burden, carefully held up the large flag, through song and address and salute.

Young People's Program

The program for Monday evening was in the hands of the young people, and Mrs. Mary Anderson Crawford, World's Y. P. B. secretary, presided, and introduced the representatives from various countries. No more encouraging indication of the development of our work is to be noted than the large number of young women delegates present from overseas countries. Among those who spoke were Consuelo Valdez from the Philippine Islands, Miss Wilson from Scotland; Mrs. Oliver from Canada; Mrs. Carvosso from Australia.

Under the direction of the state Y. P. B. Secretary, Miss La Rue Chorpenning, a most effective demonstration of the progress of prohibition was given. There filed in across the stage forty-six young girls, clad in white, representing the forty-six states which have ratified the Eighteenth Amendment. At the end of the procession walked slowly and mournfully two figures in black, representing Rhode Island and Connecticut. As they turned and faced the audience, the two sounded a note of optimism, as clearly and decidedly they announced in unison, "WE TOO SHALL WIN!" and all joined in singing, "Work for enforcement where you are." All lights except the footlights and spotlight were turned off, and there appeared a slight figure in filmy white which stepped to the front and held high a globe encircled by a band of white, as the company sang, "Wind the ribbon round the nations." The hushed attention and burst of applause showed the appreciation of the delegates and visitors for the teaching thus presented.

A little later Mrs. Maude Perkins, National general secretary of the Y. P. B., told of the particular work which had been undertaken by the Young People's Branch during the past year—the securing of new signers to the Polyglot Petition. In response to her call the young people from the different states filed across the stage, bearing rolls of names and stating their numbers, which varied from a few hundred to 11,104 names secured by the Iowa Y. P. B. The whole number, with 1500 added by Canada "to help keep the boundaries dry," was about fifty thousand.

Hardynia K. Norville, World's W. C. T. U. representative in South America, transported her hearers to that "neglected continent" as she portrayed with great vividness and power the conditions that make imperative at this particular time help from North America.

In an address that gripped the hearts and consciences of young and old, Dr. Valeria Parker told of the social evils that menace the home life and the youth.

Election Day

Reporters of the city papers were out in full force Tuesday anticipating copy for sensational stories in the election of the general officers of the World's W. C. T. U. Disappointed they may have been, but impressed they could not fail to be at the absence of self-seeking in the candidates for office, and at the "in honor preferring one another" spirit that prevailed. The American method of casting a nominating ballot, and making it the elective ballot when one candidate received a sufficient majority, was adopted. The vote resulted in the election of the following officers for the next three years: President, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, Evanston, Illinois; U. S. A.; vice-president, Miss Dagmar Prior, Copenhagen, Denmark; honorary secretaries, Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, England, and Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston, Toronto, Canada; honorary treasurer, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A. In the course of the morning while the tellers were counting the ballots, reports of World's superintendents of departments were heard, and short addresses were delivered by Miss Maria Stenroth of Finland and Mrs. S. M. Zwemer of Egypt.

Tuesday afternoon was largely devoted to the discussion of the opium and narcotic drug menace, and a short address by Mrs. Martha Allen, World's superintendent, on Medical Temperance. In the absence of Rev. Henry VanDyke, chairman of the International Committee of the Narcotic Drug Control League, Professor Chambers of Columbia University gave a clarifying talk on the opium menace and the remedies that should be adopted to check it. The Honorable Sara Graham-Mulhall, formerly first deputy commissioner of New York state's department of Narcotic Drug Control, spoke on "Facts Concerning the Danger to America of Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs."

Delegates especially interested in our labor problem—and what white ribboner is not—listened with great interest to the address of Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, and were especially pleased by her forceful statement of the definite benefits to the working woman of the prohibition law.

The graphic and tragic picture drawn by Mrs. Florence Spencer Duryea, national director of the Woman's Organization Division of Near East Relief, touched the heart of every one of the mother-hearted women assembled in the convention, and, as in all former emergencies, they will be prompt and generous in their assistance for the orphaned and destitute children of the Near East.

During the afternoon another unexpected invasion of the platform occurred —this time by the brothers of the W. C. T. U., a delegation of the state and na-

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How to Insure Permanency of Prohibition

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This charge is without foundation. It expresses the hope of those who worked for it rather than the fact of their accomplishment.

It is true that in New Jersey a Senator whose sympathy was always with strict enforcement of prohibition laws has been supplanted by one whose avowed policy is to repeal the National Prohibition Act. That does not mean any loss however in the aggregate, because a Senator from Ohio who was wet in sentiment has been supplanted by one who at all times is a militant worker for prohibition and moral issues.

The better interpretation of changes made by the last election is, I believe, that it has shifted representatives to accord with the public sentiment of the constituents. We cannot forget that we still have areas, if reckoned in terms of influences and population, where the balance of power is held by anti-prohibition forces. In those spots, prohibition enforcement falls far short of desired results. It is natural that it should be so.

With public sentiment sympathetic rather than condemnatory to violations, the bootleggers' trade flourishes. Until such organizations as yours, by the same methods of campaign that you used in getting cities and counties for local option, change the public sentiment, enforcement will continue to be inadequate. Until that time comes, it is not illogical that such localities should be represented by a man who shares the anti-prohibition view of the majority of his constituents.

The truest test to which prohibition was put came in Ohio and California. In Ohio, an amendment to the constitution was proposed by which light wines and beer could be legally dispensed. It was overwhelmingly defeated. In California, the great wine-growing section, a state that repeatedly has defeated prohibition laws of every kind and character, the Wright Enforcement Act, by which state enforcement officers should be charged with the duty of assisting prohibition enforcement, passed by a 30,000 majority.

The defeat of Representative Volstead is not a defeat of the prohibition principles for which he stood, since his successor is also dry.

In Massachusetts the prohibition law was defeated but that does not indicate a loss, as Massachusetts has never had a prohibition code.

Work of the Department of Justice

The Department of Justice is the legal branch of the Federal Government. It does not have charge of the collection of evidence of violation of prohibition laws. That is under the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department. At the time of the National Prohibition Act it was logically placed under the Commissioner of Internal Revenue because the numerous Internal Revenue Statutes, controlling the traffic in intoxicating liquor, had been enforced by Internal Revenue Agents. They were experienced in dealing with illicit liquor law violators and therefore formed the best nucleus for putting the new policy of prohibition into operation.

The Prohibition Division under the Bureau of Internal Revenue manifestly cannot turn policemen for every community, but if the local prosecuting officers, policemen and courts do their full duty under state enforcement laws, the Federal Bureau can attack the prohibition problems more national in scope, such as smuggling, interstate conspiracies, illicit manufacture.

The Department of Justice prosecutes the case after the Bureau of Internal Revenue arrests the violator. The Department of Justice has central directing offices in Washington and branch offices in charge of the United States Attorneys in each of the eighty-eight Federal districts of the country. That makes a force of 6000 attorneys and clerks trying cases in the Federal courts for the American people. For *you*, the citizenry of this country, are the clients of the Department of Justice.

Motto of Administration

And your law office is headed by a man who has stood at all times firmly for the fearless and uniform enforcement of law. Shortly after Attorney General Daugherty took charge of the law enforcement branch of the Government, he sounded the motto of his administration in the words, **"The Government will endure on the rock of law enforcement or it will perish in the quicksands of lawlessness. My duty is clear. As long as I am the responsible head of the Department of Justice, the law will be enforced with all the power possessed by the Government which I am at liberty to call to my command."**

The Attorney General directs prosecutions handled by the United States attorneys all over this country. There are eighty-eight of them in number. Each has from one to four Federal Judges. They have, however, hundreds of other laws besides prohibition to which they must give time. On the orderly and fearless enforcement of such laws as the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, the Admiralty and Maritime Laws, the Anti-Smuggling Laws, laws protecting the Post Office and National Banks, Interstate Commerce Protection, Pure Food regulations, and other criminal laws of the Federal Government, your very safety depends. They cannot be neglected. Only can Federal judges and offices give to enforcement of prohibition its proper time in proportion to the other laws. That leaves many cases not promptly disposed of, unless police, county and state officers and courts carry their share. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that such organizations as this realize that the safety of prohibition gains thus far made depends upon the stimulation of local responsibility to punish violations of prohibition laws.

Some states are already carrying this responsibility. Practically all violators of prohibition law are punished in the state courts of Kansas. Thirty-three other states handle some of their own violations. When every city and state carries its share of responsibility, it will leave the Federal Government with dockets sufficiently relieved of congestion to bring cases involving big interstate conspiracies quickly to trial.

The Department of Justice has believed that one of its great services to the American people, its client, is to bring cases involving perplexing legal questions quickly to the highest legal tribunal for decision. We instruct United States Attorneys to facilitate the appeal of such matters, believing that it is the quickest method to secure uniform enforcement.

The Walker and Anchor Line cases settled a much mooted point. We had a treaty with Great Britain and Canada permitting shipment of liquors across our country provided bond were given by the shipper. That treaty was made before prohibition, but the prohibition law was silent as to it. The Attorney General interpreted the law by deciding that such shipments could no longer be made across our country. The Federal judge in Michigan ruled otherwise but the Federal judge in New York upheld our view. We carried these appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. That court, in one of the finest interpretations of the intent and purpose of the American people in adopting prohibition as a national policy, decided not only that transhipments by a long railroad haul from Canada to Mexico could not be made but that the treaty with Great Britain was impliedly repealed and that one foreign ship could not shift her liquor cargo to another foreign ship within the harbor of New York, even though the liquors were not to be used here.

Our department was again faced with a most difficult question in the recent Shipping Board opinion, whereby the Attorney General held that the National Prohibition Act extends its prohibitions to American ships on the high seas even though it makes no specific reference thereto. Imagine my pleasure when the Supreme Court, the first of this week, in the so-called Dio case, held that the conspiracy statute, one of general jurisdiction like the National Prohibition Act, applies to the high seas even though it makes no specific reference thereto.

You who worked for the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment should feel, as do we who are connected with the law enforcement department of the Federal Government, the highest sense of pride in the unflinching way in which our United States Supreme Court has hewn to the straight line of prohibition intent in every decision touching on the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. There has never been a quibble. They have clearly held that the intent of those whose wishes were incorporated in the Eighteenth Amendment was to "stop the whole business."

The Government of the United States is engaging in a great enterprise. We have adopted as our public policy national prohibition. We have a lawless element reaping rich returns from defiance to it, and aid and comfort and patronage is extended to the lawless element by a very sizeable *minority* who are opposed to that policy. The minority opposed would have the unquestioned right under our form of Government to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment by orderly means. But too great a number of the states believe in prohibition to make repeal within the realm of even possibility. As long, therefore, as the Eighteenth Amendment is in our Constitution, it is illegitimate and unlawful indirectly to nullify it by breaking down the legal means for its enforcement.

No middle ground, therefore, can be taken. My duty and the duty of all those charged with the enforcement of our Constitution is clear. By every means within our command we must work for uniform orderly enforcement of this as well as other laws. This is not the only one that presents great difficulty of enforcement. The violator of it simply receives greater publicity and in some spots a little more deplorable covert applause.

Let us resolve anew to uphold the Constitution and all for which it stands. I, through every agency of law enforcement within my command, and you, through the stimulation of local enforcement on the part of police, and county and state officers and courts.

Notes From Our Publishing House

It is not too early to select Christmas gifts for your friends. Let us help you. Consult our advertising pages for suggestions. White ribbon pins in a variety of styles and prices; books in large variety: "The Life of Frances E. Willard." by Anna A. Gordon; "A Great Mother," Frances Willard's charming story of the life of her own mother; "Glimpses of Fifty Years," Miss Willard's delightful history of her own half-century

The new Y. P. B. Study Book, entitled, "Alcohol in Experience and Experiment," is just from the press and is valuable as a study book not only for the Y. P. B.'s but for young people's societies of whatever class. It need not be confined to the young either. The public speaker, the student and the members of local unions will find that this pamphlet of 52 pages will well repay their thoughtful consideration. Single copies, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

We have now ready for our friends and patrons a fine photograph of the new Administration Building of the National W. C. T. U. The view presents the eastern front and includes the famous chestnut tree planted by Frances E. Willard many years ago. Size of photo, 11x14 inches. Price, $1.50.

If you are planning for an Institute, either local, county or state, or for a medal contest or public meeting, or reception or occasion of any kind where music is desired, why not use some W. C. T. U. music? Whether solo, quartette, or congregational music is desired we can furnish you something with the distinctive W. C. T. U. flavor. Among other songs are "Victory" (soprano solo), per copy, 15 cents; "Love Light" (solo), price 30 cents; also the popular song "John Barleycorn, Goodbye," 15 cents. "Jubilee Songs" are always useful and may be used anywhere. Per copy, 10 cents; per 100, $5.00.

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Convention Sermon Gives Tribute to W. C. T. U.

Before the hour for service began on Sunday morning, Philadelphia's beautiful church of the Holy Trinity was filled with members of the congregation, delegates to the great conventions of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and visitors. As the chimes ceased, the notes of the great organ softly sounded, and the beautiful voices of unseen singers filled the air. God's presence was very manifest to the waiting multitude.

Dr. Floyd Tomkins, Holy Trinity's rector, who is known almost throughout the world, welcomed all to the church, telling his visitors that everyone should feel at home in the Father's house.

The sermon of the morning, based on the wonderful words of Paul cautioning the Romans, "that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way," was couched in simple yet scholarly form, and while it gave full credit to the work accomplished by the W. C. T. U., it filled the members of that organization with a renewed sense of responsibility, and a sobering realization of what is yet needful.

"There are many reasons why we should work for the cause of temperance," Dr. Tomkins said, in part, "some of them very good, too, but that given here by Paul is the one against which no argument can prevail. We may say that liquor is harmful, that men must deny themselves the gratification of their personal appetites that prosperity may come to the country, that prohibition has a great economic value, and many other things, but here we have a deeper and a higher reason for our attitude, and this appeal more than any other has converted people to prohibition. One may close his eyes to all other values, but when you tell him that he has no right to be a stumbling block in his brother's way you have a different argument, one impossible to circumvent.

"This temperance work was originally the outgrowth of the effort of the strong to help the weak. Miss Frances E. Willard, with a rare insight and spirituality, and with her great 'do-everything policy'—that is, as I take it, everything which could possibly bear on the one great purpose—saw a glorious vision which spread to others. To the women, and the men joined with them in the work, more and more clearly came the vision of a nation refusing to do anything which would put a stumbling block in the way of anyone of its weakest citizens, until we finally secured the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"But some are so blind that they cannot see that any good can come to a nation that denies itself for the weak, and so they say that prohibition is a failure. You remember the story of the man who met a little girl carrying whisky. Upon his asking her what she was doing with it, she replied that it was for her father 'But,' said he, 'your father promised only last week that he would drink no more whisky.' 'But this isn't to drink,' said the child. 'He dips his bread in it.' And there are some who try in the same way to get around the testimony of the courts, jails, institutions, banks, commercial interests, that prohibition has resulted in so much good.

"My friends of the W. C. T. U., you have been very wise in the past in your training of the young people concerning the effects of alcohol on the human system; but you are still wise, in that you are continuing that instruction that the coming generations may be fortified against liquor.

"I am sure that there can never be a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and I do not believe there will be any modification of the Volstead Act. There must not be.

"To make the cause of prohibition triumphant ought we not to have tremendous courage and a great determination which will send us forth with renewed strength? There is much questioning about present conditions. We are apt to get a little gloomy at times, because of these conditions. We must have faith, faith to 'look forward, not back; out, not in; up, not down; and lend a hand.' When trouble causes us to sink down it is time to look up to God and to say, not 'I hope,' or even 'I trust,' but 'I *know*,' for in Him is all power, and we may safely leave it to Him to bring the best to pass. We are too easily led away by fear, but we must remember that we have nothing to do with the *winning*, only the *doing*.

"Friends of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, may God guide you in one of the greatest tasks He has for you to do. May He make your hands strong, even as your hearts are true in the work He has given you to do."

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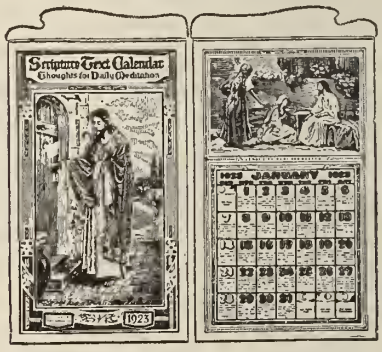

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Musical Attractions of World's W. C. T. U. Convention

The particularly fine music, vocal and instrumental, which added so much to the attraction of the World's Convention, was made possible by the untiring efforts and care of the committee in charge of that feature of the convention program, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Vernon E. Hastings of Philadelphia. They were most fortunate in their selections. Every session was replete with good things, each rendition being of the highest order, and most heartily appreciated by the great audiences that filled the Academy of Music both afternoon and evening.

The program rendered on Sunday evening by the Gloria Trumpeters of New York City was a particularly pleasing and unique feature. The four talented artists in their beautiful Grecian costumes played selections of high character, with clear, sympathetic expression, and were recalled several times during the evening, responding to the applause which came from every corner of the great auditorium.

Tuesday night held a treat which will long be remembered by all music lovers who listened with hushed delight to the exquisite rendering of songs classic and simple, new and old, by the group of more than fifty men, members of the Philadelphia Fortnightly Club. They graciously responded to the spontaneous encores.

On Wednesday afternoon the special attraction was the inspiring music of the Philadelphia Navy Yard Orchestra, and the boys stayed throughout the afternoon, giving of their best, under the direction of their leader. One number of their program was a medley of national airs, which aroused much enthusiasm, groups of delegates rising one after another to pay honor to the music of their own country.

As always, a most popular feature and one of which her hearers never weary, was the singing of "Victory," by the National W. C. T. U. musical director, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, who rendered it with a new fire, after the receipt of the election returns. The assistant convention directors, Mrs. A. B. Cunyus, Mrs. Katherine Call Simonds, and Miss Grace Leigh Scott, also gave their best, and charmed with their solos, their delighted hearers. Mrs. Simonds' "New Song of Freedom," her own composition, was particularly appropriate. Miss Ethyl C. Lobban, another sweet singer, delighted the delegates with her fine rendering of "Hear Ye Israel" from Elijah. The addition to the program made by Professor J. H. Dalley should not be omitted. He gave "It's In the Constitution, and It's There to Stay," a song of his own composition, and was called several times during the convention to repeat his contribution to the enjoyment of the occasion.

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What the W. C. T. U. Means in Japan

(Continued from Page Ten)

growing fast and strong. When our able worker, Azuma Moriya, planned a course of lectures for a whole week, the first attempt of the kind in our country, she could get as her lecturers first rate speakers on each subject to be discussed, and for the pupils she invited from all over the country public school teachers especially, and policemen to attend the lectures, and how many do you think she could secure? She limited the number to 200 and she had 189 promised before the lecture was opened. Our home department and educational department are willing to help these attempts.

All our people are watching the progress of prohibition in America. They say America is the country of freedom and liberty. America is the country of people's rule, how can they accomplish such a wonderful miracle as national prohibition? And they are awe-struck. Many would give a great sigh of relief if it were to fail.

You see the American prohibition is not only American prohibition, but it means world prohibition. Now is the time in our country when the iron of public sentiment is red hot. We want some one to come and help us work. And for this great thunderbolt act against the bulwark of alcoholism whose work would be most effective, we can think of no more gifted person than our honored president, Miss Anna Gordon. If she can spare one month, that will be splendid; for even two weeks, we will sing hallelujahs.

For world peace we know our hearts are beating in the same rhythm with the sisters of the world. A few days ago our national temperance magazine came and it brought me the latest news about peace. It says eight national organizations, including the W. C. T. U., have united to work in the interests of peace.

Thirdly, we are working for world purity. Much has been said about the immorality of the Japanese race, and the accursed words "Geisha" and "Yoshiman" have become a nickname for our people, but don't you know there are millions of good strong homes in our country which are the backbone of our nation.

Although the Japanese women have kept themselves pure they have failed to demand the same moral standards of man in his private life. Then the good women could not see the responsibility they owed to their poor sisters who are only the victims of the nationally recognized vice. But, thank God, public conscience is gradually awakening from its long sleep. The W. C. T. U. in our country raised its voice and demanded an equal standard of morality for men and women.

We have made little purity bags we call "Five Sen Bags" and asked everybody to sign his name and address and put into the bag five sen a year. We have worked for five years and have secured 9,000 yen.

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Scotland Out For Victory

(Continued from Page Nine)

voters on the election roll. By the vote in 1920, over thirty townships went dry and thirty-five places had licenses reduced by twenty-five per cent. In thirty-nine per cent of all election areas, the people voted for no-license. Scotland was not defeated and is preparing for another vote in 1923. "We are proud to state that this election resulted in the largest proportion voting for prohibition, that ever voted when prohibition was an issue for the first time. In the parts where prohibition is in effect the business men are prospering. I think that the vote is a gift from Almighty God, and is given to those nations who know God. When we vote next year, I trust that you will carry Scotland on your hearts."

Ulster W. C. T. U. Gain 5000 Members

Says Mrs. Moffatt Clow of Ireland

"North and South Ireland are separate and distinct. The two will get their local option laws separately. During the last few years there has been a great wave of total abstinence propaganda throughout South Ireland, and the Roman Catholic Church has enrolled thousands of young men and women for total abstinence. As to North Ireland, the white ribbon ranks are strong and virile. I was a Scotch white ribboner and married and went to Ireland, but I was not happy without W. C. T. U. companionship. God guided and led us and we organized. In January, 1921, when we had our own home rule act and knew that our own Parliament was to be elected and there would be an opportunity of getting laws enacted for ourselves, we started on a tour through six counties, which resulted in enrolling many new members. In nine months we have gained 5,000 members. We are going to work for local option with all our energy.

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President Harding Has Not Changed His Views in Regard to Prohibition

In spite of the assertion of the anti-prohibition forces that President Harding had written letters the "general trend" of which "was a prophecy of liberalizing the prohibition enforcement act," it has been officially stated at the White House, according to press dispatches, that he has not changed his views on prohibition as the result of the elections. The President's experience in public life, it is said, has led him to believe that prohibition is in American politics for some time to come, and must be dealt with as a public question by those in office.

Five Continents in Congenial Concourse at Philadelphia

(Continued from Page Twelve)

tional leaders of the Anti-Saloon League, in executive session in Philadelphia, who came over to extend greetings and felicitations, and to congratulate Miss Gordon upon her election as World's president, and the organization upon their wise choice of a leader. They presented her not only with numerous verbal bouquets but with an exquisite bunch of chrysanthemums, in what she described in accepting it as "a converted demijohn."

International Peace the Theme Tuesday Evening

The forward program of two big divisions of the British Empire was ably presented Tuesday evening. "Canada's Part and Plan in World Prohibition" was the topic selected by Mrs. Gordon Wright, president of the Canadian W. C. T. U., and was handled in a most delightful fashion. Miss Mary J. Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. organizer, made the far-off world of teeming millions in India very real, as she told tale after tale of the awakening in that land to the menace of strong drink.

In the absence of Jane Addams, Mrs. Anna Garland Spencer, pioneer advocate of universal peace, related the history of the movement, and outlined what she considered the course to be pursued to attain the objective to which we are all working—peace and good will among the nations.

The last day of the convention was packed so full of worth-while talks, reports, and business of importance, that it leaves one breathless even to enumerate them. There were addresses by Dagmar Prior on Denmark, by Mrs. Moffatt Clow on Ireland, by Miss Wilhelmina Lohmann on Germany, by Mrs. Lydia Johnson on Sweden's recent referendum campaign, by Mrs. George Milne, vice-president of the Scottish W. C. T. U., on "Scotland Will Win," greetings from Cuba by Mrs. Florence Atkins and Mrs. E. J. Simonds, president of the Cuba W. C. T. U., and greetings from South Africa by Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston. Nor was that all. Reports were given by World's superintendents of vital importance and deserving of far more time than was given to them. In the afternoon there was entrancing music by the Philadelphia Navy Yard Orchestra and a talk by Chaplain James D. MacNair. Resolutions and a wonderful program of activities for the next three years were adopted, and sandwiched in between these fascinating numbers were introductions of our hospitable and tireless hostesses, and of many noted people of the entertaining city, until one's brain whirled in an effort to carry away one-millionth part of the impressions so very much worth retaining for all time.

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Worthy of special mention was the address by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney General, on Wednesday evening. Rarely does one listen to a more illuminating and fascinating discourse on legal questions. We take pleasure in giving this address in THE UNION SIGNAL. It is well worth keeping for reference.

If anyone doubted that the Eleventh World's Convention was an unqualified success, such doubts must have been dissipated when it came time for the receiving of invitations for the next World's Convention, which, by the way is to be held in 1925. All the countries from the little island of Cuba to the big continent of South America wanted to entertain it, and at last the president of the state of Pennsylvania, invited the delegates to come right back to Philadelphia and hold their next meeting in the Academy of Music.

The last number on the program of the great convention was one that will long linger in the memories of those who participated. A platform thronged with representatives of over a score of nations most of them dressed in the garb of their homelands, a picturesque company, and each with an earnest message of the great need in her own country and the determination to return to labor with renewed vigor and energy for the annihilation of the drink traffic. Then hand clasped hand, in a mighty circle, extending from platform to floor and from floor to platform, [illegible]son we sang that hymn that is a benediction, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Note

The next Convention Number of THE UNION SIGNAL will give the story of the National W. C. T. U. Convention which immediately followed the World's, and will contain as well many of the things necessarily omitted from this number because of lack of room.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Published Weekly — Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year in Advance

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Program of Activities of National W. C. T. U.

1922-1923

We present the following program of activities for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as essential to maintain the Eighteenth Amendment, to secure its enforcement, and to promote the great principles for which we stand:

I. To secure intelligent support and observance of the Eighteenth Amendment and laws for its enforcement by well-informed public opinion based upon:
   1. Systematic instruction in the scientific facts concerning alcoholic drinks in all schools;
   2. The reaching of all citizens with these facts especially the facts concerning beer and wine;
   3. Popular education as to the dangers in patent medicines containing alcohol or habit-forming drugs and the reasons for the decreasing use of alcohol as medicine;
   4. A new campaign for pledged total abstinence on the part of youth in Sunday Schools, young people's and educational institutions, and of leaders in all lines of public influence and activity.

II. To promote intelligence in the privileges and duties of citizenship with particular reference to the observance and enforcement of prohibition laws, through courses of study adapted to both native and foreign-born women.

III. To stimulate the spiritual life of the nation by:
   1. Personal Bible study, prayer, and consecration;
   2. Better observance of the Sabbath;
   3. [illegible]ing the reading of the Bible in the public schools;
   4. Carrying the Gospel message in friendly helpfulness to all who need our sympathy or assistance.

IV. To help raise high national standards of physical and moral fitness by:
   1. The safeguarding of child life physically, morally and spiritually;
   2. Continued educational work among youth as to the dangers in tobacco and other habit forming drugs;
   3. Education to personal purity on the basis of the single standard of morals.

V. To help create a sound public sentiment so [illegible]anized and so dominant that it shall be the potent force in driving the way to world peace.

VI. To invite the co-operation of organizations promoting international understanding in studying and making known the international aspects of the liquor problem, the handicap it imposes in mission fields; to co-operate in promoting temperance education in all lands; to assist national societies federated in the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in their work of organization to the end that women throughout the world may work effectively toward the goal of prohibition of the liquor traffic in their respective nations.

VII. To focus the Jubilee Campaign for 1,000,000 members in 1924 through:
   1. Trio teams in our 15,000 local unions;
   2. National, state and departmental organizers;
   3. Co-operative bodies;
   4. The effort of every member.

To emphasize the appeal of our law enforcement program to our young people through the Young People's Branch; to bring into membership a great body of employed women as standard-bearers among the 40,000,000 workers of the country.

We invite all who believe with us that this program meets the needs of the times to unite with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and help in its labors in hastening the coming of the Kingdom of God.

THIRD CONVENTION NUMBER

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MERCHANT MARINE AID BILL BY VOTE OF PROHIBITIONISTS CARRIES NO ANTI-LIQUOR AMENDMENTS—NEW SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN TAKES HIS SEAT—NEW ASSOCIATE JUSTICE IS FROM MINNESOTA—ANTI-LYNCHING BILL BLOCKED BY FILIBUSTER—SCIENTIFIC COMMISSION TO PASS ON WHAT IS INTOXICATING NOT FAVORED BY ORGANIZED "DRYS"

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

Merchant Marine Aid Bill by Vote of Prohibitionists Carries No Anti-Liquor Amendments

The fight to pass the Merchant Marine Aid Bill is transferred to the Senate, the House having passed the measure last Wednesday by a vote of 280 to 184. The Senate Committee on Commerce, to which the bill was referred, has been called by its chairman, Senator Jones of Washington, to meet early in the week with the hope that the bill may come to the Senate floor by the middle of the week. The advocates of the measure declare a majority in the Senate are favorable to it, but that its passage hinges upon whether it can be brought to a vote. If the opponents of the measure filibuster against it, as has been threatened, a vote in the Senate prior to March 4, when this Congress ends, is exceedingly doubtful. No amendments relating to the subject of liquor selling on American ships were in the bill as passed by the House. This was in accordance with the judgment of the prohibitionists in and out of Congress. When the question was reached Tuesday in committee of the whole, the Bankhead prohibition amendment was put aside and a substitute offered by Mr. Edmonds accepted. It stipulated that, if a ship on any particular voyage permitted the transportation of liquor, it could not share in a subsidy for that voyage.

The Edmonds amendment went out on a demand for a separate vote by Representative Cramton of Michigan, an advocate of prohibition enforcement, who contended that it was not as strong as existing law, and might be construed by some as wiping out the present statute. Mr. Edmonds himself voted for the Cramton proposal, against which there were only a handful of scattering votes.

New Senator From Michigan Takes His Seat

The new Senator from Michigan, James Couzens, Mayor of Detroit, appointed to succeed Truman H. Newberry, who resigned recently, started his career as a "newsy" on a passenger train. In 1903 he became associated with Henry Ford in the manufacture of automobiles in Detroit, taking a position as bookkeeper. When he severed his connection with the company in 1915, he was vice president and treasurer.

Mr Couzens' first public office was that of police commissioner, to which he was appointed in 1916. He was first elected Mayor of Detroit in 1918 and his re-election last year was by 30,000 votes, the largest majority ever given a mayoralty candidate there. Mr. Couzens has won the reputation of a free giver through numerous gifts to the city's institutions. The community fund receives from him annually $100,000. He has established numerous homes and settlement houses. His largest gift was early this year when he pledged $5,000,000 to a children's hospital which is to treat crippled children from all parts of the state without cost.

New Associate Justice Is From Minnesota

Though it has been a member of the Union since 1858, this is the first time Minnesota has had representation on the Supreme Court bench. In the same period Ohio has had six men appointed to this Court, including two Chief Justices.

The action of the President in appointing a member of the opposite party is unusual, though not without precedent. William Howard Taft made Edward D. White Chief Justice. It would seem well to have the Court more evenly divided between the parties, but when it comes to making a choice a President usually appoints a member of his own party.

The new Justice, Pierce Butler, is from St. Paul, is a railroad lawyer and was at one time a representative of the Federal Department of Justice in the prosecution of the meat packers. He is a Regent of the University of Minnesota.

Anti-Lynching Bill Blocked by Filibuster

There is a Democratic filibuster against the Anti-Lynching Bill and its passage is doubtful. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Albert J. Cummins of Iowa, entered into the debate to say that the Democratic filibuster was a proper rebuke to the Republicans who had failed to amend the Senate's "inadequate and unjust rules. Democrats," he said, "were not guilty of any moral crime in using the rules as they stood, because they belonged to another civilization."

Scientific Commission to Pass on What Is Intoxicating Not Favored by Organized "Drys"

It is rumored that there will be introduced into the Congress a bill to provide for the appointment of a scientific commission for the purpose of making "investigation and to engage in such experiments with all classes of individuals as to them may seem necessary in order to report back to Congress in answer to the question: 'What per cent of alcohol in a beverage can fairly and reasonably be said to make that beverage intoxicating?'"

We cannot believe that a so-called scientific commission will serve a helpful purpose in determining what legislation is necessary to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

Can a scientific commission determine accurately what is intoxicating liquor for a group of 100 000,000 people? Alcoholic liquors affect people differently, according to age, temperament, tolerance to use. and many other conditions. How could an accurate conclusion be reached with reference to this question that would help in determining laws necessary?

All effective law enforcement codes are based upon experience as to what is necessary in order to enforce the law. Forty-four states have in their own codes adopted the standard of one-half of one per cent, alcoholic content, or a lower alcoholic content. Two only have a one per cent standard. Congress cannot legalize what the states by their own laws have prohibited. Therefore, any change in the present standard based upon the conclusions of a scientific commission could only result in chaos and in the encouragement of lawlessness.

The one-half per cent adopted in state and federal enforcement codes was first enacted into *the liquor tax laws* at the suggestion of the liquor dealers themselves as the best standard to prevent illegal competition by bootleggers who sold liquor without paying the liquor tax. If it was necessary for the enforcement of a liquor tax law to prevent evasions, it is equally appropriate for the enforcement of a prohibitory law. "The existing standard in state and federal laws was not adopted because liquor containing that alcoholic content will intoxicate any person, but because it will not intoxicate. The difficulty in law enforcement at this time is caused by the alcoholic appetite created under the license system. If the amount of alcohol in permitted beverages is sufficient to perpetuate that appetite, the difficulties of law enforcement are interminably prolonged, and the result would be to encourage lawlessness."

No state or federal enforcement code was ever adopted upon the conclusions of any commission as to what is actually intoxicating. *The United States Supreme Court has held that neither Congress nor the states can by legislation license or permit what the Eighteenth Amendment prohibits. This Court has further held that Congress may adopt such legislation as it deems necessary and appropriate to enforce this Amendment; and that in defining beverages containing one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume as intoxicating, Congress was acting within the authority conferred upon it by the Eighteenth Amendment, and had adopted the standard which experience in the states had proved to be necessary to secure effective enforcement.*

Is not the test, therefore, in determining what is appropriate and effective legislation, not what liquor will actually intoxicate, but what standard in the definition of intoxicating liquor is best to enforce the law effectively?

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1922.

WHO WAS WHO AT THE WORLD'S AND NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Our Convention Hostesses

From the first moment of arrival in Philadelphia till the receding train bore away the last group, nothing was left undone by the state, county and city white ribboners to make the stay of the delegates to the World's and National W. C. T. U. Convention a pleasant one. Every detail was taken care of with a hospitality and a thoroughness which "warmed the cockles of the heart." The W. C. T. U. booth in the station and the Boy Scouts hovering near to act as guides to the delegates upon their arrival, gave a "homey" feeling which was heightened with each passing hour. Receptions, social teas, luncheons and dinners filled every available moment and made the visitors wish for more time to enjoy courtesies extended.

Mrs. Ella M. George, Pennsylvania's indefatigable president, was the general chairman of hostesses for the World's Convention, and Mrs. H. E. Fahnestock, president of Philadelphia County W. C. T. U., for the National convention. The vice-chairmen were: Mrs. J. T. Wallace, Mrs. Leah Cobb Marrion, Miss Amanda Landes, Mrs. Mary V. Stringer, Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, Mrs. Sara Louise Oberholtzer, Mrs. Mary Lovell, Mrs. Elizabeth Heebner, Mrs. Sarah P. Cornogg, Mrs. Gertrude C. Baldwin, Mrs. Clara Shrigley, Mrs. Myrtle M. Kester and Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons. The chairmen of committees were: Hospitality, Mrs. H. E. Fahnestock; Reception, Mrs. Caroline Moore; Entertainment, Mrs. E. R. Ferguson; Publicity, Mrs. C. C. Parlin; Seating, Miss Ella Broomell; Decoration and Courtesies, Mrs. Winfield S. MacHenry; Social Teas, Miss Josephine Jones; Pulpits, Miss H. Frances Jones; Music, Mrs. Vernon E. Hastings; Badges, Miss A. E. Thomas; Luncheons and Programs, Mrs. C. G. Diehl; Posters, Mrs. James B. Scott; Postoffice, Mrs. Florence Janney; Restaurants, Mrs. C. G. Diehl.

For the care and attention of these comrades and their assistants, together with the unwearying pages who hurried to and fro, the thanks and appreciation of the convention were voiced at various times throughout the sessions, and especially on the last day of each convention, when they were introduced from the platform and given the white ribbon cheer, but words do not express the real appreciation for the unfailing care and unflagging attention manifested.

Our Comrades From Overseas

Australia's delegation, five in number, semed to feel well repaid for their long journey of 13,000 miles. They were Mrs. John McLeod, president Australasian W. C. T. U.; Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, national corresponding secretary, who has given thirty-seven years of service of high order to the work; Mrs. William Park, Miss Adie Robertson, organizer for juvenile work; Miss Edith M. Bailey, national general secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, and Miss Bruckner, leader of a local Y.

From far-off India came Mary J. Campbell, World's W. C. T. U. organizer; Mrs. C. B. Hill, Miss Helen I. Root, Dr. Harriet H. Davies, and Mabel Archibald, editor of the national official paper of India.

Ceylon was represented by Mrs. Brown; Egypt, by Mrs. S. M. Zwemer; Burma, by Mrs. St. John; Malaya, by Mrs. J. S. Nagle.

New Zealand had as its sole representative, because of the national prohibition campaign now in progress, Miss Jean Begg. China was represented by Suchen Wang; Africa by Mrs. Livingston; Syria, by Miss Carpenter; Bulgaria, by Miss Ellen M. Stone; Cuba, by Mrs. E. J. Simonds, president of the new national organization; Finland, by Maria Steuroth, field secretary and organizer for the Finland W. C. T. U.

Germany had four delegates: Fraulein von Biucher, president of the W. C. T. U. of Germany; Miss Wilhelmina Lohman, Miss Marta Kuppersbusch and Mrs. Strecker, Consuelo Valdez, now a student at Northwestern University, preparing for temperance work in the Philippines, represented that country. Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson, who has recently returned from speaking in the wet and dry referendum campaign in Sweden, spoke most interestingly for her native country. Dr. Mary Cutler, the president of the W. C. T. U. of Korea, was the sole delegate from the "Hermit Nation." Denmark was well represented by Miss Dagmar Prior, who was elected World's vice-president.

The delegation from Japan consisted of Mrs. Ochimi Kubushiro, national W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary: Miss Uta Hayashi, who has made a big contribution to temperance service; Mrs. Ito, wife of the general secretary of the Men's Purity League, and Mrs. Aikawa, the last two under commission from the Japanese government, the first to study dressmaking, the last girls' schools. In the delegation also was Miss Asa Matsuoka, a young woman student at the Northwestern University, who has become deeply interested in the temperance work.

Scotland's delegation was headed by Mrs. George Milne, vice-president of the Scottish W. C. T. U. In the delegation were Mrs. Helen Barton, well known around the world; Miss Wilson, Y superintendent; Miss Jane Darling, prominent in temperance work in Edinboro and environs, and Miss Marion Ferguson.

Mrs. Moffatt Clow, president of the Ulster Women's Temperance Council, brought the message from Ireland.

England had expected to have among its representatives the daughter and granddaughter of Lady Carlisle—Lady Aurea Howard and Miss Christina Roberts—but a general election having been called just at the time of the convention, they were unable to attend. The delegation consisted of Miss Agnes E. Slack, one of the World's W. C. T. U. honorary secretaries; Mrs. Richard Nicholson, president Sheffield District B. W. T. A.; Mrs. Ivens, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Penn and Miss Ryder of Yorkshire.

Canada sent a large company, including all its general officers and many provincial presidents. In this delegation were Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Gordon Wright, president of the Canada W. C. T. U.

Newfoundland had two delegates, Mrs. James Benedict, wife of the American Consul, and Mrs. Jean Johnston, president and vice-president of the Newfoundland W. C. T. U.

Miss Hardynia K. Norville, World's organizer, represented South America. It was expected up to the last minute that four other prominent leaders would accompany her.

Our State W C. T. U. Leaders

Rarely or never has there been a National Convention when there have been such large delegations from all the states in the Union. The following state presidents or their official representatives answered to the roll-call: Alabama, represented by Mrs. J. B. Chatfield; Arizona, represented by Mrs. Leora Lobban Brewer; Arkansas, represented by Mrs. Jennie Carr Pitman; California (North), Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes; California (South), Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler; Colorado, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford; Connecticut, Mrs. Mary B. Wilson; Delaware, Mrs. Georgia Pierce; District of Columbia, Mrs. Emma Sanford Shelton; Florida, Miss Minnie E. Neal; Georgia, Mrs. Lella A. Dillard; Idaho (North), Mrs. Mabel I. McCree; Illinois, Miss **Helen L. Hood; Indiana, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Stanley;** Iowa, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith; Kansas, Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner; Kentucky, represented by Mrs. Dora S. Terry; Maine, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby; Maryland, Mrs. Mary R. Haslup; Massachusetts, Mrs. Alice G. Ropes; Michigan, Mrs. E. L. Calkins; Minnesota, Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer; Mississippi, Mrs. Clara C. Cox; Missouri, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger; Montana, Mrs. J. E. Cocks; Nebraska, Mrs. Lela G. Dyar; New Hampshire, Mrs. Charline M. Abbott; New Jersey, Miss Esther H. Elfreth; New Mexico, Mrs. Anna W. Strumquist; New York, Mrs. Ella A. Boole; North Carolina, Mrs. T. Adelaide Goodno; North Dakota, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson; Ohio, Mrs. Florence D. Richard; Oklahoma, Mrs. Josephine M. Buhl; Oregon, represented by Mrs. Georgia Trimble; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Ella M. George; Rhode Isiand, Mrs. Ethelyn H. Roberts; South Carolina, Mrs. Joseph Sprott; South Dakota, Mrs. Flora A. Mitchell; Tennessee, Mrs. Minnie Allison Welch; Texas, Mrs. Claude De Van Watts; Utah, represented by Mrs. Alice Ault; Vermont, Mrs. Elsie Pease Barney; Virginia, Mrs. Sara H. Hoge; Washington, (East), Mrs. Ailie Methven; Washington (West), Mrs. Lillian M. Vincent; West Virginia, Mrs. Olive C. Barnes; Wisconsin, Mrs. Mary Scott Johnson.

Commendation of Manufacturer's Record for Its Standing on Prohibition

In a leaflet just issued by the president of the *Manufacturer's Record* Publishing Company and editor of the *Record*, Richard H. Edmonds, a correspondent is quoted, who claims that the magazine is losing subscribers because of its stand on prohibition, another who says that the *Record* is publishing "too much politics, religion and prohibition," and a Baltimore banker who withdrew his advertisement and cancelled his subscription because Mr. Edmonds had criticized Baltimore business men who asserted that because prohibition laws could not be enforced they should be repealed. In reply to such critics Mr. Edmond's reply is: "We are perfectly willing to lose such men from our subscription list, but those who imagine that this in the slightest degree changes the position of the *Manufacturer's Record* on this great question have little understanding of the policy which has prevailed in this office for the last forty years. Moreover, for every one who has criticized our position on prohibition, dozens have written in enthusiastic commendation of it."

NATIONAL CONVENTION TAKES ON INTERNATIONAL ASPECT

MANY WORLD'S DELEGATES AMONG ITS SPEAKERS

Just when the World's Convention really ended and the National began, only the initiated realized, so delightfully did the two occasions blend.

The day intervening between the closing of one and the opening of the other was occupied with executive committee meetings and group departmental conferences. The great World's meeting had furnished in generous measure inspiration and general information as to the international situation, and it was wholesome to come down from that mount of vision for a day and deal with practical methods by which the big objectives before us can be attained. In the proceedings of the conferences the overseas comrades seemed to take the keenest interest.

It had been arranged to hold the National Convention in the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, but the unprecedentedly large attendance necessitated the securing of a larger auditorium. The official board and pastor of the Arch Street Methodist Church graciously placed their edifice at our disposal. But even that spacious audience room proved too small for the crowds that came afternoon and evening, and overflow meetings were held throughout the week at the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church.

After the wonderful World's meetings, which had generated new enthusiasm and the various departmental conferences with their inspiration to be "up and doing," every heart was attuned to the spirit of the occasion, as the delegates to the forty-ninth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union assembled Friday afternoon. Many of the women gathered in the beautiful building had come from states where the fight had been long-continued and the victory hard-gained. Their tired faces showed the struggle they had endured, but the observer could also note a look of solemn joy, pride of achievement, and lines of determination giving the assurance that they would hold the ground gained and march on to further triumphs.

Promptly at 1:45 the gavel fell, and the subdued murmur of conversation ceased as Miss Anna A. Gordon, national president, called the meeting to order, and the great throng, led by the national musical director, Mrs. Frances Graham, with heart and soul joined in singing the Crusade Hymn, "Give to the winds thy fears," following which the majestic words of the Crusade psalm were recited in unison by the delegates. The invocation was given by Mrs. Florence D. Richard, president of the Crusade state, after which came the roll-call by the national recording secretary.

National and International Issues Treated in President's Address

The delivery of the address of the national president, always the great event of the first day, was punctuated by frequent applause. As she reviewed the events of the past year at home and abroad, it was with a thrill of pride that the delegates recalled that by virtue of Miss Gordon's election as World's president, World's W. C. T. U. Headquarters will be transferred from London, England, to Rest Cottage, Evanston, Illinois, where Frances E. Willard founded the World's W. C. T. U. and wrote the famous Polyglot Petition. At the close of Miss Gordon's address she was given the white ribbon salute and a rising vote of thanks for her statesmanlike treatment of the big national and international issues in which the W. C. T. U. is especially interested. (A large part of Miss Gordon's address appeared in the November 23 issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.)

A Hundred Thousand New Members Gained

It was a most heartening report that Mrs. Frances P. Parks, national corresponding secretary, brought to the delegations—that over 100,000 new women have enlisted in our ranks since the Jubilee Million Members Campaign opened in March, 1920. And it was an inspiring rally cry she sounded for 1923—"The Next Hundred Thousand." Her report was received with intense interest, and various state delegations indicated their delight in gains made. (Mrs. Parks' report was published in full in our November 23 number of THE UNION SIGNAL.)

Intensely interesting, even though largely statistical, was the financial survey given by Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, national treasurer. It showed gains all along the way, a wise expenditure of funds, a goodly balance in the treasury, and an encouraging outlook for the future. (Mrs. Munns' report was printed in THE UNION SIGNAL of November 23.)

The W. C. T. U. is generally conceded to have had a wonderful history, but it lets other people talk about that. What interests it more than anything else is how it is to accomplish its tasks of the future. Because of this forward-looking attitude no reports received closer attention or more cordial applause than did those of the Young People's Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion which related the success of the year's work and the program for the coming year. (On another page will be found portions of these interesting reports.)

Celebration Not on Program

Some things happened Friday evening that were not listed on the printed program. During the previous five days the members of the United States delegation had played the role of quiet listeners at the World's Convention, and with the opening of their own meeting, their pent up enthusiasm burst forth in song and cheer. Especially was it manifested when California and Ohio were called upon to receive congratulations for their splendid triumphs at the ballot box. Hilariously did their comrades applaud and cheer the indefatigable white ribboners of these states. And thereupon the spirits of the state delegations from rock-bound Maine to sunny Florida, from East to West, began to effervesce and bubble over. State after state, through its leaders, gently but firmly demanded to be recognized by the presiding officer that it might explain how it, too, had distinguished itself in electing dry Congressmen, dry state legislators, dry governors, and dry everything else needed for the enforcement and retention of the national prohibition law. At the high point of this jubilant testimony meeting, Mrs. Calkins, president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., made herself heard amid the confusion of tongues by remarking with great dignity, "Michigan has voted dry for so many years that it has ceased to be a novelty." It can easily be imagined that not a dozen gavels wielded by the best presiding officer in the nation could have prevented Kansas, Maine, North Dakota and other states long dry from adding their last word on that subject.

Is Prohibition a Success?

"Prohibition—Is it a Success?" was the question asked and answered by Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, national organizer and lecturer, in an eloquent address, in which she condensed the marvelous results that have come as a result of thrusting out the arch-enemy, the legalized liquor traffic. "Any great national movement," she reminded her audience, "has an influence upon the social, economic, and political life of the nation. The *Manufacturer's Record*, which is a magazine, not published by women, or by effeminate men, but by hard-headed practical business men, not idealists, speaks for the effect of prohibition on business. Over 85 per cent of those to whom it recently sent its questionnaire were emphatically for prohibition in its present form.

"I was in a town in Georgia, at a home coming in Pike County. From fifteen to twenty thousand people were there. I mingled with the throng, ate with them, spoke in the court house that night, but I never saw a drunken man, never smelled liquor, saw nothing that savored of a brawl or a scrap. About four in the afternoon I heard men say, 'Come now, get the children together, guess we had better start for home.' All at once the scene faded from my vision, and I saw what would have happened in pre-prohibition days, when all the saloons were there. There would have been men by the hundreds drunk, women pleading with them to go home, and frightened children. About nine years ago I saw a little boy trying to get his drunken father home. Is prohibition a success? Well, I guess! It not only puts the shoes on the children's feet, it puts money in the bank, sends the men to work, puts happiness in their lives. Best of all, it has only just begun to function! The W. C. T. U., in the providence of God, has had more to do with the Eighteenth Amendment than any other organization. It was not written merely through sympathy, but through toil and blood and prayer. What it has started it will continue. The day is near at hand when this republic, from the Golden Gate of the West to the New York harbor on the East, shall be a safe country for the building of homes and the rearing of the young."

How the Wright Law Was Won

In making the next introduction, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, presiding officer, reminded the audience that the day after election the minds of the people were full of the defeat of the Wright law. It had not failed, however, as later news revealed, but had met with glorious victory. Mrs. Boole then presented Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, corresponding secretary of the California (North) W. C. T. U.

Mrs. De Yo was dressed in the garb worn by the participants in the March of Allegiance which occurred the Saturday

before election day. She expressed great regret that Mrs. Kathleen Norris, writer and patriot, was not able to be present to tell something of the work in which she had been so prominent a factor, having addressed over two hundred and fifty thousand people, driven in her own machine several thousand miles, and spoken by radio to thousands, winning people's hearts everywhere. Mrs. De Yo asserted that to her belongs more of the credit for the victory than anyone else. She said: "In July, we asked the women who came to the meetings to sign service cards. We sent out cards of invitation, hoping to organize a thousand women in the campaign for the Wright Law. Our faith led us to engage the ball room in the St. Francis Hotel for the meeting, but when the time came we were obliged to engage another in the Palace Hotel, and because of the large number present it was moved to organize a committee of five thousand women. The movement swept San Francisco like wild fire. Meetings were held frequently, and the most representative women in the city were elected to address gatherings. Churches, clubs and many other organizations were approached, and every honorable means resorted to to pass the Wright law. As one method, we took the telephone book, tore it up leaf by leaf, gave them out one by one, and each woman would telephone to all those whose names she had. An office was established in the St. Francis Hotel and people could come there and ask questions. The climax was reached when Mrs. Eddy, a prominent writer on one of the San Francisco newspapers, suggested the march of allegiance, and brought out the plans, urging that every woman should be asked to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution. (This event has been described in a previous issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.)

"As We Marched, We Prayed"

"As we marched to the music of 'Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,' we prayed that God would give us victory. The division of the W. C. T. U. was the largest of the organizations. The banner of San Francisco county has a story connected with it. It had been lost for years, and had been brought back in answer to prayer. It showed the blue sky, with the gold cross, and the words, 'By this sign we conquer.'"

At the close of Mrs. De Yo's talk, the California delegation gave their cheer for the Wright law: "For the Wright law did we work and pray, and now California is loyal to the U. S. A."

Mrs. Boole remarked, "This story would not be complete if it omitted the women of southern California who trained a thousand women to make speeches, and Los Angeles rolled up a majority of 57,000."

The closing number of the evening was a masterly address by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, on "What Next in the Fight for Prohibition?" Mr. Wheeler said in part:

"The situation which we face in this country today is encouraging to the trend of prohibition, but it is also a challenge to the friends of orderly government. We have written into the Constitution of our country what is known as the Eighteenth Amendment. It is there to stay as long as the government stands. It is only a question today whether or not that amendment shall be enforced or whether it shall be nullified.

"We have three distinct propositions to face in order to have this provision of our constitution made effective and

Anna Adams Gordon, President National W. C. T. U.

operative: First, an enforceable law; second, honest officials; third, a militant organized public sentiment supporting these officials.

"What are some of the new tactics of our opponents in attempting to nullify or repeal the national prohibition law?

"A resolution is to be introduced in the new session of Congress for the appointment of a scientific temperance commission to determine what alcoholic content makes a beverage intoxicating. How are they going to work out this plan of a scientific temperance commission? The standard ought to be placed so low that no one can become intoxicated.

"The next thing we shall have to meet is a provision in the ship subsidy bill that will allow the sale of liquor. If a wet amendment is added to that bill it will jeopardize its passage.

"Another thing we will have to face is a demand for a larger use of liquor for medicinal purposes. In more than one-half the states they do not allow the use of whisky under the state laws. The wets are making their attacks on the enforcement officials because they

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Vice-President-at Large National W. C. T. U.

are not giving out sufficient for medicinal purposes.

"Another fight before us is to hold the use of alcohol down to beverage needs. You may have noticed the sale of an unusually large amount of alcohol for alcohol rubs. We are going to prevent that by having that alcohol denatured.

"There is a saying in the Federal Prohibition Commissioner's office that if you drink a glass of an alcoholic beverage and see normal, it is one-half of one per cent. If you drink a glass and see double it is bootleg liquor. If you drink a glass and cannot see at all it is wood alcohol.

"Another thing we have to fight is a bill to put the agents who enforce the law under civil service. This will help mightily to get honorable, dependable, four square enforcement officers. It will increase the efficiency of these officials from 50 to 100 per cent.

"A bill providing that an alien who sells liquor has either got to quit selling or else go back home has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of three to one and I believe when it comes up in the Senate it will pass.

"Another measure of importance is the Peyote bill, prohibiting the transportation of peyote, the use of which is rapidly spreading among different Indian tribes.

"Fraudulent permits are making much trouble. There has been no adequate penalty for forging permits. There is need to increase that penalty under the prohibition law.

"The last and great fight we have before us is to secure obedience to the law. Obedience to the law is the highest duty that rests upon an American citizen. If the brewers can defy the Eighteenth Amendment because they do not like it, then any group of citizens can defy any law they do not like. Civilization and law and order go hand in hand, and if our nation is to live we must stand firmly by these principles."

Important Business the Order of the Day

The National Publishing House and the national official papers had right of way Saturday morning. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, editor-in-chief of *The Young Crusader*, pleaded for a wider use of this valuable children's paper, urging that it be given as a Christmas present. THE UNION SIGNAL, represented by its managing editor, its associate editor, Miss Vida I. Thompson, and the circulation manager, Mrs. Della F. Withers, reported very encouraging conditions, a large gain in subscriptions, and a reduction of over $8,000 in the deficit caused by the high prices due to the war. THE UNION SIGNAL Challenge Light, a beautiful silver candlestick with electrical attachment, was awarded to the New York W. C. T. U. for having sent in the largest number of new subscriptions.

The Literature was represented by Mrs. Margaret Platt, editor and promoter, and Miss Jeannette Nichols, manager of the business office. The latter told of the unprecedented sales of literature during the past year, and called attention to special leaflets and pieces of literature that are proving helpful to workers.

The election of officers for the coming year was dispatched with an orderliness and alacrity that called forth expressions of admiration from visitors not members of the organization. All the national officers were re-elected by a vote so nearly unanimous that it evidenced appreciation of their faithful and efficient service

(Continued on Page Six)

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANS

The Eighteenth Amendment having been incorporated in the Constitution, the enactment of an enforcement code was the duty of Congress, and that code is known as the Volstead Act.

It is the duty of every citizen to obey the law, and of every official having sworn to uphold the Constitution to respect its provisions.

It is the duty of executive officers to enforce the law, and of the courts to interpret the law without prejudice.

Smugglers, rum-runners, bootleggers and illicit manufacturers are law violators.

All who buy, dispense, transport or connive at such violations, whether rich or poor, are law breakers.

To create sentiment for Law Observance and Law Enforcement is the supreme task of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

To this end we recommend:

1. The observance of January 16, 1923, with enforcement rallies under the auspices of the local unions.
2. A thorough study of our Law Enforcement Manual and of Federal and state Enforcement laws.
3. The election and appointment of officials favorable to prohibition in accordance with the statement of Abraham Lincoln that "we must entrust any cause to its friends."
4. The establishment of friendly relations between law enforcement superintendents or committees and officers responsible for law enforcement.
5. Attendance at court, in liquor cases, from the time of drawing the jury until the close of the case.
6. Commendations on the part of individuals and unions of the heroic work of enforcement officers, who risk their lives in this patriotic service.
7. The modification of parole, probation and suspended sentence laws to apply to first offenders only, and Increased penalties including fines and imprisonment in other cases.
8. The use of the slogan "Reverence for Law" and to this end seeking the co-operation of the home, the school and the church, and placing the Lincoln poster and good literature in churches, schools, libraries and other public buildings.
9. The circulation of literature showing the benefits of prohibition, and especially calling the attention of the public to the benefits thereof locally.
10. Active opposition to the restoration of beer and wine because this would nullify the Eighteenth Amendment and be an entering wedge for its repeal.
11. Increased efforts for increased membership, because every member is committed to total abstinence and law enforcement.

National Convention Takes on International Aspect

(Continued from Page Five)

rendered during the somewhat trying years following the war. Each successful candidate was greeted with the white ribbon cheer, special recognition from the state that proudly claimed her, and gifts of flowers.

About this time, dismal predictions might have been heard that "We never can get through the rest of the business and numbers on the program." But those making these gloomy prophecies, did not know the time-conserving ability of the W. C. T. U. presiding officers. Everything went forward at double quick pace. Not a moment was wasted. People who came to the platform with a speech thirty minutes long found themselves hypnotized into cutting it down to thirty seconds.

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Corresponding Secretary National W. C. T. U.

Law Enforcement Plans for the next year were presented, discussed, and adopted.

A fine set of comprehensive resolutions came before the convention, and with a few minor changes, were passed.

Most important of all was the program of activities adopted, outlining the big objectives for the coming twelve months.

Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger spoke briefly for the board of directors and superintendents, telling of the beginning of the organization of different departments of work, and the practical value in interesting women in certain lines of work which especially attract them. Each national superintendent and director in a half-minute speech—and how much they did say in that brief period — pressed home the needs and demands of her department.

Mrs. Frances P. Parks, chairman of the board of organizers and lecturers, announced that instead of speeches from all the members of the board, two of their number—Mrs. Lora S. LaMance and Miss Roena Shaner—would speak for them. Mrs. LaMance said the organizers had helped not only to gain prohibition but to hold it, and this they were able to do because they had ability, experience and consecration. They are in a position to help others because they themselves have faced all kinds of difficulties and discouragements.

Miss Shaner spoke of the work of the organizers in arousing the indifferent and careless; in putting life into dead unions; in organizing new unions, Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s; in sowing the seed of total abstinence in the minds of the children in the schools, and following it up by visits to the mothers in the homes, laying the foundations for the campaign activities that come later.

Saturday Evening A Family Affair

The W. C. T. U. Family with as many of the overseas sisters as wanted to come—and most of them were there—had a good time all by itself on the last evening of the convention. To make it seem all the more "homey" the young men and women of the Young People's Branch were sitting on the platform steps or the floor near the altar rail, or anywhere they could find a few inches of space. They were an exuberant company, and didn't let an opportunity get by without sandwiching in a song or a cheer or something out of the ordinary. How the mothers did enjoy it! Their presence made doubly eloquent the address of Mrs. Maude B. Perkins on "Why We Need the Young People." When she finished, Sidney Ayres, president of the New York Y. P. B. Federation, and a brother of Muriel Ayres, for the Y. P. B. sons and daughters paid a beautiful tribute to the W. C. T. U. mother, and showered Mrs. Perkins with compliments and flowers.

Previous to this a group of L. T. L. secretaries had coaxed Miss Mary B. Ervin onto the platform and presented her

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, Recording Secretary National W. C. T. U.

with a beautiful leather writing case.

Among the many other choice numbers on the program was an enlivening talk by Miss Agnes E. Slack, that made one want to laugh one minute and cry the next, so mingled in her remarks were pathos and humor, tragedy and comedy.

Mary Campbell told some of her inimitable stories of life in India. Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger explained the Americanization home study course that the department had conducted during the past year and presented diplomas to those who had finished with credit.

A Traitor to His Country

Referring to the proposed law to prevent the violation of the prohibitory law by aliens, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston called attention to another aspect of the question—the attitude of Americans who have no background of foreign birth. On her trip to South Africa she sat at the same table on the steamship with a prominent American. During the course of a dinner one night, the conversation turned to prohibition, and this man remarked, "I glory in the violation of the Eighteenth Amendment." She said nothing, but a little while afterward the chief engineer, seated at the same table, remarked, "I would like to know what Mrs. Livingston thinks about that." "I am afraid, sir," she replied, "if I should express what I think it would be language not proper for polite society." "What do you mean?" "I mean just that. If I were to give expression to what I feel about a native born citizen of the United States defying the Constitution of the United States, I would say that he is not only unpatriotic but that he is a traitor to his country." Mrs. Livingston suggested that we find a country to which we can deport native Americans of the type in question and remarked that she would like to be one of the members of the committee that did the deporting. She gave a graphic word picture of conditions in South Africa.

The musical numbers on the program were quite in harmony with the messages. Mrs. Katherine Call Simonds sang "A New Song of Freedom," her own composition, which called forth well-merited applause. Professor Dailey was asked to again sing "It's in the Constitution, and It's There to Stay," which he did with fine effect, asking Mrs. Frances W. Graham to sing it with him.

The convention was drawing to a close. The time had arrived for invitations to the next annual meeting. They came not singly but by the half dozen—from Seattle to the west, Louisville in the South, Albuquerque at the Southwest, and many other sections—but Michigan stepped to the front with a determined air that indicated it expected its invitation would be accepted. All invitations were referred to the post-official board.

Then somebody in the Pennsylvania delegation started that joyful little ditty, "We're glad you came to see us, we are, we are," which brought the prompt response from the delegates who had been so delightfully entertained, "We're glad *we* came to see *you*, we are, we are." And the gladness over the happy days together, the renewed friendships, the newly formed acquaintances, the delightful comradeship, rang out in the good-by song and in the Aaronic benediction, repeated in unison.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Treasurer National W. C. T. U.

National W. C. T. U. Jubilee Budget for 1923

The Jubilee Budget for the coming year provides, among other things, for $3,000 to be given to the World's W. C. T. U.; $500 for a national organizer in Cuba; $2,000 for native workers in India; and for the continuation of aid for native workers in China and South America.

Provision is made for the continuation of the contribution to the Child Welfare Research Station at the Iowa State University; for an official route maker at National W. C. T. U. headquarters to arrange engagements for all salaried field workers. Mrs. Jennie M. Kemp has been appointed to that position.

Changes in World's W. C. T. U. Roster

In addition to the election of two new officers of the World's W. C. T. U., the following changes were made: Lady Cecilia Roberts of England was elected superintendent of the department of Protection of Native Races; Mrs. Kate Carver of England, general secretary of the Young Woman's Branch; Mrs. Strang, of Australia, superintendent of Flower Mission department; Mrs. Askew Miller, of South Africa, superintendent of Peace and International Arbitration; Mrs. Houtton, of Alberta, Canada is the new superintendent of the department of the Use of Unfermented Wine. The Anti-Opium and Other Narcotics department was combined with that of Medical Temperance, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, U. S. A., superintendent. The name of the department of Franchise was changed to Citizenship, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, U. S. A., superintendent. The World's Missionary Fund department was dropped, the same interests being covered by that of the department of Systematic Giving and Bequests, Mrs. Whitman, of Canada, superintendent. Press, Temperance Literature and Publicity were combined in one department, Julia Freeman Deane, superintendent.

Convention Sidelights

Many prominent citizens of Philadelphia were introduced and received ovations. Among them were Miss Anne Jarvis, the originator of Mothers' Day, founded in honor of her own beloved mother; Mrs. George Horace Lorimer, wife of the well-known publisher of the Curtis periodicals, who said: "My husband says the Eighteenth Amendment has come to stay."

No speaker at the World's meeting made a deeper impression than did Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney-General. At the close of her illuminating address on the legal situation of law enforcement Dr. Horsfall of the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance of England, moved a vote of thanks for her clear presentation of the subject, so valuable to the visitors from other countries. Mrs. Willebrandt is a favorite daughter of California South, and was given an ovation by the delegation from that part of the state, presented with a California poppy, and a whole bouquet of compliments, by Mrs. Eva Wheeler, president of California South. Mrs. Willebrandt's mother, grandmother and great-grandmother were white ribboners.

Dr. Bird T. Baldwin, director of the Child Welfare Station at the Iowa State University, when introduced to the Convention, spoke of his early training by a mother, who was at that moment sitting in the balcony, who signed the charter of the local union in Williamstown, Pennsylvania. "The greatest single stroke that has ever been made during the last 1900 years for child welfare was when the Eighteenth Amendment to our Constitution was adopted," said Dr. Baldwin.

"No matter what some people say about soldiers resenting prohibition," declared Mrs. Kate W. Barrett, newly elected president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion, when introduced, "I have not found one of them who did not favor it." She said one of her first efforts during the coming year would be to bring the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the American Legion closer together. She asked that all white ribboners co-operate in making Christmas a specially happy time for disabled soldiers and sailors.

Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Assistant Recording Secretary National W. C. T. U.

COMMANDER EVANGELINE BOOTH OF THE SALVATION ARMY ADDRESSES VAST AUDIENCE AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON "SHALL AMERICA GO BACK?"

Long before the hour of the meeting Sunday afternoon, the Academy of Music was filled with men and women eager to hear the message on "Shall America Go Back?" by Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army of the United States. As she came to the platform accompanied by six members of her staff, she was greeted by the big audience with applause, followed by the singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers."

She won the hearts of the white ribboners with her opening words, referring with deep feeling to her affection for Frances Willard, and her intimate association with her. "Her memory is indescribably precious to me, because she was good enough to put me personally into her loving heart," said the Commander, "and now it seems to me you have all done the same thing. Frances Willard gave to me the wealth of her affection, and the riches of her wisdom. She gave me much good advice, all of which I have obeyed, with a single exception. She said to me on one occasion, 'My precious child, you must get married some day.' I threw my arms around her neck and said, 'My darling godmother, so must you.'"

Addressing the leaders upon the platform and the concourse of white ribboners in the audience, she said, "Before me and behind me is represented the flower and fragrance of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and as I look upon you I am reminded of all those whom you have inspired to higher planes of thought through the last half century. You have been unwavering in your fight to unseat the most monstrous and malignant enemy of our land; your cheerful optimism and untiring labor have been an expression of your indomitable faith. Future history with its more perfect sense of values will ascribe to you praise for what you have done.

"With all my heart and the hearts of my people I say may God's blessing be upon this organization. We are here to mingle our voices in the shout of victory over what will ever be the world's greatest moral triumph, even if it went no further, but it is not going to stop and there is no power that can stop its going a great many steps further. But even did it not go a step further, it would still remain the world's greatest moral victory, but we are still upon the field, not with our swords in their scabbards but ready to drive the remainder of the enemy outside our gates and keep them out."

In relating telling evidence of the change which has been wrought by prohibition, Miss Booth said:

"I speak of these things a little as one having authority. Do you know why? I began to render my service to God as a girl in London. Dressed in rags I went into the lowest slums of the great city and visited in the homes cursed by drink. I saw little children abused. I helped hide them behind my skirts from drunken parents. When I think of the splendid sacrificial toil in fighting this most brutal monster of monsters and keeping him out of our land that is represented in this organization, I am thrilled."

For the advocates of the return of beer and wine to cry "Prohibition does not prohibit" as a reason for the repeal of prohibition, is to virtually ask for the whole Decalogue to be repealed because of the infractions of that law which is fundamental to all jurisprudence, reasoned the Commander. "We of the Salvation Army order our lives by the Ten Commandments and it would be about as sensible to expunge that code from the Word of God as to say the prohibition law is a failure and therefore should be repealed."

"And then there is the plea of personal liberty," she continued. "Liberty, true liberty is our most priceless heritage, but no man's liberty gives him the right to strike down any other man, not even if that other is his own offspring. It was in the exercise of the right of society to protect itself that it came to the appraisal of the drink traffic, which resulted in national prohibition, but the appraisal was correct scientifically, correct socially and correct economically. There was no other consistent course possible but for the nation to wash its hands forever of the evil partnership."

"When I begin to analyze the crowd who oppose prohibition, I am not impressed," declared the Commander. "Loyal citizens place their reputations in jeopardy by opposing prohibition, when they work shoulder to shoulder with brewery owners for the repeal of the 18th Amendment. There are three different complexions of antis—There is the blonde of one per cent; there is the brunette of four per cent; and there is the wine and beer modifier who is almost as dark as the Ace of Spades. All of these friends repudiate the saloon but I maintain that their position is untenable—light wines and beer cannot exist without saloons."

"Shall we permit these opponents of prohibition to jeopardize all that we have won for home and for country?" asked the Commander. "America has accomplished this thing and the eyes of the whole world are upon her. With the votes of free men and free women she has erected a new Statue of Liberty with which to lighten the whole world. Is there any hand selfish enough to put out the light or to bring down that noblest of monuments? *Shall America Go Back?*"

"I belong to an organization that has never had a hesitating moment in regard to the liquor evil," she affirmed with pride. "The Salvation Army represents the greatest temperance movement on the face of the earth. Of all social welfare workers none are in as close relations to the victims of the drink trade as are those of our organization. One of our officers who travels from sea to sea, holding meetings, says that in former days he usually had from eight

Snap Shot of Group of Delegates in White House Grounds A

to ten drunken men at his meetings. Since prohibition came he has seen only two men in such condition in all of his meetings throughout the entire country. Something has happened! That something is prohibition. *Shall America Go Back?*

"Are those who are opposing prohibition prepared to take upon their shoulders the enormous responsibility of again exposing their fellow men to the terrible temptation and peril of the legalized liquor trade? *Shall America Go Back?*

"One of our superintendents in a slums settlement tells me that most of the fund for relief can now be given to widows. It used to go for cases caused by drunkenness. We would get reports, such as, 'The baby has fallen from the fire escape,' 'The baby has been smothered in bed.' No such report has reached us during the last twelve months. *Shall America Go Back?*

"Whereas formerly hundreds of victims of the saloon used to be sent to our Salvation Army homes, a very different character of cases are coming under our care now. *Shall America Go Back?*

"Every branch of the Salvation Army unites in declaring the value of prohibition economically. Many in our industrial homes who could not formerly hold a nickel two or three hours now have bank accounts. *Shall America Go Back?*

"*Shall America Go Back?* Let us look at the handwriting upon the wall. The letters are illy formed, the words are poorly spelled. The message is simple but vastly comprehensive. It is faintly written but never to be obliterated, for the pen that wrote it was wielded by the trembling hands of little children. It is the handwriting of the children across the walls of the great nation. You can hush every other voice of national and individual complaint; you may silence every other tongue, even of mothers of destroyed sons and daughters, and of wives of profligate husbands; but let the children speak—the little children, the wronged children, the crippled children, the abused children, the blind children who never will see the blue of the sky or the yellow of the buttercup, the imbecile children, the deserted children, the beaten children, the nameless children, the dead children. O my God, this army of little children. Let their weak voices, faint with oppression, cold and hunger, be heard. Let their little faces, pinched by want of gladness, be heeded. Let their challenge, though made by small forms—too mighty for estimate—be reckoned with. Let their writing upon the wall of the nation, although by tiny fingers, as stupendous as eternity, be correctly interpreted, and read that the awful robbery of the lawful heritage of their little bodies, minds and souls is laid at the door of alcohol. *Shall America Go Back?*

"I hear the answer as the voice of many waters from tens of thousands of homes, from drunkards with manhood regained, from mothers who are now happy, from the sick in the hospital, from the convict in his cell, from the children in the schools, still on and on until the sound rises to heaven and the redeemed ones with shining faces before the throne all join their silvery tones in a mighty chorus, 'AMERICA SHALL NOT GO BACK!'"

"It's in the Constitution"

Popular Song at the Conventions—Sung by Mr. Dailey

By the life of Frances Willard, which no mortal can portray,
By the lives of faithful women who have fallen in the fray,
We have woven Prohibition, warp and woof in legal way
In the Nation's Constitution, and it's there, there to stay.
By a royal Act of Congress backed by States in strong array,
By the Court's Supreme Decision, signed and sealed in legal way,
By Jehovah's Ultimatum, which the people MUST obey,
It is in the Constitution, and it's there, there to stay.

Chorus:

It is there to stay!. It is there to stay!
Till the stars shall sink in silence and the sun and moon decay,
Till the souls of men assemble in the final Judgment Day,
It is in the Constitution, and it's there, there to stay!

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Promoted Comrades

During the Philadelphia conventions word was received of the passing on to heavenly activities of two honored workers: Miss Amelia Pemell, for many years, Flower Mission superintendent for the World's W. C. T. U., a resident of New South Wales, Australia, and Emma Graves Dietrick, for many years a national organizer and lecturer, widely known and highly esteemed.

Since the convention word has been received of the home-going of two beloved comrades, both former national superintendents of the department of Evangelistic Work: Rev. Elizabeth W. Greenwood and Rev. Mary E. Kuhl; also of Mrs. Ellen L. Tenney, for thirty-five years treasurer of the New York State W. C. T. U., and of Mrs. Mary Hadley Hall, national superintendent of Institutes from 1900 to 1910.

These beloved comrades will be greatly missed, and the sympathy of the white ribbon sisterhood is lovingly extended to their families.

A great sorrow has come to Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston, one of the honorary secretaries of the World's W. C. T. U. A few days after her return from the Philadelphia conventions, her husband passed to the better land.

Big Constituencies Represented at World's and National Conventions at Philadelphia

Each of the delegates to the World's Convention represented one thousand dues-paying members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in her own land. Each one of the 855 delegates to the National Convention represented a constituency of five hundred members. The fortunate individuals who attended these great meetings are hurrying home eager to impart to their fellow members the information and inspiration they received in such large measure for the work for World Peace, World Purity, and World Prohibition.

ived by President Harding on the Historic Date, November 11.

SILENT FORCES OF THE UNIVERSE

Paragraphs from Address by Agnes E. Slack, Honorary Secretary, World's W. C. T. U.

The greatest forces in the world are silent. When I was in Italy at one time we came to a wonderful church which had been dedicated to St. Francis of Assisi. To the monk who was showing us around I said: "St. Francis was a wonderful man. He prayed a great deal, did he not?" The old man said not a word in reply, so I repeated my question. He answered: "St. Francis of Assisi never ceased praying; his life was a prayer." And so his life was a power and left an influence which seemed to permeate the old church so many years after he had gone from the earth.

One of the greatest forces is the silent force of electricity, but the greatest force with which we have to do is the silent force of love. Robert Browning immortalized that fact in his poem, "Pippa Passes." The little Italian peasant girl who sang every morning, "God is in His heaven, all's right with the world," did not know that because she sang it a man remembered God and refrained from murder, and a woman thought of Him, and kept from a great sin. So this force of love goes on. The power of love is just beginning to be realized. During the war a soldier was so badly wounded that he was told it was impossible for him to recover, but because he so greatly desired to get well and go home, he slowly improved. One day, sitting in the hospital reading a newspaper, his eye caught an item concerning his wife, who had been arrested for drunkenness. Unnerved by the shock he said: "I shall die," and in three days had passed away. We, the women of the W. C. T. U., are out to stop this sort of trouble in the world!

You remember when the "Titanic" was launched, it was said no power could hurt that great ship. On that last fatal trip politicians, bankers, financiers were on board; the band was playing jazz music, but when the iceberg struck the ship the band began to play, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and there ensued a scene which is historic, as great men stood back to let the women and children, even those who were unknown, humble, immigrant, be saved. One man called after those in the last boat, "See my wife in New York, and tell her I played the game." We in the W. C. T. U. are striving on land to obey that great law of the sea. We are trying to make safe the life of every woman and child, no matter how poor, ignorant and humble. The leaven of love is the inspiration of the white ribbon movement.

"Germany Dry by 1930"

(Address in Part)

Fraulein Gustel Von Blucher

When our national W. C. T. U. was founded in 1900, humane work was thriving, and we could do little more than point out the relationship between alcoholism and every kind of social misery, and try to introduce our work into these efforts, far too often carried on without consideration of alcohol as one of the principal roots of evil, to eradicate which should have been one of the first steps taken. In most cases this endeavor was much more difficult than if we could have done the work from the beginning, as you in the United States have done.

Our committee was anxious to influence church people in various ways. One of the means employed was the publication and circulation of a leaflet which was distributed by the thousands, endorsing different candidates. The president also gave lectures, and wrote a pamphlet which was sent out to hundreds of clergymen's wives. The education of the youth on the subject of temperance was greatly extended by the teachers whom we sent from place to place, and many children were presented with enlightening printed matter. Some new leaflets about alcoholism and woman's interest in the question, and the famous essay "From Public House to Public Home," were issued.

In June, 1921, we arranged a meeting with our women M. P.'s, in consequence of which a small committee was formed to take care of our interests in the parliaments of the republic and separate states.

Many petitions to prevent our foodstuffs from being made into alcoholic beverages and to secure local option were unsuccessful. We hope the day may not be far distant when we shall reach this goal.

Generally speaking, our work has suffered tremendously under the weight of our economic burdens. We lost more than a thousand members, that is, twelve branches. Means were lacking to rescue them through timely visits to found new branches, give lectures, or arrange even the simplest of meetings. We could do no more than we did. Only one great meeting for women was arranged—the convention in Breslau in October, 1921, when for the first time since the war the united movement all over Germany proved itself to be in absolute accord.

We consider the establishment of non-alcoholic refreshment rooms and public houses an important part of our propaganda. Our "Konigin Luise Haus" in Leipzig is valued as a pattern for the whole of Germany.

Miss Wilhelmina Lohmann, also a delegate to this convention, was the moving spirit of the semi-official test vote taken in her town of Bielefeld, which returned the unusual number of 12,626 votes for prohibition and only 416 against. This may not be typical of sentiment all over Germany, but nevertheless it gives a hopeful outlook.

We German white ribboners are going to teach our children the hopeful song we just heard your American boys and girls sing: "The World Is Going Dry!"

Beg Pardon!

We omitted to state in the story of the World's Convention published last week that Lady Cecilia Roberts of England was elected vice-president, but upon Miss Slack informing the convention that she had received a letter from Lady Cecilia stating it would be impossible for her to accept any office, another ballot was taken, and Dagmar Prior of Denmark was elected.

Miss Mary J. Campbell told of a dramatic moment on her return voyage to India, when, as the boat stopped at Singapore, one of the missionaries who got off came running back with glowing face, saying, "Guess what has happened. America has gone dry." That night the twenty-five missionaries on board held a thanksgiving prayer meeting on deck. "Now I can speak with authority," Miss Campbell said to herself, "for a great nation is back of me in the prohibition movement."

Glimpses of Other Countries

Through the Eyes of Overseas Delegates

"Newfoundland has had prohibition since 1917," said Jean E. Johnston, first vice-president of the Newfoundland W. C. T. U. "There is not an open saloon in the country. So far as is possible under existing conditions, the law is being enforced. Patience and perseverance, together with the co-operation of our people in observing the law, must yield results. Much good will be done among the boys of Newfoundland by the Rotary Club, which now has Jensen Camp as a home for them. The women are doing all they can to help save both boys and girls to noble, useful lives."

Dr. Cutler, president of the Korea W. C. T. U., said that the Hermit Kingdom first opened its doors to the world about forty years ago. "At the present time about two per cent of the population are earnest Christians, and for the other ninety-eight per cent we desire your prayers. The Christians of that country give more for the cause of Christ than in this country. We are now working for peace, prohibition and purity."

The Canada W. C. T. U. has become responsible for the support of one native worker in India for three years, and Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Canada, has offered to maintain one native worker in Argentina.

"The men and women of Sweden, and especially the white ribboners of that land, have sent word to this convention that prohibition for Sweden has not been lost—it has merely been postponed," declared Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson. "They believe that a country where the entire population voted in favor of prohibition except in its three big cities, has a right to demand prohibition by a special act of parliament."

"There are three Spanish and one English-speaking union at the present time in Cuba," said Mrs. E. J. Simonds, the president of the W. C. T. U. "Scientific temperance instruction is in all the schools and the star of hope for prohibition has risen in the island of Cuba."

"The children in the schools of Germany are being taught about the drink evil. I have myself lectured in thousands of schools," said Miss Wilhelmina Lohmann. "I am using this occasion to present to you the thanks of the German children who have had so much help from America, particularly from the Quakers. The difficulty in securing prohibition lies in the fact that the government depends upon the liquor traffic. Thousands of leaflets are being sent to the newspapers to influence them to spread facts about prohibition. Thousands of young people are declaring for world peace and looking for a new era. Prohibition, peace and liberty are the ideals toward which the German young people are reaching."

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Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, National General Secretary Young People's Branch

Where Shall We Look For Recruits

(Report in Part)

Maude B. Perkins

It has been said, "If there were but one Christian in the world and he should be used of God to win one soul to Christ this year and *they* should each win only one next year and so on and on, it would take only thirty-five years to evangelize the world." If this be true one is appalled at the measure of one's responsibility and opportunity.

As an organization we are in a campaign for "a million members" to hold our prohibitory law and extend the principles of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to "all peoples." Why? That lives may be richer and better and that "His Kingdom may come."

Where shall we look for our recruits if not among the millions of young men and women who are in the communities from which you come? And the reason? That the homes builded tomorrow may be the kind that America needs. If it is the purpose of the W. C. T. U. "to make the whole world home-like" why not win to our cause those who are to be the makers of these homes? A nation's greatness depends upon the character of its men and women. The home largely determines the character of our citizens.

I believe in the program of the Young People's Branch because it offers an opportunity for instilling into the lives of young people the ideals we profess, and the field is rich for the harvest. What are some of the objections we hear to our proposal to extend Y. P. B. work? One says young people are so busy in school and church work. That may be true but do you know that every phase of our program augments the teachings of our public school system and adds to it what is not provided in the school, and that is Bible reading applied to a Social Service program. It is not a duplication of effort on the part of the young people who are in the church. Our purpose, pledge and program of activity are entirely different, but one does strengthen the other and each is made broader. But let us find those who are not already affiliated with church organizations. The New York *Christian Advocate* of November 7 says that 27,000,000 American youth under twenty-five years of age are not affiliated with any church, school or other institution for religious training. This is a number greater than the total population of many foreign mission countries. These millions are to be found in your villages. They are our legitimate harvest, and we *can* win them for Christ and the service of humanity, if we will.

Perhaps the one thing I have heard most frequently during the past year is, "I want you to talk to our young people. Conditions in school and the community are far from what they should be." Have you ever thought just how far the influence of these "others" may be affecting yours? Can you render to your age a bigger service than to reach your share of these millions? I maintain that the youth of today do not need so much criticism as they do constructive advice. A long felt need is leaders, women of vision who are willing to make an investment in humanity. Nothing offers such rich dividends. Your boys and girls are your town's greatest asset, and as you enlist them for service in the Y. P. B., every department of W. C. T. U. activity is advanced.

Our work is growing in interest and wherever our program supplements that of Y. W. or Y. M. C. A. the results are most gratifying. Georgia, Ohio, Maine and North Dakota lead. Thousands of students in colleges in Georgia have signed the "Good American" pledge card, and in a Georgia W. C. T. U. convention one finds that many of the leaders are those who were members of temperance committees in college. Temperance committees are welcomed always but there must be a loyal W. C. T. U. woman to look after this work. I find many Y. P. B. members all over the country who are pushing our work in the schoolroom, in business and in their professions.

Study Course

Our study book, "Nicotine," is being revised. Our "Studies in Government" has met with wonderful success. Our new book by Miss Cora F. Stoddard, "Alcohol in Experience and Experiment," has a great future. It presents the latest scientific facts on the alcohol problem and gives arguments to meet the wine and beer propaganda. Our large graduating class of Y. P. B. secretaries in this convention shows the interest our state workers are taking. A diploma from the National W. C. T. U. is something to be proud of.

Fifteen more states than ever before have reported activity this year. In July I offered an award for the best essay on "Why I Am Proud to Be an American." Workers in eight states entered the contest. The award went to Sidney Ayres, president of the New York State Federation.

This year an award will be offered for the best article of 500 words on "What Prohibition has Accomplished in my Community."

State Organization

The idea of a young people's state organization is growing. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Iowa, Missouri, California, and Florida have all tried this plan. This year Delaware, Maryland, Rhode Island, and Indiana have each federated, making twelve states having their own state officers.

Mary B. Ervin, National General Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion

Round the World Our L. T. L. Shall Go

(Report in Part)

Mary B. Ervin

During the past year our splendid Loyal Temperance Legion army has played well its part as National Prohibition Guards and as Young Campaigners for Law Enforcement. Our legioners have helped to create sentiment for law enforcement through the rendition of patriotic programs, songs, recitations and responsive exercises, and they have sent a wave of enthusiasm from ocean to ocean with their cheering cry:

"The Eighteenth Amendment in the U. S. A.
The Eighteenth Amendment is here to STAY.
We'll treat it right, and hold it tight, with all our might.
Hurrah! The Eighteenth Amendment in the U. S. A."

Over 350,000 pages of temperance literature have been distributed by our L. T. L. boys and girls and they have given out through the Social Welfare department over 18,000 bouquets, contributed over $600 for Relief work and made over 500 scrap-books and sunshine bags. Our legions generously contributed this year to the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund $310.29. Reports show that about 500 legions have been organized this year. Fourteen states merit honorable mention for having reached the national goal in number of new legions organized. Dues amounting to $894.38 paid into the national treasury show the L. T. L. paid membership to be 17,887, a net gain of 3,115 members. Twenty-three states made an appreciable gain along this line.

A Forward Glimpse

May our Loyal Temperance Legion watchwords, "Love, Loyalty, Light" shine brighter and farther the coming year as

(Continued on Page Twelve)

No Royal Highway to Prohibition

Portion of Address of Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, General Secretary, World League Against Alcoholism

Mr. Cherrington said in part:

"For almost fifty years the women of the nation have been not only pioneers but have as well played the heavy role in every forward step that has been taken toward prohibition. I am reminded in this connection that when back in the state of Ohio in 1808 the first local option law was passed by a majority of one vote in the legislature, that one vote was secured by the influence of the newly elected governor of the state, who was a son of one of the women who knelt before the saloons of Hillsboro in the early days of the Crusade. I refer to the late Hon. Joseph B. Foraker. I am also reminded that when the United States government took its first part in prohibition by the enactment of a law prohibiting liquor in army posts in 1901, that it was under the administration of, and that law was signed by the hand of the President of the United States who was also the husband of one of the women who took part in the Crusade at Canton, Ohio—Ida McKinley. I am also reminded that when the enforcement of this great prohibition law passed throughout the length and breadth of the United States needed a man to direct it, the present administration at Washington naturally turned to a man who had been born and who had lived all his life in the atmosphere of that old Crusade town of Hillsboro, Ohio, and that the history of the prohibition movement in America is but another illustration of the great fact that reforms are not revolutions but that they are evolutions, slow measured, gradual developments.

Traces History of Temperance Movement

"There is no royal highway to prohibition, national or world. There is no short cut to the solution of the liquor problem. If that great problem is ever solved it will be solved in the same way that other problems are being solved, and that means, first, the creation of sentiment; second, the organization of created sentiment into public opinion; third, the crystallization of public opinion into law; fourth, the application of the irresistible power of constituted popular government for the maintenance and perpetuation of such law."

Referring to the long Canadian and Mexican lines, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans which afford such opportunity for smuggling, Mr. Cherrington said:

"We must take one of two alternatives. We may use the enforcement mop along these great border lines for the next one-hundred years or by proper co-operation with the moral reform forces of these two countries we may help to turn off the spigot on the other side of those borders."

"We hear a great deal in this day, of Americanism and America first, and American rights," continued Mr. Cherrington, "but what is Americanism? If I study history correctly, Americanism means that any man or woman who would aspire to that virtue must be willing to advocate, to fight for, to live for and if necessary to die for those fundamental principles that have made American civilization and have made American constitutional law.

"Never before has there been presented to a nation the opportunity that is being presented to the United States. Today in a very peculiar sense America is upon the mountain top. One by one the great nations of history have been in the same position. One by one they have been taken to the mountain top of vision and have been shown the great things of the world, and in their day of power most of them have yielded to the great temptation to consider their own selfish interests. If America, as she stands upon her mountain top of vision, does not follow in the footsteps of Babylon and Rome and Germany it will be because she has learned to apply that great fundamental truth—that the touchstone of national greatness and national permanency is the spirit of service to humanity and to the world."

Round the World Our L. T. L. Shall Go

(Continued from Page Eleven)

we earnestly endeavor to win the boys and girls for our great citizenship-training school—the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Fears and Can'ts must surrender to Determinations and Wills if we give to the youth of today the moral training needed and counteract the influence of demoralizing agencies so prevalent in our country.

The Loyal Temperance Legion offers a moral safeguarding and training, second to none in the land, and the mother organization that is true to its high calling, will find it possible to enlist the boys and girls as members of the Loyal Temperance Legion and recruit them as National Prohibition Guards—thus promoting a movement of tremendous influence for good upon the child life today, which will react in the life of the nation tomorrow.

This is the high privilege that is offering itself to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in every community. Will she meet it aright? Dare she neglect this Holy Task—this blessed service in behalf of the children today who will be the torchbearers of tomorrow?

Resolutions Adopted by National W. C. T. U. Convention

We, the members of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in forty-ninth annual convention assembled, give thanks to God for His leadership in all victories attained during the last year and reconsecrate our efforts to the completion of our great task.

Citizenship

We urge as the sacred duty of every citizen, education in the use of the ballot, participation in all elections, and support of dry candidates, regardless of party affiliation.

Law Enforcement

We affirm that the life of the Nation depends upon the enforcement of laws enacted for the public good. The attack which is made by the foes of prohibition upon the National Prohibition Enforcement Act is a challenge to law-abiding citizens to stand firmly for the Constitution and the enforcement of all law.

We most heartily commend the Congress of the United States for sustaining the law to make the Eighteenth Amendment operative.

We pledge our support to those faithful public officials who are doing their duty in the enforcement of National Prohibition.

We declare that the National Prohibition Commissioner deserves the co-operation and support of all friends of law and order in the work which his department is accomplishing for orderly government. We commend the Department of Justice of the United States for fearless and honest efforts, through the Attorney General, in upholding and enforcing the law of the Nation; particularly in so construing the National Prohibition Act as to prevent the carriage of liquors on American ships and on foreign ships within our jurisdiction.

We declare our unalterable opposition to the efforts of the outlawed liquor interests to repeal the National Prohibition Act and to restore the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, which would mean nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment and the return of the saloon system.

Near East Relief

We extend our deepest sympathy to the sufferers in the Near East. We pray for the alleviation and removal of the desperate conditions which now exist, and pledge our support to that end.

Opium Control

We believe that the opium problem needs international action; that production of opium should be limited to scientific and medicinal uses; that the time has come for the United States to resume the initiative to counteract the pressure being brought by nations with great financial interests to serve. We appeal to the President of the United States to call the Fourth International Conference to consider the entire question.

Peace

We urge the continued co-operation of the United States in world affairs, responsible membership in effective world organization for peace, outlawry of war by international law, and world reduction of armaments to police forces. We are opposed to military training in schools.

Social Morality

We reaffirm our belief in the necessity for and the possibility of a single standard of morals, and pledge our support to such measures as will eradicate the social evil with its attendant results, deteriorating to the physical and moral health of the race.

Abstinence Pledge

We recommend a new Crusade for the signing of the total abstinence pledge.

World Prohibition

We pledge anew co-operation with other nations, and unceasing effort toward the goal of World Prohibition. We rejoice that the recent World's Convention has brought us into closer touch with the progress of the fight against alcohol in the nations federated in our World's W. C. T. U.

Thanks

We extend our thanks to the churches of Philadelphia for their proffered hospitality; to our white ribbon comrades, who have labored so diligently in our behalf; to the press for its generous reports, and to all who have in any way contributed to the success of this convention.

The Next Battle For Home Protection

Substance of Address
by Dr. Valeria H. Parker

The history of the movement for social morality closely parallels that for prohibition as might have been expected since the evil of commercialized vice and the sale of alcoholic liquor are intimately allied. The first movement to abolish these twin evils was based on moral principles alone. When science made its contribution, showing the racial deterioration resulting from these enemies of progress, the fight was won.

Tribute must be paid to such leaders as Frances E. Willard, Josephine Butler, Dr. Prince Morrow, Dr. Elizabeth Blackstone, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Col. William F. Snow, and others, those who blazed the way toward intelligent solution of the social morality problem. It was Frances Willard who interpreted the single standard of morals in the phrase, "a white life for two."

The so-called American Plan was adopted by the United States Government during the World War, our country being the first in the history of nations to adopt a program of moral protection for the men of the fighting forces, which made no compromise with vice. Through the efficiency of this program a high rate of continence and a low rate of racial disease were made possible. A similar program is necessary in time of peace. The great enemies of family life and parenthood are prostitution, racial disease, and illegitimacy. Through education, moral and physical; law enforcement; wholesome recreation, and medical measures they may be banished. This program in its entirety is supported by our Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

For Christmas

Why not a good book?
Some of these will suit you.

The Golden Lamp. Phoebe Gray. Holds the reader's attention from the first to the last word. Price $1.42.

Where It Touches the Ground. A love story. Price, $1.00.

How to Live. A popular book on individual and family health. By Irving Fisher and Lyman Fisk. Price, $1.50.

Books for Socials and Games. Price, 50 cents.

Ethics for Children. A Guide for Teachers and Parents. Ella Lyman Cabot. Price, $2.00.

A Great Mother. Frances E. Willard's life story of Madam Willard. Price, $1.50.

Woman in the Pulpit. Frances E. Willard. A book of intense interest, in Miss Willard's own trenchant style. Price 50 cents.

Glimpses of Fifty Years. Frances E. Willard's own thrilling story of her half-century of life. Price $2.25.

What Frances E. Willard Said. Price, 75 cents.

Jean Mitchell's School. Nature story. Angeline Ray. Price, $1.00.

The Woman Voter's Manual. Price, $1.00.

What Lillian M. N. Stevens Said. Price, 50 cents.

Gleason's Parliamentary Digest. Mrs. I. W. Gleason. Cloth, 178 pp. Price, $2.00.

Gift of Peace and Loving Greetings. White and gilt. Price, $1.00.

Send remittance with order.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

Finance Committee Suggests New Ways of Promoting W. C. T. U. Work

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has appropriated the W. C. T. U. slogan, "One Million Pledged Members and One Million Dollars." This changes the slogan into a challenge and must be met with members and dollars. Members bring influence and money for the great campaign which must be waged to retain prohibition and make it effective. Dues, nine cents per member, are used to promote the general work. The Lillian Stevens Fund is for the support of the headquarters and legislative work at Washington, as well as the help which should be given in state legislative campaigns. The Frances E. Willard Fund is for home missionary efforts. Ways of raising and supplementing these regular funds are recommended as follows:

1. Dues and all national funds should be forwarded quarterly, through the regular channels.

2. The budget system is the most adequate and efficient method of financing the work of the states and of assuring the full payment of all national obligations, including the Willard and Stevens funds. This system is in operation in nineteen states and has proven most satisfactory.

3. Bequests to the National W. C. T. U. insure the continuance of the work in which the benefactor has been interested during life. Even small sums left by many persons would give an adequate, permanent fund, the interest from this to be used for the advancement of the work. A conditional gift, the interest on which is given the donor during life, insures the carrying out of the will of the giver.

4. The national funds should be further augmented by fees for life and memorial memberships and life patrons.

5. Increased financial support should be given THE UNION SIGNAL and it is urged that the Trio Team of every union subscribe for the official paper. When necessary these subscriptions may be paid from the local treasury.

6. The Jubilee Fund has given great impetus to the work of the W C. T. U. and every state should complete its quota before the great Golden Jubilee in 1924.

The Australian Boomerang

On behalf of the white ribboners of Victoria, and in loving remembrance of Frances E. Willard, Mrs. MacLeod, president of the Australasian W. C. T. U., presented to Miss Anna A. Gordon, as World's president, an Australasian boomerang, to hang in Rest Cottage, which "you keep so beautiful for all of us." The boomerang, formerly used as a missile weapon, is made of wood and is in the shape of a bow. A verse of poetry handed Miss Gordon later, shows its sublimated significance:

"If a bit of sunshine hits ye,
After passin' of a cloud—
If a fit of laughter gits ye,
And ye're feeling mighty proud—
Don't forget to up and fling it
At a friend who's feelin' blue,
For the minute that ye sling it
It's a boomerang to you."

Important

Do not fail to secure for your own use, and for distribution, the notable address delivered by the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Anna A. Gordon, at the great convention recently held in Philadelphia. This invaluable document should be a handbook for our own members and placed for ready reference upon the desk of pastors, teachers, clubleaders and others interested in the three-fold goal of World Prohibition, World Purity and World Peace. Price, per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents; per 100, $4.00. (Please enclose remittance with order).

Study Up!

BE PREPARED TO ANSWER "WHY NOT BEER AND WINE?"

HERE ARE REASONS:

Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism.
Wine as a Cause of Alcholism.
Beer Is Drunk for Its Alcohol.
When Is a Man Intoxicated?
He Was Not Drunk, But—
Primary Lesson on Beer.
Beer and Home Brew.
The Soldiers' Opinion of Alcohol.
For Your Son—Which?
Disease and Degeneracy the Heritage of Drinkers' Offspring.
Words That Count.
Danger to Seamen.
How to Make a Winning Ball Team.
Self Information on the Truths of Science.
Why Sign the Pledge?
Babies or Brewers?

Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Is the Moderate Drinker a Safe Citizen?
Dangers in the Use of Fermented Drinks.
Beer Quantities of Alcohol Injurious.
The Persistent Beer Fallacy.
A Story of Root Beer.
Beer a Bluffer.
Teachings of the Divine Saviour Concerning Wine.
Wine—What Is It?
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.
Is Beer Intoxicating?
Prenatal Effects of Alcohol.
Wine.
Alcohol and the School Child.
Blackboard Exercise—No Beer, No Wine.
A New Basis for Estimating Effect of Alcohol.
Man or Beer?
Children's Exercise No. 1.
Blackboard Exercise—The Total Abstainer on Safe Ground.
Temperance Talk—Beware of the Wine Cup.
Temperance Talk—Watch! The Thief Is Alcohol.
Facts About Beer.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Of the Poison Brand—Labeled by the Mighty Hand of Science. Cartoon Poster (10x12 inches). Per dozen, 15 cents; per 50, 25 cents.

Alcohol in Experiment and Experience. Y. P. B. Study Book. Valuable also for S. T. I. work. By Cora Frances Stoddard. Pamphlet. Per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

Outlines for Health and Temperance Teaching in the Public Schools. By Cora Frances Stoddard. Pamphlet. Per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25. See that all teachers are supplied with above helps.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

World Superintendents' Reports of Marked Interest

Among the most interesting features of the World's convention were the reports of the various World's superintendents of departments, which were interspersed throughout the program and showed how the work was progressing in all parts of the world. When one listened to these reports, giving the many-sided view, as they did, one felt surprise at the realization of what had been accomplished, and then the thought came that it was no wonder so much had come to pass, since Miss Willard's "do-everything policy" had been so carefully adhered to, and prohibition was being promoted in all these ways which will have much to do in hastening the final victory that is sure to come.

Brief addresses on the various phases of the work of their departments were given by Mrs. Elizabeth Owens Middleton, superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools and in Colleges; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, superintendent of Franchise; and Mrs. Martha M. Allen, superintendent of Medical Temperance. Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, and Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, superintendent of Schools of Methods, gave most effective demonstrations of their respective departments. Reports of department work were given by Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, superintendent of Legislation; Mrs. Caroline McDowell, superintendent of Co-operation with Missionary Societies; Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard, superintendent of Work for the Promotion of Purity in Literature and Art; Mrs. Adelia E. Carman, superintendent of Medal Contest work; Mrs. Asa Gordon, superintendent of School Savings and Thrift; Mrs. O. C. Whitman, superintendent of Systematic Giving, Gifts and Bequests; Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, superintendent of Mercy; Mrs. W. H. Carvosso, superintendent of W. C. T. U. Exhibits; Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson, superintendent of Parlor Meetings.

Overheard at the Convention

"Two of our fellow passengers on the ship from Australia to America were North of Ireland young men (comparatively young) coming from Australia to America to make the latter country their home," said Mrs. McLeod. "They liked Australia but one of them was addicted to the use of liquor, had periodical drinking spells, and the brother was bringing him over that he might be protected from the open public houses, and have a chance to get away from the habit."

"I think the most conspicuous benefit from prohibition in America is seen in the ever-increasing better homes," said Mrs. S. M. Zwemer, representative of Egypt. "The large number of well equipped modern houses owned is a testimony to the value of the Eighteenth Amendment. The same class of people in Europe, where men and women have liberty to drink, have homes that are rented and poorly furnished, even though many are clean. The money which in this country is saved and put into better homes, clothes, food and education, is in Europe given to the brewer and public house keeper, with which to build mansions for themselves and families.

Convention Sidelights

The Frances E. Willard Star Spangled Banner was presented to the Iowa W. C. T. U. for the largest net gain in membership.

Mrs. Thomas Edison, daughter of Lewis Miller of Chautauqua fame, extended an invitation to the National W. C. T. U. to hold its Jubilee year convention at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y.

Greetings to the World's Convention were received from many prominent overseas comrades and friends. Among these were Lady Cecilia Roberts, Lady Aurea Howard, the Baroness de Laveleye, Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Miss Christina Roberts and Madam Camperio of Italy.

"I have in my hand a telegram from the White House," announced Miss Gordon at one of the meetings of the World's Convention. "The note that accompanied it is signed by Miss Georgia Hopley. It says, 'My name need not be mentioned,' but because of that note as well as because she richly deserves the honor, I am glad to state the telegram was sent to Miss Georgia Hopley, one of the members of the Federal Prohibition Commissioner's staff, and reads: 'Greetings and good wishes to the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Warren G. Harding.'"

"My, they certainly do know a lot," was one of the many comments heard at the press table concerning the speakers on the program. Another was, "Say, every one of those W. C. T. U. folks knows how to talk. They are all as cool as can be, aren't they?" And "Did you ever see anyone preside as easily as Miss Gordon? It doesn't seem to disturb her a bit when the program is upset. And she surely knows how to smooth away difficulties."

It was an impressive moment on the last night of the World's Convention when Generalissimo Slack gave the order, "Will the British Empire please step to the front." Immediately, it seemed, all the people on the big platform moved forward. There were representatives from Australia, New Zealand, India, Egypt, South Africa, Burma, Ceylon and a great company from England, Scotland and Ireland and Canada. They sang lustily, "God Save the King."

Hereafter the World's W. C. T. U. *Bulletin*, prepared by Miss Agnes E. Slack, one of the World's W. C. T. U. honorary secretaries, is to be sent free to all who subscribe annually one dollar or more for the support of the World organization.

Cards were distributed to the delegates at the World's convention inscribed with this invitation:

"Come take with us a cup of tea,
Our welcome in it you will see."

Tea was served every afternoon at five o'clock in the foyer of the Academy.

In a complimentary editorial on the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger* said: "The influence of this organization upon the moral life of the country has been wholesome. It has consistently held up to public view a high standard, and in any history of social reforms of the last fifty years it will occupy a large place."

The appeal of the World's W. C. T. U. treasurer, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, for life and memorial memberships and for annual subscriptions to carry on and extend the work, received a generous response. One felt that the prayer of Mrs. Zwemer, of Egypt, offered at one of the sessions, that "the shadow of the cross might fall across our check books," was being answered.

The well stocked Literature table presided over by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, editor of Publications, assisted by Miss Jeannette Nichols, in the interim between meetings, was always surrounded, and a record-breaking business was done. THE UNION SIGNAL and *Young Crusader* table, in close proximity, was equally popular, and Mrs. Della F. Withers and her assistants were kept busy taking subscriptions to the official papers.

A special message of appreciation was ordered sent to Mr. William Graham, who during his summer vacation, had painted the shields that decorated the Academy of Music—his work a service of love in memory of his white ribbon mother. Miss Gordon and Miss Slack both confessed to having broken the Ten Commandments when they looked at these unique and artistic decorations, for they coveted them for future World's conventions. On the last night, they were presented to the World's W. C. T. U., by the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U.

The music by the League Island Navy Yard band was one of the delightful numbers on the program. During the demonstration by Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, World's superintendent of Work among Soldiers and Sailors, the boys of the band were encircled by a broad band of white ribbon. As the band played, "Onward Christian Soldiers" three lads of the Navy marched down the aisle, carrying the Stars and Stripes, the flag of the Navy, and the church flag, the last of the three lifted high above the others. Mrs. Thacher presented this "flag of the Living God" to Miss Gordon, as custodian for the World's W. C. T. U. Chaplain MacNair paid a beautiful tribute to the work of the W. C. T. U. for the boys of the Navy.

New Helps Available Now

Loyal Temperance Soldiers. Song and Exercise for L. T. L.'s, Sunday schools, public schools, and children anywhere. Per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

Program for Temperance Day in Public Schools. New pageant. Will please all. Per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 45 cents; per 100, $3.00.

Souvenir Card for Teachers' Receptions. Per 100, 50 cents.

(Please send remittance with all orders.)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

W. C. T. U. BADGES

Made of mother of pearl in Bethlehem. Price, 25 cents each. Orders must be accompanied by price sent by N. Y. or London draft, cashiers' cheque or foreign postal order. Coin or stamps not accepte Orders for less than two badges are refused. Address treasurer of W. C. T. U., Jerusalem, Palestine. P. O. Box 443.

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Notes From Your Publishing House

Some of our patrons will be pleased to know that the No. 4 photograph of Frances E. Willard, listed in the 1921 catalogue but omitted from 1922, is now in stock in cabinet size only and can be had at 50 cents per copy.

To aid in the educational campaign for world peace we can furnish you a set of 20 Peace Cards for use in schools, colleges, libraries, churches and public halls and at fairs and in local exhibits. These cards are 9x12 inches in size, in colors, on sepia cardboard, each card illustrated, and bearing an amazing array of facts, statistics, etc., concerning war. This display should be widely used. The set might be effectively used in store windows, club rooms, etc. Price per set, $1.00. "The time to stop the next war is NOW."

When planning to give a luncheon, dinner or banquet remember we can furnish you a W. C. T. U. Place Card tastefully designed on bristol card in the form of a white ribbon bow with the letters "W. C. T. U." This is unique and attractive and will be sure to please all. Price per 100, $1.25; per dozen, 20 cents; fifty for 75 cents.

Remember, too, our W. C. T. U. napkins, heavy crepe paper in three designs: white and gold, white and violet, and white and pink; W. C. T. U. monogram in gold. Per 25, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

For your letters the W. C. T. U. monogram seals decorated with wreath of arbutus in colors. Per package of 50, 15 cents.

For a gift to your president or to your local union the insignia of office—the gavel—made of wood from the tree planted by Frances E. Willard many years ago in the yard at Rest Cottage. A historic and useful memento. Price $1.50.

Get an Early Start

Supply Yourself Now With Christmas Post Cards

Let us help you. We have an excellent assortment of beautiful cards. Per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.75.

Also a pleasing variety of birthday, congratulation, condolence and friendly message cards. Also a new card containing the famous "Ode to Water" by William Jennings Bryan.

Order early and avoid disappointment. Per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.75.

Gift for "Shut-Ins" and Libraries

The charmingly told story of the Life of Jennie Casseday, the Founder of the Flower Mission Work. By Fannie Casseday Duncan. Beautifully bound in Art Board Covers. Illustrated. Price, $1.00.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Changes in National W. C. T. U. Roster

The following changes were made in the National W. C. T. U. roster: The department of Institutes was restored, Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, superintendent. The name of the Social Welfare department was changed to Work Among Soldiers and Sailors, Miss Rebecca Rhoads, superintendent. The Scientific Temperance Instruction Department was combined with the Scientific Temperance Bureau of Investigation, Cora Frances Stoddard, director. Mrs. Elizabeth O. Middleton was appointed lecturer for the department. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor was elected superintendent of the Evangelistic Department. Mrs. Maude Carman Cathcart succeeds her mother as superintendent of the Medal Contest Department. Mrs. Lettie Hill May was elected superintendent of the Bible in Public Schools.

Two names were taken from the list of national organizers and lecturers: Mrs. Mary Anderson Crawford and Mrs. Margaret P. Neel. The news of the death of Mrs. Emma Graves Dietrick was received during the convention.

Medical Use of Alcoholic Beverages

"Three great difficulties in the way of prohibition enforcement are avarice, appetite, and the claims that alcoholic liquors are a necessary aid in the treatment of disease," said Mrs. Martha M. Allen in her address before the World's Convention.

"Newspapers report that a considerable part of the liquor seized by prohibition enforcement officers is sent to hospitals. An inquiry has been sent out by this department to superintendents of a good many hospitals asking about how much whisky, brandy and wine has been used in their institutions during the past two years. Forty-four hospitals of Minnesota report using no liquor, also the city hospitals of Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Indianapolis. Very little is used in the large hospitals of New York City and Philadelphia, also in Columbus, Ohio, and in Virginia. Cook County Hospital, Chicago, the large public hospital of that city, has used no alcoholic liquor since the advent of national prohibition. 1447 cases of pneumonia have been treated during this time and no complaint came from any attending physician because whisky was not furnished for these patients.

"There are twenty-two states in the United States that do not permit the sale of alcoholic liquors even for medicine and no word has ever come from health officials of these states that any injury has resulted to the sick. Our aim is to get similar laws for all the states."

At a conference later Mrs. Allen went into the report on the non-use of alcohol in hospitals more fully. She said that hospitals reporting the use of whisky declared it was prescribed mostly for cases of pneumonia. She gave death-rates from Bellevue Hospital, New York City, which showed that where tests had been made on pneumonia patients ten per cent more died where whisky was given than where it was not given. The same was true where tests had been made in English hospitals. The best authority on diabetes in the United States disapproves of the use of alcohol in that disease.

Much interest was manifested, and questions and experiences came eagerly from the floor. A large quantity of department literature was distributed.

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NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORS
Taste Better
Flavor Does Not Bake Out

A combination of pure fruit and flavoring oils with vegetable oils, which carries and distributes the flavorings as well or better than alcohol, and instead of being harmful, has more food value than an equal amount of butter. Wonderful Vanilla and eleven other flavors. Representatives wanted. A permanent source of income for Unions, Church Societies, and individuals. 100% profit. No money required under our consignment plan.

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Margaret C. Munns,

Treasurer of National W. C. T. U.

Evanston, Illinois

Looking After Their Children

(Address in Part)

Elizabeth O. Middleton, World's Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction

"I want to give you in a nutshell the history of national constitutional prohibition from an educational standpoint," said Mrs. Middleton. "In the Woman's Crusade for temperance, which occurred in 1873, we are told that when two women entered a saloon to plead with the proprietor to close his shop and stop selling liquor to their husbands, sons and brothers, he turned and pointed to his license hanging on the wall and said, 'There is my license to sell liquor. I am doing a legal business and you women have no right to come down here and interfere.' He added, 'This ain't no place for you women nohow. I'll tell you what you do. You go home and look after your children.' The women thought a moment, and then replied, 'You are right. The government has licensed your business. We have begun wrong. *We will go home and we will look after our children.*'

"And right there, I claim, the keynote for National Constitutional Prohibition was struck. Those women went home and began to look after their children in a different way. 'If we cannot close the saloons,' they said, 'we will educate and train our boys to stay out of the saloons.'"

Mrs. Middleton told of the work of the women of the United States in securing laws providing for scientific temperance teaching in all public schools; of our Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, which has been instrumental in placing up-to-date temperance facts in the text books used in schools; and of the generation of voters thus educated who gave us National Constitutional Prohibition. "The old saying, 'What you would weave into the life of the nation, put into the public schools,' has been magnificently demonstrated. What this teaching has done for the United States of America it can and will do for all nations. For its successful working there must be:

"First, legislation requiring temperance teaching, to make it uniform and systematic.

"Second, text books, up-to-date and scientific.

"Third, teachers trained through courses in normal and teacher-training colleges.

"Fourth, active co-operation of the W. C. T. U. with the school."

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Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

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NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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Prohibition Law Supreme

Warren G. Harding, President of the United States

There is a demand for every living being in the United States to respect and abide by the laws of the republic. Let men who are rending the moral fiber of the republic through easy contempt for the prohibition law, because they think it restricts their personal liberty, remember that they set the example and breed contempt for law which would ultimately destroy the republic.

The day is unlikely to come when the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed. If the statutory provisions for its enforcement are contrary to deliberate public opinion, WHICH I DO NOT BELIEVE, rigorous and literal enforcement will concentrate public attention on any requisite modification. Such a course conforms with the law, saves the humiliation of our people before the world, and challenges the destructive forces engaged in widespread violation, official corruption and individual demoralization.

From the President's Message, read December 8, 1922, before a joint session of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

SERVICES FOR FORMER REPRESENTATIVE MANN—THIRD AND FOURTH SESSIONS EXPIRE AND BEGIN ON SAME DAY—ANOTHER BEER BILL INTRODUCED—STORMY BUT UNSUCCESSFUL FIGHT AGAINST ADEQUATE APPROPRIATIONS—PRESIDENT URGES VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

It has been an eventful week in Washington Congressional and other circles. Georges Clemenceau, the "Tiger" of France, has been the outstanding picturesque and interesting figure. Soon after his arrival he paid his respects to the President of the United States. The ex-premier, looking "hale and jaunty" wearing his "tub" hat (for the second time since his arrival in America), was accompanied to the executive office by the French Ambassador, Jules J. Jusserand, who presented him to the President. The following day he called on former President Wilson, with whom he sat in the Council of the big five at Versailles. Later the War Premier paid a second visit to the White House, this time as the honor guest at a state luncheon, tendered by President Harding. After the luncheon, the distinguished visitor left the party and went with Mr. Harding to the family sitting room where Mrs. Harding received him. They chatted for a few minutes, Clemenceau expressing the hope that Mrs. Harding would soon be restored to health, and she voicing her admiration of his long record of achievement in public affairs.

Services for Former Representative Mann

Simple funeral services were held late last week in the hall of the House for James R. Mann, who served in the House, a legislative warrior, for more than twenty-five years.

The President, the Vice-President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, men representing the heads of the Army and Navy, the Senate and House, and a host of friends, high and humble, joined in paying a tribute such as is paid to few men nowadays in public life.

There was no eulogy by his colleagues, merely a sermon in which his service was briefly recalled by the rector of his church. President Harding sat directly across the aisle from former President Taft, now Chief Justice of the United States. Sitting far back in the chamber, Uncle Joe Cannon, long an intimate of Mr. Mann, let the tears run down his cheeks unchecked. After the benediction, colleagues marched by the open coffin in silent farewell.

Third and Fourth Sessions Expire and Begin on Same Day

The fourth session of the Sixty-seventh Congress convened at noon Monday and will expire March 4. It is the first Congress in history to hold four sessions. In the House on the day of the expiration of the third session and at the same time the convening day of the fourth session, prayer was offered twice within ten minutes by Chaplain Montgomery. At eleven-fifty was the opening prayer for the last meeting of the extra session and at twelve, noon, the prayer for the fourth and last session.

Some Bills Set Aside and Some Progressing

Success crowned the filibuster to kill the anti-lynching bill; the sub-committee in charge of the Lehlbach-Sterling Reclassification Bill is moving to report this important measure. The Civil Service Committee has made plans for early consideration to report the bill to place prohibition enforcement agents under the civil service. The House passed a bill 79 to 1 which was previously passed by the Senate to provide for retirement with pay of Justice Pitney of the United States Supreme Court. Under the legislation, Justice Pitney must resign within two months. He then automatically goes on the retired list at his present salary. Without this legislation, the Associate Justice, who is sixty-six years old and who has been ill for several months, would have to wait four years before being eligible to retirement.

Certain members of the Agriculture Committee have favorably reported to the Senate a constitutional amendment that would abolish the electoral college, provide for direct election of President and Vice-President, and change the date of inauguration from March 4 to the third Monday in January, terms of Senators and Representatives to date from the first Monday in January following the biennial congressional election and Congress to meet each year on that date.

Another Beer Bill Introduced

On the opening day of the regular session last Monday, another beer bill went into the legislative hopper. It was presented by Charles F. X. O'Brien of New Jersey, and it would go farther than its predecessors by liberalizing the law to permit seven per cent beer and fifteen per cent spirituous liquors. It would amend the Federal Act, defining "intoxicating liquors" so that it would mean a real beer or porter containing seven per cent or more of alcohol. According to the same definition wine, whisky, brandy, rum and gin shall not be considered intoxicating until it shall possess fifteen per cent or more of alcohol.

To make the legislation more "attractive" to the Treasury, a tax of twenty-five cents per gallon on domestic beer is provided for, fifty cents per gallon on imported beer and thirty cents a gallon on vinous and distilled liquors. It will have no serious consideration in this Congress.

Stormy But Unsuccessful Fight Against Adequate Appropriations

There was a "flare up" in the House during debate on the $115,000,000 Treasury Supply Bill with its item of $9,000,000 for prohibition enforcement. Representatives Magee of New York and Hill of Maryland attacked the law and the men who enforce it, advocated modification and made a fruitless effort to connect the prohibition unit with the Ku Klux Klan.

Declaring the liquor traffic had thrived on misery until the people, handling it as if it were a serpent, had choked it, Representative Gilbert, of Kentucky, shouted to the House that he was getting tired of the constant attacks on men who are trying to see that the law is obeyed.

"So determined and vindictive is the small minority that it stands out in open defiance of the Constitution," said Mr. Gilbert, adding that it was backed by influential resources and that members of the House gave aid and comfort. Taking up the charge that crime against the United States had increased since enactment of the Volstead law, Mr. Gilbert asserted that crimes which flourished in the barroom days and which were handled in the state courts had decreased to the point where many jails in rural communities were empty.

President Harding Urges Vigorous Enforcement of Prohibition

The President of the United States in his annual message to the fourth session of the Congress declared his intention as Chief Executive to secure a more effective enforcement of the prohibition laws.

The executive announced his purpose to invite the governors of the states and territories to an early conference with the federal executive authority with a view to adopting definite policies of national and state co-operation in administering the prohibition laws. He said the day is unlikely to come when the prohibition amendment will be repealed and that the nation should adopt its course accordingly.

President Harding told Congress that if the statutory provisions for prohibition enforcement are contrary to deliberate public opinion, which he does not believe, the rigorous and liberal enforcement will concentrate public attention on any requisite modification.

"Such a course," he added, "conforms with the law and saves the humiliation of the government and the humiliation of our people before the world and challenges the destructive forces engaged in wide-spread violation, official corruption and individual demoralization."

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1922.

Italian Premier May Order Saloons Closed on Sundays

A cable dispatch from Italy has been received by the *Progresso Italo-Americano,* stating that Italy's premier, Benito Mussolini, declared at the Cabinet meeting held recently that if it was necessary, to restore orderly conduct in Italy, he would require the Sunday closing of 200,000 saloons and cafes, since it was there that the disputes begin which so often result in brawls or fights. He added that he had ordered the local prefects to prevent these brawls by peaceful means, but that if they were not successful the government would resort to the more strenuous measures of closing the wine and liquor shops.

Friends Uphold Dry Law

The Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends, comprising Quakers from Virginia and Pennsylvania as well as Maryland, in its recent annual gathering took up the matter of law enforcement and proved themselves to be a unit in regard to the banning of alcoholic liquors and upholding the Volstead Act. They were urged by speakers to be true to their duty, inconspicuous but real, in helping officials wherever possible to secure convictions and thus enforce the laws.

News from New Zealand

New Zealand voted on national prohibition December 7. While the report of the election returns received through the press indicates that prohibition did not receive a majority, no official word has been received, and until it is, we do not concede that the election has gone against the drys.

Citizens' Committees Help in Law Enforcement

Citizens of the city of Hazlehurst, Mississippi, have formed committees for the purpose of assisting in the curbing of illicit stilling, and have pledged themselves to "report all violations." It was also resolved, that in view of the fact "that courts are powerless without the proof of such violations, we further pledge ourselves to give our time and attention to the collection and furnishing of such proof to secure convictions; that committees shall have authority to secure subscriptions and raise such funds as are necessary to carry out this program; that we hereby request the sheriff to deputize reliable men in each neighborhood and furnish them with necessary forms for such warrants as to enable them to hunt for and secure evidence; and that violators are hereby given notice that the people are resolved that bootleggers and moonshiners must quit business or leave the country."

Jail Sentences For Dry Law Violators, Policy of Some New York Judges

"The attitude of the Federal courts in the state of New York in respect to prohibition cases is very commendable, says Federal Prohibition Director R. A. Day of New York. "The judges, irrespective of personal opinions, are 'for the law' at all times, letting no opportunity pass to show their favorable attitude toward enforcement. Both within and without the court room they have expressed the opinion that since this law is now a part of the constitution it stands upon the same plane as any other Federal law, and must be given the same respect and be likewise obeyed. They are imposing heavier jail sentences and fines. In fact, some judges in the Eastern District have announced a policy 'no more fines' but hereafter every conviction will carry a jail sentence, or both."

With Bottle Gone, No Trouble in Mississippi Election Day

The *Clarion-Ledger* of Jackson, Mississippi, quotes an exchange: "A busy crowd was here Tuesday to participate in the election, and while the crowd was large, everyone appeared to be in good humor, all voting their convictions, and allowing others to do the same," and adds: "So far as the *Clarion-Ledger* knows, not a serious difficulty occurred in the state of Mississippi on election day, in pleasing contrast to the broils and ofttime murders of previous years, when the ballot and the bottle went hand in hand."

Philadelphia Business Houses Replace Philadelphia Saloons

Business institutions are springing up on sites formerly occupied by saloons, the *Presbyterian Church Messenger* points out.

"A practical illustration of this is in the northeast, at its busiest corner, Kensington and Allegheny avenues," the article says. "At this corner two formerly prosperous saloons have yielded their places for the most part to two new additional banking institutions, making a total of three such community benefactors in this, the very heart of the residential district of the progressive industrial worker of this section of Philadelphia.

"This is a practical change both economically and morally. The bright, elusive light of the cesspool of vice at last is dimmed and darkened, and the nefarious business of trafficking in souls should yield to the exalted substitute of useful healthy business and useful life."

No Thrills For Police

City Jail Most Lonesome Place in Town —Empty for Three Months

This is the heading of an article that appeared in the Kennewick (Washington) *Courier-Reporter* the other week. The article says:

"Wanted—Somebody to arrest. Don't be surprised if a 'to let' sign is displayed at police headquarters and on the city jail. Chief Jack Dale says the whole police force, including Judge Staser, are just about ready to shut up shop and go fishing. There is absolutely nothing doing and the mills of justice are at a dead stand-still for lack of raw material. There's nothing to work on. There hasn't been an arrest for three months and there is not even a symptom of lawlessness anywhere in the city. As a rule, Chief Jack says the force has enough suspicions and rumors of deviltry to keep them from going stale on the job. But now there isn't even a suspicion. All the bootleggers and moonshiners have apparently gone on their vacations or are waiting for the new crop to mature, for the town is in total darkness so far as moonshine is concerned."

Judge Allen is First Woman to Sit in Supreme Court

To Ohio belongs the honor of being the first state to place a woman on the judicial bench of its supreme court. Judge Florence E. Allen, who in 1920 was elected to the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, introduced into her work some innovations in the interest of efficiency, believing that business methods should be applied to the courts. Instead of being nominated at the primaries, which would have involved an expensive campaign and a struggle against political organizations, Judge Allen obtained her nomination by petition, and at the November election easily won out over all competitors. Her creed is summed up as follows: Law enforcement; justice for all; business methods applied to the courts; efficient work by public servants; respect for law, order and the courts; moral standards to actively function in government.

Prohibition in Germany But a Question of Time

A special cable dispatch to the *Public Ledger* states that the liquor elements of Germany are alarmed at the possibility of prohibition in that country, owing to the government's promises to the Reparations Commission for a reduction in unnecessary consumption and the application of all food resources to feeding the population, and to the growing strength of the prohibition movement. A meeting of the brewing and distilling interests at the federal economic council was informed that prohibition was on the march, and that it was only a question of time before a general prohibition edict would be issued.

Vacant Jails in Minnesota

"Minnesota sheriffs, with empty jails on their hands and practically no local talent to fill them, are wearing smiles on their faces," says the *Minneapolis News.* "Through Judge Page Morris, they are extending invitations to Minneapolis bootleggers to fill their vacant cells. The government pays for the upkeep of prisoners." The "invitation" from the judge consists in the sixty-day jail terms which he is imposing upon all bootleggers for the first offense, which "have terrorized bootleggers, closed scores of law-violating soft drink bars, raised the bartenders' wages and written 'finis' to the chapter in which the underworld featured Minneapolis as a gold mine."

Finds Tales of Debauchery False

A Chicago daily tells the story of an old man who, disguised in rough clothes, has been wandering about the streets of Chicago and New York. On the eve of sailing for Europe, he made himself known as Bishop Anton Bast of Copenhagen, Denmark, and stated that he had been gathering first-hand information regarding prohibition. "The only drunks I saw during my wanderings," said the bishop, "were four in a New York subway. On the Bowery, where I wandered on several occasions day and night, I saw no intoxicated men, but everywhere I saw men sober. There is surely some drinking, but it is quiet, and the tales of wild debauchery told us in Denmark are without foundation, so far as the great general public is concerned."

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

MUCH HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED FOR PROHIBITION—MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE

Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner

(Second Part of Address Delivered Before World's W. C. T. U. Convention)

Realizing the responsibility coming to this administration as we do, I know it will be of interest to you to know something of our accomplishment in the last fifteen months, for the chief cry of the Anti-Prohibition Law propagandist is that prohibition is a failure.

A complete reorganization of the activities of the prohibition unit in the last fifteen months, has been effected. Fifty-one directors' offices were established—one in each state, and one in Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Alaska. These complete changes in the reorganization of the work have resulted in the elimination of duplication of work and greater efficiency. Experienced men of undoubted integrity have been called into service. The Washington office of over 600 employees, and all the field forces have become enthused with the greatness of the task. Thirty-two hundred and one temporary and permanent appointments have been made during this fifteen-month period.

A new feature of the organization is the general agents' force operating independent of the directors' forces.

Permits granted have been reduced about 25 per cent.

Liquor Withdrawals Less Than a Sixth of Last Year's Amount

Added safeguards and new regulations making more difficult the diversion of liquor into illicit channels have been established, and red liquor withdrawals have been reduced from 12,500,000 gallons in 1920, to an estimate of 2,000,000 gallons for this calendar year, whereas, annually prior to prohibition in the United States, there was a consumption of about 130,000,000 gallons of red liquor.

Every effort has been made to properly safeguard the legitimate users of non-beverage liquor. In other words, it has been one of the greatest concerns of the administration to see that all bona fides receive all of their privileges under the law, as well as it has been its aim to apprehend violators of the law.

Great economies have been effected in reducing rents and readjustments of salaries. Further economies will be effected in the near future when the 800,000 barrels of whisky scattered over the country in 300 warehouses will be concentrated in perhaps 30 to 35 warehouses.

Alcohol withdrawals have been reduced from something over 26,000,000 gallons in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, to only slightly in excess of 16,000,000 gallons in 1922.

The smuggling problem has been vigorously attacked, not only on our borders, but a fleet of sub-chasers has operated so successfully against rum running pirate ships off our coasts, that the illegal smuggled source of supply has been reduced at least 66 2-3 per cent.

The opinion rendered by our courageous Attorney General to the effect that, under the Constitution, no American vessel any place on the face of the earth can legally have on board beverage liquor, and that no foreign vessel within the jurisdictional waters of the United States, can have on board beverage liquor, met a mighty response of approval. The Government forces are quietly resting upon this decision until finally disposed of by the Supreme Court at an early date, and there seems to be little doubt as to the final approval of this great American pronouncement.

The narcotic forces, which also operate under the prohibition unit, have also been reorganized. There has resulted such an increase of efficiency that with no larger appropriation or appreciable increase in field force, there has been an increase of some 65 per cent in the number of violations reported in the period of one year, and an increase of 100 per cent in the convictions secured.

Every good American citizen, native born or adopted, recognizes that he has entered into a contract with the Government of which he is a part, to observe the law of the land and to contribute to the best of his ability to the support of the fundamentals of the Government. Only so may the objects of the founders, the hope of the world, and the general good of the people obtain. In the final analysis regard for the sacredness of contract is the basis of all stability in all relationships. If the sacredness of contract is not observed in business, in commercial, and in industrial relationships, at once business, commerce and industry become chaotic. If there should be a general disregard for the sacredness of contract by our citizenship with the Government, nothing but anarchy could result. In other words, stable civilization is built upon the foundation of covenants and the keeping of them.

—Roy A. Haynes,
Federal Prohibition Commissioner.

Such is the story in brief of the stupendous work so far accomplished by this administration in this one branch of its activities. The present prohibition law enforcement machinery, now thoroughly trained and schooled, stands before the country today fully able to assume full responsibility for this undertaking. Our impelling aspiration is to keep mistakes at a minimum, and when found, quickly and fearlessly correct; is to maintain the maximum of efficiency and render the fullest measure of service. The whole country in the main is accepting our activities, our endeavors, our progress in that splendid spirit of confidence. This is reflected by a more friendly press everywhere, and notably in the big metropolitan centers.

Nation's Leaders for Law Enforcement

There is no question as to where the leaders of this administration stand on law enforcement. Attorney General Daugherty recently said: "The Government will endure on the rock of law enforcement, or it will perish in the quicksands of lawlessness."

No less drastic is the conviction of Assistant Attorney General Goff: "The law must and shall be enforced as it is conceived and written, and always without fear or favor. So far as it lies within the power of the Department of Justice to execute and enforce the law of the land, there will be no backward step, no retreat, in preserving the Constitution and carrying out the mandate of the people."

Our great Secretary of State, who has rendered service to the whole world in his recent leadership at the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, has also voiced with characteristic clearness and patriotism this thought when he said: "Everybody is ready to sustain the law he likes. That is not in the proper sense respect for law and order. The test of respect for law is where the law is upheld even though it hurts."

President Puts Great Emphasis on Law Enforcement

There is no question as to where we will locate the President of the United States on this great issue, for with the same constructive statesmanship with which he viewed the distracted conditions of Europe, he has keenly penetrated to the very heart of the great problems at home and has spoken the word that leaves no doubt as to the large place which he has given law enforcement. He recently said: 'Whatever breeds disrespect for the law of the land, in any particular department of our community relations, is a force tending to the general breakdown of the social organization. If the people who are known leaders, as directing influences, as thoroughly respected and respectable members of society, shall in their respective communities become known for their defiance of some part of the code of law, then they need not be astonished if presently they find that their example is followed by others, with the result that presently the law in general comes to be looked upon as a set of irksome and unreasonable restraints upon the liberty of the individual. Every law involves more or less of this element of restraint. Nearly every individual will find some part of the code that to him seems an unreasonable inhibition upon his personal freedom of action. Our only safety will be in inculcating an attitude of respect for the law as, on the whole, the best expression that has been given to the social aspiration and moral purpose of the community."

These words are eloquent; they are pregnant with thought, they have couched in them great and far-reaching truths; but to me, entrusted as I am with the enforcement of this law, the attitude of this great President toward my problems has been eloquent beyond even these most brilliant periods. In the very hours when he has been carrying a burden perhaps heavier than that of any other man in the world, he has found time to encourage me in the task that lay before me. While he was wrestling with questions of world-wide importance, he has found the waking hours to acquaint himself with the problems that confronted me and at no time has he been too busy to interest himself or to render every possible assistance within his power when there appeared to him an opportunity to render service to law enforcement.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION JANUARY 16, 1923

Third Anniversary of National Constitutional Prohibition

"The Eighteenth Amendment denies to a minority a fancied sense of personal liberty, but the amendment is the will of America and must be sustained by the Government and public opinion, else contempt for the law will undermine our very foundations." Warren G. Harding, President of the United States.

"The keystone of law can only be firm and secure when it is held in place by the arch of that keystone, which is public sentiment." Frances E. Willard.

PROGRAM

Five minute speeches

Singing, "Sound the Jubilee"

Allegiance to the Constitution of the United States Demands Unqualified Obedience to All Laws

"I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO MY FLAG"

The Home The School

Singing, "When We All Grow Up to Be Twenty-One," by the Children

"AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS"

The Church The Professional or Business Man

"ONE NATION, INDIVISIBLE"

The Business or Professional Woman The Press

Singing, "Work for Enforcement"

"WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL"

Solo, "It Is There to Stay"

"AND HAVING DONE ALL TO STAND"

"Underwriting the 1923 Legislative Program"

Singing, "America"

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION

A luncheon, dinner or other social gathering will be very fitting for a "birthday party." If none of these is advisable the program may be used for an evening meeting, either on January sixteenth or the preceding Sunday.

Arrange for such a celebration in every possible locality. Good advance newspaper publicity should inspire neighborhoods where there is no W. C. T. U. to gather for the birthday luncheon or dinner.

Invite other organizations to "come to the party." Place their chief officers at your guest table. Send personal invitations to every man and woman. The Eighteenth Amendment belongs to every citizen of the United States.

Select your speakers in time. It takes careful preparation to make a good five-minute speech. Ask each to tell how the group he or she represents can best co-operate in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Much depends upon the presiding officer in keeping the program moving, and gently, but firmly, holding each speaker to time.

Information for the topic, "Underwriting the 1923 Legislative Program," will be found in the next issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The song, "When We All Grow Up to Be Twenty-One," should be given by a group of boys and girls. Make the group as large as possible and train these young people to sing with enthusiasm.

All music is on sale at the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. Prices: "It Is There to Stay," single copy 15 cents, two copies for 25 cents; "When We All Grow Up to Be Twenty-One," 5 cents each, 50 cents a dozen. The other music is found in Jubilee Songs, 10 cents per copy, 75 cents per dozen, $5.00 per 100.

PRESENT PROHIBITION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT CONVENTION OF WORLD LEAGUE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM MEETING AT TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 24-29

"The world liquor problem sounds a call to the men and women of the nations. The spirit of that call demands co-operative, aggressive and wise action in the interest of a sober world." This was the challenge flung out by Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, in his keynote address at the opening of the convention at Toronto.

The response came in the ringing messages of representatives from all parts of the world, aflame with zeal for securing for their own nations laws which will exterminate the liquor trade. The attendants from overseas lands were numerous, representing men and women's temperance organizations in many countries. In this respect the gathering differed from the convention of the World's W. C. T. U., each delegate to which represented a constituency of 1,000 dues-paying members. Nearly all the leaders in our work in other countries who attended the Philadelphia conventions went from there to Toronto and were among the speakers.

There were many distinguished men speakers: Rev. R. B. S. Hammond, president Australian Alliance Prohibition Council; Larson Ledet, of Denmark; Pastor Georges Gallienne, secretary of the *La Croix Bleue* of France; Mr. J. Niyogi, of India; Dr. C. W. Saleeby and Hon. Alfred H. Horsfall, of London, England; Prof. Robert Hercod, of Lausanne, Switzerland; Rev. Gifford Gordon, of Australia; Prof. Dr. August Ley, of Brussels, Belgium.

The meetings were held in Massey Hall and in the King Edward Hotel, and with every session the enthusiasm grew.

The discussions were along broad international lines, and much was said from platform and floor on the rights of small nations to determine their own liquor policy without compulsion from without; the elimination of commercial treaties with protective provisions for the liquor traffic, and the establishment of prohibition regulation on the high seas.

W. C. T. U. Prominent on Program and Committees

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was prominent on the program and in committees. Addresses were delivered by Miss Anna Adams Gordon, Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Miss Agnes E. Slack, Mrs. Gordon Wright, Miss Mary Campbell, Mrs. George Milne, Miss H. K. Norville, Miss Maria Stenroth, Mrs. Moffatt Clow and others.

Miss Gordon was elected the fourth president of the World League Against Alcoholism. The other three presidents are Robert Hercod, Ph. D., Lausanne, Switzerland; Right Honorable Leif Jones, M. P., Castle Howard, York, England; Howard H. Russell, D.D., LL.D., Westerville, Ohio, U. S. A.

Rev. Gifford Gordon of Australia presented the results of his survey of prohibition in the United States, and declared: "My experience has proved that the biggest need in the prohibition campaign is to put into the hands of the people the results already achieved by the abolition of liquor."

The economic appeal of prohibition to the peoples of war-debt burdened nations was emphasized in the following statement by Dr. Cherrington: "The world's drink bill today approximates twenty billions of dollars annually. Most of that is expended by the people of the very countries of Europe which are now struggling under the burden of national indebtedness. It does not require the services of an economist or an accountant to provide a plan for a sinking fund through which the amount of the annual drink bill of the world would easily wipe out all the principal and all the interest of all the debts of all the governments of the world within twenty-five years."

That the world movement against alcoholism is a great foreign missionary movement was the statement of Prof. Henry Beach Carre of Nashville, Tennessee. "Alcoholism knows no race, no color, no fatherland. Its wreckage stretches from the ice fields of the Eskimo to the jungle of the Hottentot," said Prof. Carre. "This absence of provincialism gives to the movement a missionary appeal. The greatest piece of missionary work the dry forces of America can do is to make a success of prohibition in America. We must demonstrate to the other nations that America without saloons is infinitely better than with them."

Liquor Labor's Logical Enemy

The labor interests had as their spokesman the Hon. John G. Cooper, United States Congressman, who stated it as his conviction that liquor is the greatest enemy the labor class has had, and that the workingmen are awake to that fact. He said: "I want to challenge and deny the statement that the majority of organized labor is opposed to prohibition and is ready to adopt the beer keg as its emblem. As a rule, you will find that the opponents of prohibition in the ranks of the workers are men who were formerly affiliated with the trade of manufacturing, distributing and selling alcoholic liquor."

A message was received by the convention from Gifford Pinchot, governor-elect of Pennsylvania, which read as follows: "Please convey to the delegates my best wishes and hearty congratulations on the progress already achieved. Tell them not to be deceived by the effort of the liquor interests to interpret the recent elections in America as a triumph for the wets. It is nothing of the kind. In my judgment, America is not only dry, but is steadily getting dryer."

"The greatest service that America can render to Europe is to make the operation of its prohibition law a success," said George B. Wilson of London, England, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance. "We must put a stop to all the grotesque news statements that find their way over to the European newspapers. We must make the benefits of prohibition so apparent that even enemies of the cause will have to admit its usefulness. Temperance reformers in England are satisfied that if such reforms existed there as now are put into force in parts of Canada and the whole of the United States it would work a revival in the social life of England."

"The need of international co-operation for law enforcement constantly increases," declared Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League. "The common interest of all suggests a unity of action to preserve the integrity of each. One of the chief difficulties which the United States has encountered in the enforcement of its prohibition policy is the smuggling of liquors into the country. Much benefit could be derived through the arrangement of a system for interchange of information among nations concerning the movement of vessels suspected of improper designs against the laws of another country."

The convention closed with an address by the Rev. Robert B. S. Hammond of Sydney, president of the Australian Prohibition Council, on World Prohibition. "No self-respecting people," he said, "can be content to see other lands become the dumping ground on which their discarded social customs may flourish and bring a blight. We need a world outlook, a world conscience, and there remains to be done a world work. The World League Against Alcoholism is a new league of nations, it is a union of all who live in the service of all who suffer."

The Convention Great in Every Way

In response to a request to Miss Gordon from *The American Issue* for a brief summing up of her impressions of the convention, she gave the following:

"The convention of the World League Against Alcoholism at Toronto was great every way—great in planners, pushers, givers, hospitality, speakers, music, pictures, chimes, cameras, weather, good humor and fraternal spirit. The World League had a successful launching and is bound to make its port. The convention will mightily speed forward the intelligent consecration of men and women delegates from fifty-seven countries to the inspiring program of freeing the world from the traffic in beverage alcohol. From this remarkable world gathering there will be three outstanding results: First, the stirring appeals to Canada and the United States from fifty-seven countries to hold fast our law will lead to enlarged activities in holding the prohibition law to its highest observance and enforcement. Hundreds of men and women temperance leaders in Canada and the United States caught a new international vision and will carry a high enthusiasm to the home folks that will result in the creation of public opinion for the better observance and enforcement of law and in a more alert and dedicated citizenship. Second, our visitors from many lands will carry back to their homes first-hand facts to prove the hopeful success thus far attained under the prohibition law in Canada and the United States, and are prepared intelligently to counter the unfair and untrue propaganda of the liquor press. Third, many hundreds learned that co-operation of all dry forces in the fight against alcoholism is essential to successful attainment of our common objective—a sober world."

BANKERS, BUSINESS MEN AND SHIPPERS AGREE THAT TREND IS TOWARD LESS DRINKING AMONG REPUTABLE CITIZENS

In an article entitled, "Wine Cellars and Flasks No Longer Quite the Thing," B. C. Forbes, writing in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, relates the following incidents:

"We were discussing liquor. There were two or three bankers, two or three business men, including one or two important shipping men. Said one of the bankers: 'I filled up my cellar just before prohibition came in. At first I was quite proud of my stock. I took pride in serving drinks when my friends came to see me. Two or three times, too, I put a flask in my pocket when going out with friends for a social evening. But, do you know, I have gradually come to feel entirely different about the whole business. I would never think now of carrying a flask. And I don't take any pride any more in having a well-filled cellar. The truth is that I know I would be happier were there not a bottle of anything left in my house, except perhaps a little brandy or whisky for use in case of sickness. I just can't feel that there's anything to be proud about in handing out liquor when I reflect that good citizenship calls for strict enforcement of the law.'

"Another man spoke in almost the same strain, only he went a little farther. He said that, while it was good business for him to do more or less entertaining at home as well as in restaurants and at his golf clubs, he has virtually stopped serving drinks to any of his guests. For quite a while he felt it was the 'sporty' thing to do, and there was always more or less joking about prohibition. But now he couldn't but question the propriety of breaking the prohibition law in any way whatsoever.

"One of the shipping men stated that he had given most emphatic orders not to break the prohibition law in the slightest degree, and had issued a warning that any employe, no matter how important or unimportant, who disobeyed these orders would be instantly dismissed. He admitted that some of them couldn't believe that he was really serious in wanting such orders rigidly carried out. He told us something which none of us knew before, namely, that on the best-run steamship lines the rule always had been that the bartender lost his job if he allowed any passenger to become drunk. Also, that on such ships it was up to the bartender to close the bar whenever he felt that further drinking might lead to unpleasant consequences."

"Our discussion reached a conclusion somewhat along these lines," continued Mr. Forbes. "Trafficking with bootleggers is gradually coming to be regarded as not quite the thing. As liquor stocks carried at home are exhausted, a great many citizens will never break the law to replenish them. The supplying of cocktails or other drinks at banquets, etc., is already becoming the exception rather than the rule. The carrying of flasks, at first looked upon as 'sporty,' is not nearly so widely indulged in by decent people. Public sentiment toward professional bootleggers is changing and severe sentences are now widely approved. In short, the whole trend is distinctly toward less and less drinking among reputable citizens."

"Incidentally, have you ever stopped to consider how far the closing of the saloons has helped to boom home building, automobile buying, savings bank deposits and the like in this country?" asks Mr. Forbes.

The Women Did It

Former Anti Newspaper of California Concedes the Women Won the Victory and Says the Bootleggers' Finish Is Near at Hand

"In all the discussion of the victory for the Wright Act there is a general agreement that the women who banded themselves together as the Committee of Five Thousand and waged a campaign in the northern and central parts of California are entitled to the credit for what has happened. Theirs was a very decided demonstration of the power and influence of women in California politics." Thus writes the San Francisco representative of the *Post Enquirer* of Oakland, California.

"I saw the women's March of Allegiance the Saturday morning before election, and I was impressed with the serious looks of the marchers," he continues. "All of them, from Kathleen Norris and Annette Adams to the most obscure young woman in the rear ranks wore a 'win or die' expression. I would not say that this is an expression that greatly enhances the amiability of the feminine countenance, but certainly it is calculated to give the masculine person a good deal to think about. There were not many bands of music in that procession. There were no floats. There were no marchers in fancy costumes. The American flag was very much in evidence, and there were a number of signs very simply painted and conveying in very simple language the message of obedience to the law. You cannot beat that kind of propaganda.

"That March of Allegiance was a very courageous gesture of the Volstead ladies to a hostile city. They knew San Francisco was sopping wet. I don't suppose they had any hope of winning their fight in San Francisco. They had waged their campaign from the Oregon line to Tehachapi. They had finished their fight. They were confident of victory. They marched in their strength to show San Francisco what they had been doing elsewhere, to give San Francisco something to jolt us out of our complacence. They wanted us to think about prohibition enforcement.

Mrs. Addie Garwood Estes, President of California (North) W. C. T. U., in garb worn by participants in the March of Allegiance.

"We did not think about it very seriously. When we thought that the Wright Act had been beaten, we laughed about it. But now the laugh is on the other side of the face. The Volstead ladies have turned the tables on us. They have arranged, at considerable expenditure of energy and in the face of our active opposition, that prohibition shall be rigidly enforced by the police of San Francisco.

"Not all our bootleggers are educated gentlemen, but there is not even an illiterate foreigner in the business who cannot read the handwriting on the wall.

"Bootlegging as at present constituted in San Francisco, is rapidly reaching a state of decay, and the chloride of lime will be poured over it about the 15th of December, just in time to take some of the very expensive alcoholic cheer out of the holidays and to leave more money for the Christmas tree.

"The attitude of some of our sidewalk philosophers, the alcoholic die-hards who do a great deal of talking and think they think, is still as stubborn as it was at the time prohibition first went into effect. They did not believe at that time that prohibition was going to make any difference. They don't believe the Wright Act will. Not to put too fine a point upon it, they are cherishing a monumental delusion, as they will discover if they have the patience to quit talking for a minute and listen to the remarks of the first policeman they meet.

"The police know all the bootleggers of San Francisco. They will have no difficulty in putting them out of business—and, mark my word, they will put them out of business."

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Evanston, Illinois, December 14, 1922

What Shall the Conventions Mean to Our Work for the Coming Year?

Through the month of December echo meetings will be held in every city that was so fortunate as to have a representative at the Philadelphia conventions. It is not too much to expect very definite results from the reports brought back by delegates. Again and again one heard at Philadelphia, "I can hardly wait to get home to tell all I have heard, and inspire others with the new visions I have received."

The attractive power of the two big conventions, as demonstrated in the throngs that filled the Academy of Music and churches, was a major argument for the Million Members campaign. "Would you believe that so many people would be interested to come to this kind of a meeting?" exclaimed one of the young newspaper reporters at the press table, as she gazed in amazement at the vast sea of faces on the floor and platform and in the balconies of the Academy. Yes, we would have believed it, we told her, for we know that the W. C. T. U. has a program of work so comprehensive and vitally worth while that when presented aright it will attract all sorts and conditions of people. It makes its appeal to every class, the business or professional woman, the missionary enthusiast, the club woman, the young mother, the foreign woman. We may win the lifelong gratitude of the women by telling them of the far-reaching activities of the W. C. T. U., of which we heard so much at the convention, and getting them to join.

There was sufficient enthusiasm for law observance generated at the conventions to put every bootlegger out of business during the coming year. It was intelligent enthusiasm based on the information given by experts like Commissioner Haynes and Assistant United States Attorney-General Willebrandt. What we learned from them we should impart to all within our circle of acquaintances, and thereby dispel any cloud of pessimism as to the enforceability of prohibition. One of the speakers said, "The Eighteenth Amendment is nailed down and clinched by the Nineteenth Amendment." We believe it, but we must not forget that there are enemies of our Constitution at work to loosen those nails and that the work of "clinching" needs to be continuous. Not until every woman voter has been convinced in her conscience as well as her intellect of her obligation to give her support to the enforcement of the Constitution will our work be finished. Our program for the coming years must be to concentrate our effort upon the observance and enforcement of the law in our own community as we did in the old days upon the outlawing of the saloon. In the victories in California and Ohio we have a magnificent demonstration of what women can do. WHAT WE CAN DO, WE MUST DO; WHAT WE MUST DO, WE WILL DO.

The messages of the convention were a challenge to the missionary spirit of the Christian women of the nation. If it was said once, it was said a score of times that the world prohibition movement is one of the greatest missionary enterprises of the age. With the appeals of the women of other nations, heard at the convention, ringing in our ears, we can give to the women of our churches a vision of what it would mean to the mothers of the world to have their homelands free from the legalized drink traffic. By joining the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, they become a part of the world sisterhood that is striving to make that vision a reality.

JANUARY 16—OPPORTUNITY DAY

Doubtless our local unions are busily preparing for the meetings on January 16, which, more thoroughly advertised and made more interesting and inspiring than ever, should be held in every community. The results of the recent elections, while favorable to our cause, do not indicate that our work is done, while the post-election declarations of "wet" leaders indicate that they have no intention of giving up the fight to restore wine and beer, nullify the Eighteenth Amendment and ultimately take it out of the Constitution. We do not anticipate that any great measure of success will attend their endeavors, but we are convinced that there is a long siege ahead before the principle of total abstinence from alcoholic drinks is firmly imbedded in the hearts and lives of our people. Remembering that we have in our midst a very large number of foreign-born citizens whose former habits and training have been diametrically opposed to total abstinence and prohibition, let us wisely consider how we may best reach not only these citizens, but their children, who are potential voters, and win them for our cause.

In order to bring about this result there are various avenues of activity open to us. The laws providing for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools in all states and territories under the jurisdiction of the United States Government afford a tremendous opportunity for instilling total abstinence sentiment in the minds of the youth of our country of whatever nationality or wherever located. This leverage should in nowise be neglected, but used constantly in the wisest manner, to the best possible advantage, in order that we may secure for our country a race of people completely divorced from the sway of alcohol and with its evil heredity eliminated from mind and body. How great and wonderful may be the destiny of such a people! We can only imagine the accomplishments and powers that may well be the heritage of such a nation.

The Loyal Temperance Legion and the Young People's Branch offer additional opportunities in what may be termed the social field, for bringing together our children and young people, and in different environment than that of the school room, supplying a medium for exchange of thought, strengthening of purpose, wider study and maturity of plans for carrying on in their own way the broader educational campaign to which they may and should be won by earlier school room studies. Social activities inaugurated and controlled by young people of high moral standing, through all of which are stressed the necessity and duty of total abstinence from alcoholic liquor and the extinction of the same for beverage uses, will exert a vast influence upon the social life of the nation. The age-old thought that alcoholic beverages are in any wise necessary adjuncts to high social functions or a "good time" must be obliterated from the minds of our people. The young people of this generation must set the standards for the next generation and a white life for all, with alcohol and other narcotics tabooed, must be among the essential requirements.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with its program of Scientific Temperance Instruction in all the schools and colleges of our country and the organization and nurturing of Loyal Temperance Legions and Young People's Branches in all localities for the definite purpose of holding our present vantage ground of prohibition of alcoholic liquors and going forward to still more moral victories, challenges the respect, the admiration and the support of all good men and women. There are other lines of activity concerning which we may speak later, but at this moment we urge every member to realize and appreciate the sacredness of her high calling and in every community stress the importance of making the highest use of the opportunities herein briefly outlined. May not the meetings of January 16 be made the occasion of a great ingathering of new members, in order that we may more quickly and definitely reach great numbers of homes with our teachings? The present is a most propitious time for tactfully urging that every man and woman who stands for that righteousness that exalteth a nation, unite with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, thus increasing our membership, our resources and our influence, and helping to hasten the glad day when total abstinence from alcohol and prohibition of the liquor traffic shall be enthroned in the hearts and homes of all our people. Such a result is worthy our deepest thought and highest endeavors.

New State Presidents

Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, 541 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Clara C. Cox, Corinth, Miss.

Mrs. Minnie R. Steinbach, 403 Mill St., Reno, Nev.

Mrs. Lillian M. Vincent, 4197 Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

IN MEMORIAM

During the convention season this year several of our honored leaders passed from earthly to heavenly activities. While we were making our future plans, these comrades, who had so marvelously helped along many of the lines of endeavor embraced in our program, received the heavenly summons, and today, with Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens and the great host of blessed memory, are rejoicing over the glorious onward march of our cause.

Rev. Elizabeth W. Greenwood

REV. ELIZABETH WARD GREENWOOD was for years World's and National superintendent of the Evangelistic department, a member of the W. C. T. U. since the days of the Crusade. Born in Brooklyn, New York, she entered college at the age of fourteen; graduated as valedictorian of her class; took a post-graduate course, and for a time taught the senior classes in her alma mater. As president for twenty-five years of a local union; superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction when New York secured its law requiring this teaching; state organizer and lecturer; National superintendent of the Juvenile department, and for nineteen years World's and National superintendent of the Evangelistic work, Miss Greenwood had visited nearly every state in the Union, also Canada and European countries. For twenty summers she supplied a pulpit in Massachusetts, and for seven winters the famous Mayflower Mission of Henry Ward Beecher's Church. In jails, prisons, factories, forts, ships and almhouses, as well as in churches of all denominations, she constantly gave the truth. Miss Greenwood was keenly interested in woman suffrage and was one of its earliest champions. "She was but twenty-four years old," wrote Frances E. Willard, "when the tocsin of the woman's crusade sounded. Her remarkable quickness and versatility, her culture and her consecration admirably adapted her to the variety of methods in the W. C. T. U. From earliest childhood she had been consumed by a passion to embody her highest ideal of Christian, cultured womanhood." Though forced for the past eight or nine years to curtail her active work, Miss Greenwood kept thoroughly abreast of the times. "Her works do follow her."

REV. MARY ELIZABETH KUHL, for many years National superintendent of the Evangelistic department, was an ordained minister in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Always deeply interested in the temperance work, she served in various capacities in the Illinois W. C. T. U., as local, county and district president for more than ten years, as state evangelistic superintendent eight years, as national superintendent of the department of Work Among Miners five years, as state president of the Illinois W. C. T. U. five years, and for several years as National superintendent of the Evangelistic department. She began her service as a Christian worker at the age of thirteen, when she united with the Methodist Episcopal church. She was educated at the Lebanon Seminary and the Woman's College at Jacksonville she took a post-graduate course in McKendree College; attended for a time

Rev. Mary E. Kuhl

the State Normal University at Carbondale, and later finished a two years' course of Bible study at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Kuhl taught for four years in the grammar school at Beardstown, and later married Mr. W. P. Kuhl, a merchant of that city. For some years before her death she resided in Champaign, Illinois. Mrs. Kuhl was the author of many valuable booklets and Bible readings. She has given her messages in nearly every state of the Union, and was one of the delegates to the World's Convention at Glasgow in 1910. She was greatly beloved by her associates, and will be remembered as one who exemplified in her life, always and ever, the spirit of the Christ.

MRS. EMMA GRAVES DIETRICK, a National organizer and lecturer for many years, and widely known, passed to her heavenly home during the week of the World's and National conventions. Mrs. Dietrick was a lineal descendant of the family to which Jonathan Edwards belonged. From a schoolgirl she was actively interested in temperance, belonging to the Good Templars. When the W. C. T. U. was organized in Lockport, New York, in 1879, she became its local secretary, and from that time to the day of her home-going, her membership never lapsed and her interest never flagged. She served as president of a local union, president and corresponding secretary of Niagara county W. C. T. U. and as a state organizer. A stalwart soul, firm in the faith, has gone to her reward. Her residence has been in later years in Hapeville, Georgia, but she always called New York her home state.

Mrs. ELLEN L. TENNEY long served as treasurer of the New York state W. C. T. U. Of her Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president and vice-president-at-large of the National W. C. T. U., has to say: "Mrs. Tenney was one of the most wonderful women I have ever known. She has a unique record: At five she was a musician; at thirteen a linguist; and later a botanist of great ability, and an expert mathematician. For forty-seven years she was statistician of the state board of charities, for a quarter of a century president of the Hudson River Valley Missionary society of the Congregational church, treasurer of the Albany (First) union from its organization, and for thirty-five years treasurer of the New York state W. C. T. U. In addition to this, she was organist in her church and in the Sunday school, only relinquishing that work a few years ago. At the state convention at Gloversville, although she suffered much physically, she not only presented a complete treasurer's report (and later read proof of it for the state minutes), but played the piano for every opening service during the meetings, accompanying Mrs. Frances W. Graham as she sang 'Victory' with the Gloria Trumpeters. She also rendered 'The Pensive Old Piano' for Mrs. Graham in a way that was a marvel to every one present. A brilliant woman, who used her talents for the advancement of the kingdom of God, has entered into rest."

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

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REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

December 23—Crusade and Pioneers' Day.

DEPARTMENTAL CONFERENCES AT PHILADELPHIA

Brief Summaries of Proceedings at These Important Group Meetings

Peace Conference Pushes Peace Crusade

The dominant notes of the conference of the department of Peace and Arbitration were the need for peace in the family of nations if we would survive, America's responsibility, the power of women to achieve world peace, and definite organization for a mighty peace crusade in the school, the church, community and through the press. Many of the foreign delegates to the World's convention were in attendance, and by their participation in the discussion evinced their deep concern in this phase of W. C. T. U. activity. Mr. J. H. Dailey of Philadelphia sang his own song, "It Must Not Be Again." Mr. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, was the principal speaker and detailed practical suggestions for the work of the department. Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., brought stirring messages from their states. Miss Alice L. Kercher, national superintendent of the department of Peace and Arbitration, presided. The conference was preceded by a breakfast at the City Club, at which Mr. Frederick J. Libby was the guest of honor.

Why and How Neighbor the Foreigner Told at Americanization Conference

For some of the delegates the day for department conferences started at eight a. m., in the upper room of a picturesque little cafe opposite the Academy of Music, where Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, national Americanization director, greeted state superintendents and workers. Seated about the small tables, they enjoyed breakfast, while Mrs. Vayhinger told of the plans for the coming year. A number of questions followed, which gave rise to practical plans and suggestions by Miss Amy Spalding. In the afternoon, in the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Church, Mrs. Vayhinger again outlined the plans for the ensuing year, stressed the need for and advantages of the correspondence course, and showed very clearly the distinct contributions which the W. C. T. U. has to make through scientific temperance instruction which the women may carry into the foreign community, school and home. Miss Charlotte Fraser emphasized the need of teaching the immigrant mother, related some of her own experiences, and outlined the following plans of procedure: Appoint an Americanization superintendent in each union; help one foreigner to take out citizenship papers; be a neighbor to one foreign family; teach English to one foreign mother. Miss Spalding spoke on the immigrant woman as a member of the community, urging the teaching of English in the foreign home, and the maintenance of mothers' clubs among the foreign women, to be sponsored by the mother organization. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston discussed the foreign woman as a potential voter, explaining the new naturalization law for women, and showing how the W. C. T. U. may aid the foreign women in fulfilling its requirements. Altogether, the conference was most helpful and inspiring to all who attended.

Conference of Health Department Stresses Positive Health as Means to Racial Progress

The work of the department of Health is educational, preventive of disease and constructive of health. Cultivation of health naturally prevents disease and so makes cure less needful. Cure and prevention of disease tend to preserve the race as it is, but the positive health idea enables it to progress, and no effort is too great which aids in such an accomplishment.

The foregoing are some of the suggestions brought out in the conference on Health, over which Dr. P. S. Bourdeau-Sisco, National superintendent, presided.

The speakers were Dr. Martha Tracy, dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, on "Positive Health" and Miss Gertrude D. King, director of Physical Education of the Woman's Foundation for Health, on "Foot Health," demonstrating healthful shoes.

Echoes from Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin were voiced by the state Health representatives.

Foreword: The department outlook; the department organization; spot maps; health meetings; department literature; our UNION SIGNAL.

Eighty-five were present at the Health luncheon. The first speaker was Dr. Florence L. Meredith, head of the department of Preventive Medicine, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Sina Stratton of Philadelphia spoke on posture. Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons showed how we can teach children positive health, using dolls to show how to sleep and what to eat. Mrs. Florence D. Richard, Ohio's president, told of how impossible it would have been for her to "carry on" in her ten big campaigns for prohibition in Ohio, had she not been in health. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, New York's president, stressed the importance of dressing for health (including correct shoes), eating for health, avoiding food fads. The "Ode to Health" and "The Health Builders" were sung by the company. Thus we prayed, sang, ate, and talked for health.

Suggestions for Ministering to Service Men Brought Out in Soldiers' and Sailors' Conference

One of the outstanding exhibits of the World's and National conventions was the "Tarry-a-While," arranged by Miss Rebecca N. Rhoads, National superintendent of the department of Soldiers and Sailors, and Mrs. Sylvia Bemis, Pennsylvania's state superintendent, in which many beautiful afghans, comfort bags, scrap-books, literature, etc., were on display.

The conference hours of this department, Miss Rhoads presiding, proved most helpful. Thursday afternoon, the main speaker was Chaplain J. E. Yates, of Washington, D. C., associate to Colonel Axton, Chief of Chaplains, U. S. Army, who was enthusiastic in his praise of the wonderful work already done by the W. C. T. U. and gave many valuable suggestions for "carrying on" in the future. Especially did he speak of the need of home-like places for the men in the service, the adoption of lonely posts and co-operation with the chaplains in providing religious services and influences.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. MARY E. THOMAS, Sherman, California, eighty-one years young, a member of the Central Union of Los Angeles. Mrs. Thomas did heroic Crusade service in Illinois in the seventies, and has ever since been active in promoting the temperance cause.

MRS. E. J. TOLFORD, treasurer of the Blaine (Washington) W. C. T. U. and for thirty years a member of the organization. Of a very unassuming nature, Mrs. Tolford did her work quietly, faithfully and well, and her loss seems irreparable to her comrades.

MRS. D. O. SMITH of Farmington, Minnesota, a devoted and consecrated worker in the W. C. T. U., who will be greatly missed by her friends.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

Frances E. Willard, namesake and relative of the founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who gave the "Call of the Eighteenth Amendment" (written by Anna Adams Gordon) at the World's Convention.

This selection can be used as a Y. P. B. feature at the January 16 meetings.

The Call of the Eighteenth Amendment

"On January sixteen, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a new Declaration of Independence was adopted by the United States of America—a declaration of independence from the legalized liquor traffic. Through the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, our beloved republic has prohibited the beverage liquor traffic. The Eighteenth Amendment is a lofty prohibition peak. Its shining summit is radiant with the light of life and liberty brought to our New England shores by our Pilgrim fathers and mothers, who, three centuries ago, sought freedom, the fairest flower of all the ages, and in the cabin of the Mayflower drew up that historic charter of human liberty, 'The Immortal Compact.'

"The Eighteenth Amendment reads: 'Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article, the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited. 'Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.'

"Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as voting citizens under the Nineteenth Amendment, are splendidly rallying to the stirring call of the Eighteenth Amendment. In its far-sounding bugle note it has the same mighty thrill that inspired the early Crusaders, when forty-eight years ago a crusade state awakened our entire nation. Today our crusade nation has awakened the entire world.

"Frances E. Willard, the beloved founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, lived to help make the world wider for women and more homelike for humanity. Prohibition, purity and peace will yet triumph throughout all the world. Then shall be realized the glorious vision of Frances E. Willard—the protection of the home, the annihilation of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.

"In giving to you this call of the Eighteenth Amendment I am proud to represent the patriotic young people of America. We young people want to help you in this new crusade. We are the future voters and we shall observe and enforce righteous laws. We thank you all for giving to us a land in which the law protects and safeguards the homes of tomorrow. We rejoice that our star spangled banner floats over a dry republic made so by the will of the people. We are so grateful for our inheritance that we promise you to work hard in this new crusade to make safe and happy the homes of all the world."

Prohibition America Through the Eyes of Muriel Ayres Recently Returned From South America

"Because of my illness since my return from South America," writes Miss Muriel Ayres, "I have had no opportunity to learn from personal observation the results of the prohibition law throughout the country. However, during my voyage from Buenos Aires to New York on the S. S. 'Pan America,' I noticed very little drinking of alcoholic liquors among the fifty Americans, members of a touring party, who embarked at Rio de Janiero. A fellow passenger from Buenos Aires, who had made the trip frequently, said that she had never seen a more temperate group of travelers.

"The very prosperous condition of my home town might be cited as probably typical of eastern communities. There is no abject poverty here. It is practically impossible to find a washerwoman, and we have to resort to the public laundries. From August, 1921, to August, 1922, $600,000 was expended in new buildings and improvements, forty-seven of these being new homes—this in a town of only 5,000 inhabitants. There is one automobile for every six people in the county, the largest percentage in the state, I believe. It should be stated, however, that Yates was the first dry county in New York state, having been under temperance regulations since 1909.

"You ask, 'How may conditions in Argentina and Uruguay be compared to those in the United States?' The first thing in regard to prohibition that a visitor to the United States would notice after living in a South American city is the absence of liquor advertisements on the streets and in periodicals. I saw only a few cases of drunkenness in the cities of Buenos Aires and Montevideo, but letters from pastors working in the interior informed me that murders and other crimes resulting there from intemperance were frightful.

"The custom of using wines in the homes is so prevalent that only a small percentage of the people may be classed as abstainers. It was heart-breaking to notice the odor of cheap wines on the breath of some of the tiny tots attending our kindergarten. A prominent temperance woman of Montevideo told me of a birthday party given for a ten-year-old child at which time so many wines were served that several of the little guests became ill.

"The general attitude of the native people is that alcoholic beverages in moderate quantities are harmless, and added to their ignorance is the selfish stubbornness of the English and Americans there, who will have their liquors anyway, and who set a bad example—thus making a difficult problem for temperance workers in South America."

Pegging Away

There are dreamers who steadily gaze into space,
With a far away look in their eye,
They heed not the needs of a suffering race,
Nor the cries of the crowds that go by.
The clouds are all silvered and flowers all gay,
No problems, no wrongs for earth's mob;
But the work of the world goes a different way,
It's just pegging away at the job.

There are others look down at injustice and wrong
Till their hearts fill with hate for their kind,
They sour every smile and discord every song,
And they crush every hope that they find.
But the man who does most for himself and the rest
And the Father who hears what we ask,
Is the man who while seeing things works at his best,
By just pegging away at the task.

Not the dreamer who fools himself all things go well,
Nor the cynic who feels all is wrong,
Can the secret of service and usefulness tell,
And of helping the kingdom along;
But the man who while knowing the woe of earth's sin,
Sees the Christ light break in through the dark,
Lifts the victory cry o'er the noise and the din,
And keeps pegging away at his work.

—*S. W. Franklin.*

Notes From Your Publishing House

Beyond doubt every local union and every member will strive to make the W. C. T. U. celebration of January 16, universally observed in the United States and carry out the program in such a manner as to cause the day long to be remembered for its civic value to the community in its relation to the cardinal principles of patriotism and reverence for law. To aid in this it will be well to make extensive use of all such material as may be appropriate for the occasion.

The Annual Address of our National President, Anna A. Gordon, delivered at the recent convention at Philadelphia should be placed in the hands of all who are to participate in the programs used on January 16. It would be a graceful and appropriate deed also to present a copy to your pastor, Sunday school superintendent, your child's teacher, the principal of your public school and others of influence in your community. The information contained in this address is invaluable. Not only that, but from start to finish its pages thrill with the wondrous strength of a great heart's devotion to a holy cause. We suggest you order largely for distribution. See rates on page 14.

For your luncheons or banquets why not order **Place Cards** from your own Publishing House? This is a neatly designed bow on bristol card with letters W. C. T. U. Space can be utilized for writing names of guests. **Our W. C. T. U. Napkins** are of heavy crepe paper in three designs—white and gold, white and violet and white and pink, with W. C. T. U. monogram in gold. You will be pleased with these novelties and they will add to the attractiveness of your tables. See prices on page 15.

Among other supplies we call attention to our posters, a variety of which, with prices, are noted in another column. These may be used for decorative purposes in halls, churches or other places where meetings are held or banquets served. They may also be displayed in public libraries, city halls, and similar places, thus helping to call the attention of the general public to the significance of the day. A typewritten card could be attached stating the place and hour of the meeting.

The Music is an important part of the proceedings on such occasions, and elsewhere in this paper we list a varied selection of suitable songs. Do not forget to enlist the children's voices in your program. We offer two new songs for the children entitled, "When We All Grow Up to Be Twenty-One," and "Loyal Temperance Soldiers." See that these are part of the day's doings. **For general use** do not minimize the value of our **Jubilee Songs,** compiled by Anna Adams Gordon, President of the National and of the World's W. C. T. U. This songbook of thirty-two pages contains among its many usable selections, "The White Ribbon Star Spangled Banner," which as a solo never fails to thrill every heart with enthusiasm for our cause. "The Ribbon White," another solo, will add greatly to the effectiveness of any program. Price of **Jubilee Songs:** Per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, 75 cents; per 100, $5.00.

Departmental Conferences at Philadelphia

(Continued from Page Ten)

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, World's superintendent, was introduced and spoke briefly. She was followed by Miss Roena E. Shaner, of Missouri, and Mrs Safford of Massachusetts, after which state superintendents present were introduced. So successful was this conference that a second meeting was called for the next day, at which "Mother Moore" (Mrs. Caroline A. Moore), who is beloved by all the sailors of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, gave many interesting incidents of her nineteen years of wonderful work for our men in service.

Through the instrumentality of "Mother Moore," the Navy Yard was cordially opened to the delegates by the Rear Admiral Sunday morning, and about 150 of the women attended service in the chapel, at least twenty states being represented. Chaplain McNair gave a very inspiring address. Sunday evening another group of delegates attended the service in the auditorium of the Navy Yard, when Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U., spoke to about 1700 of the men.

Conference of Fairs and Exhibits Stresses Exhibits as Member-Getters

A goodly number of women attended the conference of the department of Fairs and Exhibits. The time allotted was divided among four speakers. Mrs. W. H. Carvosso of Australia, World's superintendent of exhibits, won all hearers by her wholesome, happy words of encouragement and appreciation. The national superintendent, Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, gave a practical talk on "The Making of an Exhibit." Mrs. R. S. Dunkin spoke on the exhibit as a member-getter and a convincing argument for law enforcement, and Miss Epha Marshall, on "The Fair a Social Educational Institution."

Many questions were asked, and much encouraging information volunteered by the audience. Department literature was distributed and new interest created.

Preventive Work a Dominant Note in Prison Reform Conference

The conference was especially interesting because of the attendance and address of Miss Margaret Moss of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a field worker for the state department of public welfare. She stressed the need and importance of preventive work, saying that all youngsters are mischievous, and many destructively so, but while some are caught in their badness by their parents, and punished by them, others land in the Juvenile Court.

Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, of the American Social Hygiene Association, and associate superintendent of the department of Social Morality for the National W. C. T. U., made a plea for work for women on the State Prison Boards, showing the need and explaining how to proceed. Mrs. Falconer, as usual, gave a very inspiring address.

The work in Georgia was presented by Mrs. Lella Dillard, state president, who told of how each W. C. T. U. woman is asked to "mother" a reformatory boy. Lack of time prevented other state presidents from speaking.

A visit to Sleighton Farm, a well-known and ideal reformatory for girls, about sixty miles out of Philadelphia, was made in the afternoon, as a sequel to the conference. Four hundred and fifty girls, ranging in age from eight to twenty-one years, sang, and the national superintendent, Mrs. Minnie B. Horning, addressed them and presented them with our Marching and Jubilee song books. They knew about the World's and National conventions, and were an interesting and interested audience.

The Religious Keynote in Conferences

Mrs. Helen H. Carlson of Maine, national superintendent of the Evangelistic department, devoted her allotted time to special emphasis on the significance of prayer—the absolute necessity of much praying—citing many instances of conversion as a result.

Mrs. Emma L. Starrett of Nebraska, national superintendent of the department of Sabbath Observance, introduced as her speakers Miss Roena Shaner and William B. Forney, the latter of Philadelphia, both making a plea for the proper observance of Sunday. It was urged that the children (representing the country's future parenthood) be taught the importance of keeping the Sabbath sacred—a day for soul rest as well as bodily rest.

Mrs. Jean B. Wylie of Pennsylvania, national superintendent of the department of the Bible in the Public Schools, presented as her speakers Dr. F. M. Wilson of Philadelphia and Mrs. Florence D. Richard of Ohio. Both laid stress upon the importance of placing the Bible in our public schools, Dr. Wilson claiming that eighty-three per cent of the schools already have this teaching.

You Will Need Posters

FOR DISPLAY JANUARY 16

We suggest these:

For Their Sake Enforce the Law.
Forge a Chain.

—

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
Lincoln's Prophecy.
(Each with portrait of Abraham Lincoln)

—

Guard Their Future.
The Eighteenth Amendment (Stand by the Flag and the Constitution).
Booze Stands Between—
The American's Creed.
Listen! Milk or Beer.

Price each per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, $1.00. Decorate meeting places with posters and put them on display wherever possible. They will help.

New Songs for the Children

Patriotic Prohibition Song for Children Everywhere, **"When We All Grow Up to Be Twenty-One."** Words and music. The same sheet carries also **"The New Day Coming"** and **"Prohibition Here to Stay."**

Price per copy, 5 cents; per 100, $2.00.

Also a marching song entitled **"Loyal Temperance Soldiers."** Price per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents; per 100, $1.00. These songs will be found very effective for use in public meetings, L. T. L. and Prohibition Guard gatherings, and for Sunday school and public school work.

(Please send remittance with orders).

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Overseas Convention Delegates Entertained

The Women's City Club of New York was the scene of a luncheon tendered the overseas delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention by the American Social Hygiene Association on Friday, November 10. A cordial co-operation has existed for many years between this Association and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for most important sex-social problems have become complicated and made more difficult of solution because of the effects of alcoholism, and there is much evidence to prove that prostitution and the resulting spread of venereal diseases have been greatly stimulated in the past by the traffic in alcoholic liquors. Attending the luncheon were delegates from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Denmark, and Germany. The formal welcome was given by Dr. William F. Snow, the Association's general director. Among the speakers at the luncheon were Dr. Worth M. Tippy, Federal Council of Churches in America; Dr. Katherine B. Davis of the Bureau of Social Hygiene; Mr. Frederick H. Whitin, of the Committee of Fourteen; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Gertrude R. Luce, Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Dr. H. E. Kleinschmidt, Mr. Bascom Johnson and Miss Jean Begg. Dr. Valeria Parker, director of the Department of Social Morality for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the associate director of that department, Mrs. Martha P. Falconer, met the delegates and introduced them to the group assembled in their honor.

Dr. Tippy spoke of the relentless fight which had been waged for prohibition and of the tremendous influence which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had in winning it. He and the other speakers were strong in their convictions that though strict enforcement of the prohibition law might be a difficult task, nevertheless the Eighteenth Amendment would be enforced and never erased from the Constitution.

Mr. Bascom Johnson, director of the department of Legal Measures for the American Social Hygiene Association, told the delegates of the constant campaign which had been carried on in the United States to repress prostitution and wipe out the red light districts. In particular, he described the fight against the infamous "Barbary Coast" in San Francisco and the support which had been given by members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. "I was always certain," he said, "that no matter how badly the battle was going, I could count on the active and earnest support, both moral and financial, of that devoted body of women who were ever willing to work unceasingly for any cause they believed right."

Every W. C. T. U. Member Should Adopt a Foreign Home

"I am not nearly as much alarmed about the foreigner breaking the law," said Miss Charlotte Fraser, field secretary for the Americanization department, at one of the conferences at the Philadelphia convention, "as I am about the Americans themselves. I am more concerned about the great rum trust that is bringing in contraband liquors in ships, airplanes and automobiles."

Ignorance of the law is responsible for many violations by foreigners, she said, adding:

"Every W. C. T. U. member should adopt a foreign home and, starting with the children and the mother, should inculcate the principles of Americanism through the teaching of the English language."

Kansas State W. C. T. U. Convention Educational and Interesting

Emma W. Grover

Perfect weather, a beautiful city and complete arrangements by the entertaining unions combined to make the forty-fourth annual convention of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union very enjoyable. The attendance was good throughout the convention, the number of accredited delegates being 238, and much enthusiasm and keen interest in the work of the organization were manifest.

The evening before the opening of the convention proper a delightful banquet was served to about three hundred members and friends, Mrs. Mitchner, the state president, presiding as toastmistress in her usual pleasing manner. Words of welcome were spoken on behalf of the city of Salina, the churches, Salina Wesleyan University, the schools, the press, missionary federation, women's clubs and the W. C. T. U. Other speakers contributed to the success of the evening.

Throughout the convention Mrs. Margaret Dill, state Evangelistic superintendent, directed the devotional services, which proved of real worth to the delegates.

One of the outstanding features of the convention was the county presidents' program, which they presented under the general head of "Ideals." Mrs. Rogers of Cowley county spoke on the "Ideal President"; Mrs. Hobson of Kingman, the "Ideal Vice-president"; Mrs. Pangborn of Jewell, the "Ideal Secretary"; Mrs. Wilson of Rice, the "Ideal Treasurer"; Mrs. Archer of Sumner, the "Ideal County Institute"; Mrs. Dunn of Douglass, "Ideal Financing." "Ideal Department Work" was presented by a number of superintendents under the direction of Mrs. Baker of Shawnee. It was a fine group of capable women and the state is justly proud of its county leaders.

A delightful surprise was given the convention when the Rev. Pliny Keys and his family were conducted to the platform and introduced. Mr. Keys is a missionary to Africa, through whom the Kansas W. C. T. U. supports a temperance missionary in East Africa. The address of Mr. Keys was full of interest and revealed conditions in his field that are appalling. He told of the many calls for the services of our temperance missionary and of the fine work being done. The cost of maintaining this missionary is but ninety dollars a year and Kansas is hoping it may be possible to maintain another man for like service.

Another distinguished visitor at the convention was Rev. Eugenia St. John-Mann, whose home was Salina for many years. A pioneer in the temperance reform, until recent years she has been one of the foremost platform workers and evangelists in the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Edna Conkling, also a former resident of Salina, came from her home in Denver to attend the convention which, for many years, she attended as state secretary of the L. T. L. She was a valued worker in Kansas and is no less valued in her new home.

At the diamond medal contest Mrs. Nannie Wright took first place with her selection, written by Kathleen Norris, following which the superintendents gave most interesting demonstrations of their department work. The Americanization department was made very real as Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, state superintendent, impersonated a foreign-born woman eager to learn the English language and "to be an American." Medical Temperance was demonstrated by Mrs. Alice Shamleffer, the enthusiastic superintendent. Mrs. Nettie B. Robinson, superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction in schools and colleges, appeared on the platform in a dress made of some of the 9000 essays which have been written in the Kansas schools during the past year against liquor and tobacco. Mrs. Prather of the Anti-narcotic department, was decorated with copies of the Kansas anti-tobacco law and anti-tobacco pledges pinned with the A. C. A. pins. Other departments were well presented and it was a most interesting and educational demonstration.

The Memorial Service revealed an unusually long list of names of those who have passed on during the year. The W. C. T. U. Carry A. Nation Home in Kansas City was represented by Mrs. Hattie I. Sparks, chairman of the local board of managers of the Home and the interest of every one was enlisted as Mrs. Sparks told of the condition and needs of the Home. The missionary work at Pittsburg, a mining district in the southeast corner of the state, where the population is largely foreign, always commands attention at state convention, and the women listened with eager interest to the reports given by the women employed there by the state W. C. T. U. The people are eager for the help offered them and much is being accomplished for their betterment. The address of Mrs. Mitchner, state president, was excellent and contained valuable suggestions and facts.

The officers elected for the year are: President, Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner; vice-president, Mrs. Ida M. Walker; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary E. Dobbs; recording secretary, Mrs. Leah Thomas; treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie K. Robinson.

A handsome Gladstone traveling case was presented to Mrs. Mitchner by Miss Wooster on behalf of the bankers of Salina.

For the Great Meetings on January 16, Secure the Popular Eighteenth Amendment Song "It Is There To Stay."

The great throngs at the National Convention were thrilled and inspired by the author's rendition of this song. Use it in your meetings. Per copy, 15 cents; two copies, 25 cents.

Add these also to your repertoire:

Victory. Soprano solo. Per copy, 15 cents; two copies to one address, 25 cents.

He's Only Changed the Place of His Address.

Over the Whole Wide World.

The Land Where Old Glory Waves.

Hats Off to the Flag.

The U. S. A. for Me.

Each, per copy, 25 cents; two copies to one address, 40 cents.

Loyal Temperance Soldiers (a new song for the children), per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

(Please send remittance with all orders.)

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

Important

Do not fail to secure for your own use, and for distribution, the notable address delivered by the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Anna A. Gordon, at the great convention recently held in Philadelphia. This invaluable document should be a handbook for our own members and placed for ready reference upon the desk of pastors, teachers, clubleaders and others interested in the three-fold goal of World Prohibition, World Purity and World Peace. Price, per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents; per 100, $4.00. (Please enclose remittance with order).

Work for Total Abstinence Must Be Continued

We offer you a fine assortment of Total Abstinence literature for public school work, for study in women's clubs, local W. C. T. U. and similar meetings, and for general distribution.

Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism.
Wine as a Cause of Alcholism.
Beer Is Drunk for Its Alcohol.
When Is a Man Intoxicated?
He Was Not Drunk, But—
Primary Lesson on Beer.
Beer and Home Brew.
The Soldiers' Opinion of Alcohol.
For Your Son—Which?
Disease and Degeneracy the Heritage of Drinkers' Offspring.
Words That Count.
Danger to Seamen.
How to Make a Winning Ball Team.
Self Information on the Truths of Science.
Why Sign the Pledge?
Babies or Brewers?

Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Is the Moderate Drinker a Safe Citizen?
Dangers in the Use of Fermented Drinks.
Beer Quantities of Alcohol Injurious.
The Persistent Beer Fallacy.
A Story of Root Beer.
Beer a Bluffer.
Teachings of the Divine Saviour Concerning Wine.
Wine—What Is It?
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.
Is Beer Intoxicating?
Prenatal Effects of Alcohol.
Wine.
Alcohol and the School Child.
Blackboard Exercise—No Beer, No Wine.
A New Basis for Estimating Effect of Alcohol.
Man or Beer?
Children's Exercise No. 1.
Blackboard Exercise—The Total Abstainer on Safe Ground.
Temperance Talk—Beware of the Wine Cup.
Temperance Talk—Watch! The Thief Is Alcohol.
Facts About Beer.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Alcohol In Experiment and Experience. Y. P. B. Study Book. Valuable also for S. T. I. work. By Cora Frances Stoddard. Pamphlet. Per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

Outlines for Health and Temperance Teaching in the Public Schools. By Cora Frances Stoddard. Pamphlet. Per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25. See that all teachers are supplied with above helps.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

"No Quarter for the Foe," Keynote of Iowa State Convention

Ella M. Hill, State Vice-President

Never in the history of the Iowa W. C. T. U. did the women show greater consecration, enthusiasm and determination than at the forty-ninth annual convention held recently in the First M. E. church at Oskaloosa. The executive meetings were characterized by interest and a desire to do; the department conferences were full of life and vim. More than six hundred delegates were present, and the capacity of the church was taxed at every evening session. Royally were we welcomed by representatives of the churches, schools, colleges, clubs, and last, but not least, in an original poem by Mrs. Priscilla J. Prine, one of the delegates to the convention held twenty-nine years ago in the same place and church. A few comparisons may be of interest:

The minutes of 1893 tell us that we had at that time 1,723 members. Today we have 15,376. Then we had 51 voting delegates, this year 479. Our thank-offering twenty-nine years ago was $12.50, this year $1,469. Total receipts for the year 1893 were $1,803.20, this year $39,967.72. Who says our cause is not marching on?

As usual the president's address was one of the mountain peaks of the great program. Filled with forceful and convincing truths, it was heard with deep and appreciative interest. The address was published in full in the city papers.

Mrs. L. D. Carhart, corresponding secretary, gave a comprehensive report of the work of the past year. By the way, she gave the report twenty-nine years ago. How our Lord has used our faithful, consecrated, efficient comrade.

The state treasurer, Mrs. Lucile W. Shadle, reported a substantial gain in membership, and later conducted a wonderful thank-offering service.

Greetings from our National President, Miss Anna Adams Gordon, were received and read with cheers. A greeting from the convention was wired in return.

A touching memorial service was conducted for the hundred and twenty-six members called to higher service during the year.

The guest of the convention, Dr. Phineas W. Whiting, of the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, gave an instructive and interesting lecture on "The Science of Heredity," illustrated by charts.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, national director of the department of Child Welfare, another guest whom we delight to honor, gave inspirational talks along her line of work, holding the close attention of her audiences.

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, national promoter of literature, brought strong messages of encouragement and cheer.

"The World Call," put on by Miss Louise Hollister, presented to a large audience a wonderful object lesson.

The music was an outstanding feature, musicians of the city giving unstintedly of their time and talent.

An automobile ride about the city, visits to Central Holiness University and Penn College, and a "chicken fry" breakfast given by the Mahaska county unions, were all thoroughly enjoyed. The Street Railway Company courteously furnished free transportation to all delegates during the week.

Every union was requested to hold an institute before Christmas. The state officers were re-elected.

South Dakota's Convention Emphasizes Importance of Law Enforcement

Maude A. Jones, State Recording Secretary

Delegates to the thirty-fourth annual convention of the South Dakota W. C. T. U., held in Mitchell, were warmly welcomed by the city, churches, clubs and schools. Many prominent people took part in the program. The musical talent so generously provided added much to the success of the meeting.

Law enforcement was the leading theme of the convention. Our popular state president, Mrs. Flora A. Mitchell, emphasized in all her addresses the great importance of electing candidates who stand four-square on this important matter and are loyal to the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, who needs no introduction, was the convention speaker. We expected great things of her, and were not disappointed. Adoption of the budget system was considered a step in the right direction, leading to greater business efficiency. The unions will be apportioned according to their membership.

South Dakota has made a gain of twenty-five per cent in membership during the past year.

The officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. Flora A. Mitchell; vice-president, Mrs. Lucy A. Bornemann; corresponding secretary, Miss Emma Mead; recording secretary, Mrs. Maud A. Jones; treasurer, Mrs. Mary H. Erskine.

Ready for 1923

Put the Word of God in Every Home

DO NOT FORGET THAT YOUR OWN PUBLISHING HOUSE WILL AGAIN FURNISH YOU THE BEAUTIFUL SCRIPTURE TEXT SACRED ART CALENDARS.

This Calendar will be more beautiful and attractive than ever. You can easily dispose of hundreds and thus place the daily *Bible Text* in multitudes of homes and at the same time earn Christmas money for yourself, your W. C. T. U., the L. T. L., the Woman's Club, or for your Literature Fund.

Send us your order early and so avoid delay or disappointment. Prices: Single copy, 35 cents; per dozen, $3 84; twenty-five, $7.50; fifty, $12.50; one hundred, $20.00; two hundred, $37.00; five hundred, $82.50.

Send us your order *now* and let's go to work. It is not too early to start.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

MAKE CHRISTMAS MERRY FOR ALL YOUR FRIENDS

Stick a Subscription to

THE YOUNG CRUSADER

in the stocking of all your young folks this Christmas. A present every month.

35 cents a year

In Clubs of Six—
30 cents a year

THE UNION SIGNAL

SPECIAL OFFERS
Good until January 1, 1923

OFFER No. 1:

3 subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (weekly) $4.00

OFFER No. 2:

THE UNION SIGNAL and the YOUNG CRUSADER for one year.....$1.75
with
White enameled bow stick pin *free.*

Now is the time to get your trio team, new members, ministers, schools, libraries, department superintendents, Y. P. B. and friends on THE UNION SIGNAL list for one year.

Send SIGNAL and *Crusader* subscrip tions to National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

One Thousand Victory Members Goal of Texas White Ribboners

(Special Correspondence)

Preceding the opening of the forty-first annual convention of the Texas W. C. T. U., held in the First Christian church at Fort Worth, a reception was given at the Texas Hotel, one of the most elegant hostelries in the South. This gave the delegates an opportunity to get acquainted with each other before they entered upon the grind of business. The president, Mrs. Claude De Van Watts, who presided on this occasion, was graciously introduced by Mrs. J. B. Ammerman, the state vice-president, and was most heartily welcomed. Greetings were extended by the different organizations of the city, including the churches, represented by Rev. L. D. Anderson and Mrs. W. E. Langston; the city, by Mayor E. R. Cockrell; Chamber of Commerce, by County Judge Hugh L. Small; City Federation of Clubs, by Mrs. R. E. Buchanan; Rotarians, by Rev. J. K. Thompson; schools, by Mrs. O. F. Carlson; and the local W. C. T. U., by Mrs. Claudia Hightower. Music for this occasion was furnished by Mr. Sam S. Losh, a prominent community song leader, with special solos by Mrs. Charles F. Alton, accompanied by Mrs. W. S. Lethco, both daughters of Mrs. Hightower.

The convention was formally opened the next morning, following a very beautiful consecration service.

Great emphasis was laid on the need for more educational work, co-operation in law enforcement, and plans to help keep the Eighteenth Amendment intact.

The report of the president, who had been in office only five months, as the time of the annual convention had been changed from spring to fall, showed that much had already been accomplished and many plans outlined for the promotion of the work.

One of the outstanding features was an address on Americanism by Mr. Leonard Withington, editor of the *Fort Worth Record*. Mrs. M. M. Kirkham, who spoke on "Working Against Odds," left her hearers much food for thought. The former state president, Mrs. Cora B. Megrail, was in attendance and gave several splendid talks on the work, stressing particularly the Victory Members campaign. It was recommended that the goal, 1,000 Victory members, be set for this year.

As a special courtesy to the state president, who had at one time been on the state board of the Congress of Mothers, the Chamber of Commerce, Church Woman's Federation and the Council of Mothers, each day during the session complimented the delegates with a luncheon of superior order.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Claude De Van Watts; vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Ammerman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. T. I. Minter; recording secretary, Mrs. Fred Lawson; treasurer, Mrs. Olivia Davis. Mrs. Claudia Hightower will serve as editor of the *Texas White Ribbon*, Mrs. Zoe Sublett as Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Alice King as L. T. L. secretary.

In many ways this was one of the most inspirational conventions ever held in Texas, and the outlook is very encouraging.

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White Ribbon Place Card for W. C. T. U. Banquets, Luncheons, Picnics and Dinners. Neatly designed bow on bristol card with letters "W. C. T. U." Must be seen to be appreciated. Price per dozen, 20 cents; per 50, 75 cents; per 100, $1.25.

W. C. T. U. Crepe Paper Napkins. Three designs—white and gold—white with violet border, and white with pink rosebuds. W. C. T. U. monogram in gold. Excellent quality. Price, per 25, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

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Good News

Della F. Withers, Circulation Manager

The circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL increased 4,500 since November 1, 1921. Let us add another zero and make it a 45,000 increase by next November. It can be done.

Every state with the exception of six made a gain in THE UNION SIGNAL circulation. Minnesota more than doubled, advancing from 401 subscribers November 1, 1921, to 826 in 1922.

YOUR STATE CAN DOUBLE—TRY IT.

Prize Winners

THE UNION SIGNAL Challenge Light was won this year by New York state. This prize was awarded for the largest number of new subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL sent in since November 1, 1921.

Checks were won by eighteen state promoters whose state made a gain in circulation of THE UNION SIGNAL of 25 per cent or more.

	Per cent gain
Minnesota	105
South Dakota	93
Kansas	89
West Virginia	79
Utah	56
Oklahoma	53
Nebraska	51
Georgia	50
Delaware	47
Iowa	47
Wisconsin	46
Kentucky	42
Indiana	38
Virginia	34
Rhode Island	32
Alabama	32
Maine	26
Vermont	26

"Almost Winners"

	Per cent gain
Florida	24
Colorado	24
Oregon	24
Arkansas	23
New Hampshire	23
Illinois	[illegible]
South Carolina	21

A press dispatch from Washington states that the post office department is on the trail of foreign companies that have been flooding the United States with circulars offering a product for the home manufacture of Madeira, port, Rhine, and other wines in exchange for American dollars. A recent analysis of the ingredients of these alleged products of rare vintage sent out by the European firms showed that they were "fakes," say the department heads.

"THE WORDS THAT WE DID NOT SAY"

A beautiful song. I furnish with it seven other specials, five solos, duets, etc., worth, at 25 cents each, $2.00, but I furnish the eight for only 25 cents, or 3 sets and a copy of the great patriotic 25 cent sheet song, "The U. S. A. For Me," and very helpful plan for preserving your eyes, all for only 60 cents.

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Wilmore, Kentucky.

W. C. T. U. Badges. Made of mother of pearl. Price 25 cents each. Address treasurer W. C. T. U., Jerusalem, Palestine. P. O. Box 443.

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth,
To touch their harps of gold;
"Peace on the earth, goodwill to men,
From heaven's all-gracious king:"
The earth in solemn stillness lay,
To hear the angels sing.

For lo! the days are hastening on,
By prophet-bards foretold,
When with the ever-circling years
Comes round the age of gold!
When peace shall over all the earth
Its final splendors fling,
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing!

—Edwin H. Sears

This beautiful picture of the Madonna and Child, the work of a French artist, is used on The Hope of the Cradle certificates of the *Ruban Blanc* (W. C. T. U.) of France. The translation of the inscription beneath the picture is as follows:

"I desire that my child shall be enrolled up to the age of seven years as a member of The Hope of the Cradle. I promise not to give or permit to be given to my child any beverage which contains alcohol."

Names of children and parents follow.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

PROMISED "REVOLT AGAINST PROHIBITION" NOT IN EVIDENCE—UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RULES LIQUOR OFFENSES TWICE PUNISHABLE—ORGANIZATIONS AT ENTHUSIASTIC CONFERENCE APPROVE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—APPROPRIATION BILLS MOVE ENCOURAGINGLY

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

That "revolt against prohibition," of which the people have heard so much duriug the past year, was not in evidence during the consideration of the appropriation for enforcement of prohibitiou in the House of Representatives a week ago.

Aided by Representative Louis C. Cramton of Michigan, who has come forward with splendid leadership, and steeled by the personal support of President Harding, the dry forces quickly voted down every one of the series of amendments offered by Representative John Philip Hill of Maryland to tie up the $9,000,000 appropriation for law enforcement during the next fiscal year. On the first vote, the wet attack was turned into a fiasco when Mr. Hill, demanding a division of the vote, cast his eye about the Chamber to find himself standing alone with George Holden Tinkham, Representative from Massachusetts.

Marks Collapse of Wets

Amid the laughter of the House, wets and drys alike, "the twin champions of John Barleycorn," as they were dubbed by colleagues, smilingly shook hands across the table that separated them. It was the beginning of the wet retreat, marking the collapse of the modification campaign during the remainder of the session. Eight amendments altogether were defeated. On the first amendment to restrict the Commissioner from expending $150,000 for the continuance of the publicity bureau, the vote was 98 nays and 2 yeas, Mr. Hill and Mr. Tinkham alone supporting the amendment.

Other amendments included prohibiting the use of any of the money appropriated in the Treasury Bill for the following purposes: Purchase of evidence against violators, travel or other expenses of those making speaking trips; payment of salaries or expenses of agents who wilfully failed to enforce the law; payment of salaries to legal advisers, counsel or lay clerks; for political propaganda to defeat members of Congress.

Some of the amendments received only Mr. Hill's support in the absence of Mr. Tinkham, who left the Chamber at various times. One amendment offered, to compel appointments in the Prohibition Bureau to be under civil service, had but 7 votes. While there is sentiment in the House for this policy, members resented the attack made by the Maryland Representative on essential appropriations, coming immediately after the President's address, and refused to become a party to a deliberate effort to tie up funds necessary for law enforcement.

Mr. Cramton vigorously carried the fight straight into the camp of the enemy. "In the consideration of all these amendments, the House should remember," Mr. Cramton said, "particularly in the light of the splendid appeal for Americanization and law observance which our President has just offered in this Chamber, that the gentleman from Maryland speaks on this floor on this question as the authorized, duly credentialed minister plenipotentiary and envoy most extraordinary of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

"When the gentleman offers here an amendment to the item carrying into effect one of the provisions of our Coustitution, in that act he represents an organization that is known by all of its propaganda as being opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, an organization which has no idea of ever securing its repeal, but desires to nullify that part of the Constitution by ham-stringing and defeating its enforcement."

The entire day was a Red Letter Day in the House of Representatives, for it was the same day the President of the United States announced his belief that prohibition had come to stay and his intention to launch a campaign for law enforcement.

The most important feature of this campaign is the conference of governors, which the President has already called to meet in Washiugton next week.

Between now and the convening of the next Congress, when the "battered ranks" of the wets will be reinforced in the House by a very small number, the whole vigorous campaign for law enforcement will be on and will keep the opposition on the defensive.

United States Supreme Court Rules Liquor Offenses Twice Punishable

It was a sweeping victory for enforcement of the prohibition laws when the United States Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Taft, handed down a decision that prohibition violators may be prosecuted and punished by both state and Federal authorities for the same offense.

The Court declared that the "double jeopardy" clause in the Constitution applied solely to two or more prosecutions by the Federal government for the same offense. In other words, if a state court fails to mete out punishment sufficiently drastic in the opinion of the Federal enforcement officers, they may at once institute prosecution against the offender and the Federal courts have full authority to punish him again for the same offense under the National Prohibition Act.

Will Dry Up Wet Places

Prohibition leaders hail the decision with delight. They believe it will aid greatly in drying up some of the most conspicuous oases within the territorial limits of the United States, since, if enforcement becomes light and offenders are let off with trivial fines in some states, the Federal enforcement authorities can seize these same offenders, prosecute them in the Federal courts and have them heavily punished for the same violation.

The decision of the Court came on an appeal by Arthur Magrini and four co-defendants who were charged in the United States District Court of the state of Washington with making, transporting and possessing liquors and operating a still. Their contention was that the same charge was made against them in a superior court of Whatcom county, Washington, a state tribunal, and that they had been fined $250 each on three counts. They argued in the Supreme Court that two punishments for the same act—one under National prohibition laws and another under state prohibition laws—meant double jeopardy.

"If Congress," the Court said, "sees fit to bar prosecution by the Federal courts for any act when punishment for violation of state prohibition has been imposed, it can, of course, do so by proper legislative provision, but it has not done so."

Organizations at Enthusiastic Conference Approve Department of Education

At a recent conference held at the Washington headquarters of the National Education Association, it was evident that interest in the Sterling-Towner Education Bill was very much alive. The N. E. A., which takes the initiative in this campaign for the proposed legislation, has allies in more than a score of national organizations, the W. C. T. U. being one which has given its approval to the bill.

The two great principles contained in the measure are for the recognition of education by creation of a Department of Education, with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet, and Federal aid for the promotion of education, with a guarantee that the control and management of public education within the states shall be reserved exclusively to the states.

For the first time the Congressional Reorganization Committee met in Confereuce with the President this week to consider the whole reorganization of government departments. It is expected that the plan will be presented to Congress in the near future. The proposed plan, it is learned, provides for a Department of Education and Welfare in a form, it is believed, which will prove acceptable to education leaders, since it embodies one of the major proposals of the Sterling-Towner Bill.

Miss Charl Ormond Williams, former president of the N. E. A., capable and charming, is directing the congressional campaign for the N. E. A.

Appropriation Bills Move Encouragingly

This week the advance of appropriation bills has been most encouraging. The Treasury Appropriation Bill, which carries $9,000,000 for the Prohibition Unit, has passed both houses.

The State and Justice Appropriation Bill has passed both House and Senate, as has that of Commerce and Labor, which carries appropriations for the Children's and Women's Bureaus, and the Naval Appropriation Bill has been reported to the House from committee.

The appropriations in the House bill for the Women's Bureau is $105,000, an increase of $5,000 over that of last year. The Children's Bureau appropriation is $310,000, in addition to $1,240,000 for the administration of the Maternity and Infancy Law.

Memorial to Negro Mammies of South Urged by Senator

The memory of "The Faithful Colored Mammies of the South" would be perpetuated in enduring bronze or granite under a resolution offered by Senator Williams of Mississippi.

The measure would direct the chief of engineers of the Army to select a site and permit Jefferson Davis chapter, No. 165, United Daughters of the Confederacy, to erect such a monument in Washington as a "gift to the people of the United States."

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1922.

Two Friends of Prohibition in House of Commons

Two decisive victories for the cause of prohibition were gained at the recent general election in England.

Lady Astor, who was returned for the Sutton division of Plymouth, Devonshire, defeated Dr. Wansey Bayly, who stood as a champion of all the liquor interests. Mr. Edwin Scrymgeour of Dundee, standing first and foremost as a prohibitionist, was elected in place of the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, former Minister for Air, and is the first to sit in the English House of Commons as representing the cause of prohibition. As long ago as 1908, Mr. Scrymgeour was defeated at a by-election at Dundee, gaining only 665 votes; so that his recent majority over Mr. Churchill—the biggest in the electoral history of that city—shows a great increase of strength in the cause of prohibition, and has rewarded Mr. Scrymgeour for his long and patient efforts. He has declared it as his fixed intention to bring a prohibition bill before the House as soon as he gains a footing at Westminster.

A World War Against Prohibition to Be Waged With United States

According to press dispatches, a world fight against alcoholism, with the United States as the center of the fight, was planned at the closing session of the third annual prohibition congress which met in Brussels the last week in October.

Senator Delannoy, Belgium, who presided at the gathering, defined the object of the congress as the energetic struggle against the tendencies of modern legislation to sacrifice individual and commercial liberty. Count Demun of France was named as the head of the "international committee of defence," a force "to bring the dry people back into the wet fold." Its members believe that recent events in the United States, such as the difficulties in regard to the shipping, have created a favorable atmosphere for the anti-prohibition assault.

The meeting closed with a banquet, which was marked by the abundance of wines served to the delegates, who were from eleven countries, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Baseball Boosted by Prohibition

Last season was the biggest in the history of baseball, according to the latest and best figures. The reason for this, according to Thomas J. Hickey, president of the American association, is contained in one word, and that is—prohibition.

"Prohibition has been the greatest blessing ever enjoyed," says Mr. Hickey, as quoted in a Chicago daily. "I don't mean in the conduct of the players, for ballplayers always have been—with few exceptions—clean living men. The passing of the saloons increased our patronage wonderfully. Regardless of the moral aspect of the Eighteenth Amendment, it was a great business booster for us." He goes on to explain that in the old days men used to drop in for "just one" on the way to the ball park. Other prospective fans would drop in for the same reason. Time would pass, as time would in a saloon. A bit later the eastern scores would begin coming in on the ticker and the assembled fans would say something like this:

"Oh, well, we'll miss the practice and the first inning. Let's stay here and get the scores off the ticker."

There were 7,000 saloons in Chicago prior to prohibition. If half of them had tickers and two baseball fans were delayed in these places each day, just 7,000 possible customers did not purchase admissions at the gate. This figure may be a trifle large, but it serves to explain the situation.

An Expert Speaks

It is the opinion, voiced in no unmistakable terms by Captain Ryland Drennan, veteran in command of the Pacific Mail steamship "President Lincoln," in a San Francisco periodical, that the American passenger business will not suffer through the ruling in regard to prohibition on ships. It may well be furthered. Captain Drennan is quoted in part thus: "These wonderful ships of ours need no alibis because liquor has been eliminated....If there exists a person who is hesitating in choosing between a dry or wet ship before purchasing transportation, let him discuss the matter, as I have done frequently, with those who cross the Pacific at least once each year....These men and travelers, the old dependables, now prefer our American ships....America has the right kind of ships, the right kind of men to handle them, and all that is needed is to visualize the exact conditions to the public, and we will build and maintain the greatest merchant marine in history."

Legion Denies Backing Bonus-Beer Measures

The American Legion will favor no national bonus proposition which includes the legalizing of the sale of beer, according to a statement in the *Iowa Legionaire*. "Talk of the legion supporting any bonus-beer measures is just plain bunk," is the terse statement.

A Students' "Bone Dry" Club

According to the press, students of the University of South Dakota have organized a "Bone Dry" Club, having for its objective promotion of the enforcement of the Volstead Law. It is said, moreover, that practically every young man on the campus is a member of the club and has pledged himself to aid prohibition officers throughout the state, that an auxiliary society is being formed among the co-eds, and that the movement bids fair to spread to other educational institutions.

Prohibition Uplifts the Fair

"Women political 'dry' leaders in both parties, have found a new argument for prohibition at the Trenton fair, New Jersey," says an eastern paper. "Ten years ago, the women recall, the rialto, in front of the big grand stand, swarmed with men in all stages of intoxication, making a general nuisance of themselves and frequently annoying orderly visitors. The women compare these conditions with those found this year, even on Big Thursday, when they say there was not a 'drunk' in sight and the best of order prevailed in one of the biggest crowds that ever visited the fair."

The International Association of Fairs and Expositions Passes Resolution Against Vice at Fairs

"The champions of better business practices, mainly the clean independent showmen, the riding device operators and the square shooting concessionaires, won a clean-cut victory at Toronto over the reactionaries, the stand-patters and defenders of things as they are," when the International Association of Fairs and Expositions adopted, with only one dissenting vote, a resolution against vice at fairs, according to the *Billboard*, which gives in full the speech made by Charles Ringling on the subject.

Mr. Ringling spoke of the influence the good show would have, in that it would "inspire confidence and leave friends behind" as it went from place to place, and of the vicious influence exerted by a bad show. "If you will go on record now and definitely agree that you will not tolerate such shows on your grounds, you will do more in a single sweep to clean up out-of-door shows than can be done in any other way I know of," he said. At the close of his address he asked the association to pledge itself not to tolerate gambling with or without apparatus; unfair spindle wheels; hoochie-koochie dancers; concessions in which hired women danced with men patrons; and shows for "men only." The resolution in its final form follows:

"Be It Resolved, By the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, that we go on record as favoring clean fairs, which maintain the highest possible standards for all attractions and concessions, and that nothing be tolerated on our grounds of a degrading or dishonest nature, to the end that our fairs and expositions render the maximum service in the years to come."

Drunkards Do Not Turn to Dope Because of Prohibition

"If I were trying to produce an argument against prohibition, I would never say, 'If they don't get alcohol, they'll get dope,' because an addict to dope and an addict to alcohol are entirely different mentally and physically," says Dr. Joseph C. Doane, director of the medical department of the Philadelphia General Hospital, as quoted by the Philadelphia *North American*. Dr. Doane stated before a meeting of social workers that between four and five hundred drug addicts had been questioned as to whether they had used liquor before becoming addicted to dope, and that there was not a single case of taking drugs when alcohol could not be obtained.

Although the doctor insisted that the period in which prohibition has been the law is far too short to provide a basis for any scientific statement as to the effects on insanity and other diseases, "even if there had been no liquor sold at all in this period," he said he thought it a most "striking fact that the number of alcoholic cases admitted to the hospital had dropped from 3,830 in 1916 to 499 thus far in 1922," and that in the same period the number of deaths at the hospital due to the excessive use of alcohol had dropped from fifty-six to eight. What he termed "a beautiful case of delirium tremens" at Bellevue Hospital was not recognized by one of the medical students. "It will soon be impossible," he said, "for us to find specimens of alcoholic delirium in the training of medical students, and once certain hospitals were almost filled with them."

THE STONES OF PEKING

Christine I. Tinling

The Forbidden City is no longer surrounded by a veil of mystery. Since imperial pomp is a thing of the past, the man of the people and the stranger from another land may tread its sacred precincts. It has been said that a great city is a great solitude, and this must have been true in a peculiar sense for those who formerly lived within the Tse Chin Cheng, for in the very midst of teeming millions they were shut away by themselves.

There are, in fact, four cities of Peking. The Chinese City, with its strong walls and buttresses and its high towers, standing guard over the sixteen gateways, adjoins the Tartar City on the south. The latter occupies in part the very spot on which Kublai Khan built his beautiful capital, when, in the thirteenth century, he swept down from Mongolia. Marco Polo's description of its magnificence gains more credence today than it did from his own contemporaries.

The Imperial City is in the center of the Tartar City, yet separated from it by a wall twenty feet in height, penetrated by imposing triple gateways, the middle one in each case being formerly opened only for the Emperor.

Last of all, innermost of all, we find the Forbidden City, the kernel of Peking. Beyond its broad moat and behind its massive pink walls, thirty feet high and thirty feet wide, lie the marble palaces, the yellow-tiled pavilions and the quaint gardens of the old imperial court.

A Monotheistic Faith

But while such scenes kindle the imagination, and the gleaming white bridges and balustrades form a background for ghostly figures, belonging to an age-long past, there are other stones of Peking which are of even deeper significance. Away to the south lies the spacious enclosure known as the Temple of Heaven, with its vast altar open to the sky. This is China's great monument to a pure monotheistic faith. Here are no images or idols of any kind, only a chaste and beautiful pile of pure white marble, on the summit of which every year the head of the nation knelt in communion with Heaven. It was after two nights of fasting and vigil in the Palace of Abstinence that the Emperor came forth to bow before the Lord of All. Humbly he prayed for protection and abundant harvests, and offered sacrifice for the sins of the people. Whence came this conviction that without shedding of blood there is no remission, if it was not a part of a divine revelation given to the human race in its infancy, before ever men were scattered abroad, speaking different tongues?

In the stones of this great white altar there would seem to be also a hint of the truth of the Trinity. At any rate, whatever the meaning, the number three is impressed on everything about it. The altar consists of three terraces, connected by three flights of stairs, the steps in each being three times three.

Astronomy enters largely into the architecture of the Altar of Heaven, for there are three hundred and sixty marble balustrades upon it, corresponding with the three hundred and sixty days in the lunar year and the number of degrees in the celestial circle. These are only the most simple and obvious relations. For those who have time to spare and a desire to understand the thought of a great people, the stones of Peking offer a most fascinating study.

Yet are there buildings of another kind more interesting still, which hold the mind's attention with a stronger grip. For, after all, the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal. We cannot be taken up to any great extent with the picturesque past, when the New China is seen to be rising everywhere about us, and hope and fear alternate as to its final form.

Foundations of Temperance Work

The W. C. T. U., though small and little recognized as yet, has nevertheless had a not unworthy part in the making of the New China. Peking is the home of Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, the first president of the national organization, and as a wise master-builder she has laid the foundation of temperance work in this country. It was when our well-beloved Katharine Lent Stevenson made her round-the-world trip in 1909 that Mrs. Goodrich felt called to devote her energies in large measure to the W. C. T. U. Being eminently practical and gifted with no small amount of executive ability, she fully obeyed the injunction, "First plan your work and then work your plan." She gave the following summer to the preparation of material, studying the temperance question for several hours a day. She wrote leaflets in Chinese and edited a primer of temperance and hygiene. Posters explaining the harm of cigarets were circulated in large quantities. Mrs. Goodrich personally organized many local unions and corresponded with all of them. She prepared programs for their use and kept them supplied with literature. She trained the women in the Peking Bible School to go out and give temperance addresses at temple fairs and other gatherings. Evangelists also received instruction from her, and they were provided with temperance posters to use in their tent meetings as they traveled from place to place.

Standard Higher Because of W. C. T. U.

The present editor of the national organ of the "China for Christ" movement did his first public work under Mrs. Goodrich's superintendence. For two and a half years he was engaged in writing and translating for the W. C. T. U., and he made long tours in the interest of temperance reform. Another eminent worker trained by Mrs. Goodrich was Miss Chen, a graduate of the Women's College. One hears far and wide of her great acceptability as a speaker and of her beautiful Christian character. She is now in the Yunnan Mission, engaged in evangelistic work.

Because she multiplied herself by thus training Chinese leaders, Mrs. Goodrich was able to extend the W. C. T. U. from her own province of Chih-li into Honan, Shantung, Shansi and Kiangsu, and even up into the dependency of Manchuria. In Peking itself she had six local unions and two Loyal Temperance Legions. Her work among students was of first importance. It is safe to say that the standard among the Chinese preachers in the north is higher than it would otherwise have been, because of the persistent, practical work of the W. C, T. U. and its capable president. Our World's organization must ever hold her in grateful remembrance. The foundation stones she laid may be hidden, as is the case in all great buildings, but though unseen they are still serving their noble purpose.

Perhaps no two people notice exactly the same things when they visit a city like Peking, for the simple reason that the variety offered is very great, and none of us can take in more than a fraction of what we see. The connoisseur in porcelains or bronzes or cloisonné ware might spend weeks in rapturous enjoyment of the treasures of art and go away at last leaving much beauty still unexplored. Others might spend equal time and energy on rugs and embroideries, lacquer and jade. Yet all of them would miss the chief wealth and glory of China's capital.

To find the best it is useless to consult a guide-book, and no sign-post or other announcement will point out which way it lies. It is not found among the museums of art or in the splendors of architecture. The ancient Spartans refused to build a battlement round their city, for they said a rampart of men was better than one of stone. And of a surety, China's true boast is not in her ancient walls or her costly marbles, but in those citizens, whether few or many, who quietly and strongly fill their place and serve their country.

The Living Stones

If one goes in search of these it is to Christian institutions one must chiefly turn. While noble characters are sometimes found apart from any definite knowledge of the truth, only the Divine Builder can take rough, unpromising material and fashion it into forms of strength and beauty. Of such transfigured lives it will readily be acknowledged, "They are God's building."

Let us glance at a few of these "living stones" of Peking. Many years ago a hungry boy ventured into a mission day school in Tientsin. Whether he was desirous of an education or not, it would be hard to say, but he certainly wanted something to eat, and the kind-faced missionary was ready to give him that and clothes besides. Though the little fellow's family were in dire poverty, they were very well connected. They belonged originally to one of the best Manchu "banners," as the tribes were called which came down from Manchuria at the time of the Conquest. The lad responded to Christian teaching, developed into a fine man, and is now the father of one of the most remarkable families in Peking. He has had four sons and one daughter. All of them have shown unusual ability, and all have had the advantage of studying abroad.

One boy died when he was just about to complete his medical course. He was an outstanding Christian, so he has but exchanged his sphere of service for a higher one. The second son holds the rank of Surgeon-General in the army. He has been sent to England, Belgium and Japan as China's representative at important conferences. The next of these brothers is private secretary to the president of the Far Eastern Railroad, a position that carries much influence and responsibility. Formerly he was at the head of all the Y. M. C. A. work for Chinese students in Amer-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

UNDERWRITING THE 1923 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

THE LILLIAN STEVENS LEGISLATIVE FUND,

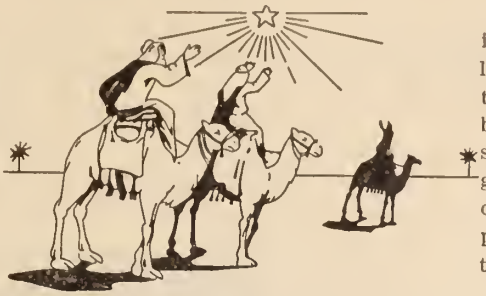
Margaret C. Munns, National Treasurer

A legislative program? Certainly the National W. C. T. U. has a legislative program. How else could the organization have assisted in securing National Constitutional Prohibition?

Is there need for a further legislative program? To have and to hold prohibition there must be constant vigilance and ofttimes aggressive action. An insidious foe is watching relentlessly for an opportunity to weaken the defenses and once more ride into power with "Personal Liberty for the People" emblazoned on its banners. Personal liberty in this case means freedom of men and women to poison themselves with alcohol in the form of wine and beer. The gate being once opened, the whole foul saloon system would soon follow and the liquor traffic again flourish in the land. *It shall not be,* but the reason it shall not is that there will be no slackening of interest nor cessation of activity in maintaining prohibition as the fixed policy of the land with public sentiment behind it that will tolerate no weakening of the law and will demand the strictest law observance.

What is the special need in 1923? To support our legislative headquarters in Washington, D. C., that the watchman may remain on the watch tower to send out both cheering messages of victory, and warnings of danger in the prohibition field; to assist in the social welfare program to which the organization is committed, and to counsel with members of Congress, officials of the W. C. T. U. and representatives of co-operating organizations.

One of the main features of the 1923 program—our National president's recommendation—is the assembling at the legislative headquarters of a card list of the membership of the W. C. T. U. classified by Congressional Districts, thus demonstrating to members of Congress that a large force of voters is backing them as they provide for the proper enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.



The Christmas star swung bright and low
To guide the wise men long ago;
And shepherds on Judea's hill
Learned God's desire for man's good-will,
Beneath its glow.

The Christmas star through clouded years,
Through manhood's wars and woman's tears,
Sent glintings faintly understood;
Until, with dawning brotherhood,
The star again appears.

The Christmas star this wintry night
Invades my home with tender light;
It sprinkles gold where baby lies,
And star dust dances in your eyes,
My heart's delight.

The Christmas star, it shines afar
Where our eternal treasures are.
Men hear the good Christ's gentle call,
As twilight lets her curtain fall
And pins it with a star.

—Harold C. Warren in *The Continent.*

Who are the underwriters? Each union or individual who contributes to the Lillian Stevens Legislative Fund helps to finance legislative work and hence becomes an underwriter, insuring the success of the entire legislative program. Suppose each one applies this couplet: "What kind of a legislative program would there be if each one contributed just like me?"

Each union can have a minimum financial interest of one dollar without slighting any other phase of the work and many can do more, for individual members will be glad to have a share in such a program. There is no fund other than the Lillian Stevens Legislative Fund from which the support for the legislative work can be taken.

Contributions should be made in January, and the amount promptly forwarded through the regular channels.

Why a Lillian Stevens Legislative Fund? The leaders of the National W. C. T. U. have been divinely raised for the special work each was to do. To Lillian M. N. Stevens came the inspiration that the time had come for a forward aggressive step in legislation. In 1911 she called on the friends of the cause to write prohibition into the fundamental law of the land within a decade. From that day until January 16, 1920, when victory came, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union never faltered, or failed to march toward the goal. Mrs. Stevens had answered the heavenly summons before the fulfillment of her hopes, but her memory will ever be honored in the carrying on of the legislative work under the Lillian Stevens Legislative Fund.

CHRISTMAS AND THE BOOTLEGGER

THIS is the story of a reformed Atlanta bootlegger, told in his own words. It is of more than passing appeal at this time, because of the approach of the Christmas season—that interim in the whirlpool of contrasts that should bring to a common level of good will and cheer the master and the servant, the rich and the poor, the old and the young; but which, in reality, serves unwittingly to accentuate caste, and to bring out, like the moonlight in the forest, the shadows of life that grip with a weird fascination, or repel with fright.

This particular bootlegger—no, he is not a bootlegger now, but a prosperous business man who is devoting his surplus time and money to undoing, as far as practicable, the sorrow that his former avocation created—lives in West End; is the father of three beautiful children; the superintendent of a Sunday school and the teacher of a Bible class; and, with a heart that is overflowing with Christian faith and works, is strewing the sunshine of happiness where formerly he left behind him only the "moonshine" of despair.

And here is the story as he told it to the writer:

* * * *

"For twenty-two months preceding Christmas day, 1921, I was regularly engaged in the illegal whisky traffic, making two trips in my automobile each week to a still in a nearby county.

"I sold the stuff first at wholesale only, delivering my supply to a downtown dealer, who distributed it to consumers through hotel bellboys and cafe waiters, and so on.

"While taking big risks, I was making only average wages, counting the costs of operating the car, and the hardships that I personally encountered, riding at night, and in all kinds of weather.

"It occurred to me to do the retailing myself, and get the long profit. Therefore I bought bottles and corks, and in a secluded room that I provided for the purpose, I bottled the liquor and then distributed it to a line of customers whom I had personally worked up.

"This was not difficult to do, as I was supposed to be a man engaged in legitimate business; and I would only suggest to men whom I regarded as safe, that I personally had a private bootlegger who furnished reliable liquor, and that I would get an extra quart once a week, or twice a week, for that particular individual.

"Of course, the various 'individual friends' didn't know, even if any of them suspected, that I was the bootlegger in question.

"Time passed and everything seemed to be going smoothly. One of the later 'customers,' whom I had first approached, was a young man who was a manufacturers' representative, with offices in a downtown building.

"He made eight or ten thousand dollars a year; was clean-cut, handsome, attentive to business, and a devoted father and husband.

"He lived on the north side, near Piedmont Park, and I thought he had two of the prettiest and best deported little children I had ever seen, outside of my own.

"It must not be overlooked that my own family knew nothing of my business. They thought I was a commercial salesman.

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

TEMPERANCE WORK AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF SIAM; HOW IT BEGAN AND HOW IT GREW

Fannie Root Danser

As I look back upon the beginning of my part in the temperance work for and among the young people of Siam the growth and interest seem phenomenal. Indeed, the hand of the Lord has been in it, for it has gone forward by leaps and bounds since once the seed was rooted in the hearts of some of the young people.

For many years there has been held here in Siam, under the auspices of the Siamese Christians, an annual three-day gathering, called "The Siamese Conference of Christian Workers." Not being a missionary with regular assigned duties, I gradually drifted into the conference work. Two years ago it was my privilege to be chairman of the program committee. Before this, I had made an endeavor to have the cause of temperance presented at each meeting, but there was no one who felt she wanted to do it; consequently, the matter was passed over lightly. A song-book had been published by the Presbyterian Temperance Committee which contained three or four temperance songs translated into Siamese—"Dare To Be a Daniel," "Yield Not to Temptation," etc. These were sung at each conference and were a help.

When I was asked to be chairman of the program committee, I agreed, on one condition, namely, that one hour be given to temperance at each mid-year conference and one whole evening of two hours at the annual three-days' conference. My request was granted, I to secure and prepare the speakers. One after another declined to speak on the subject of temperance, but I very soon learned the reason. First, they knew nothing of the subject; and, second, nearly all these Siamese Christians were addicted to the use of cigarets and were afraid if they advocated temperance it would mean giving these up.

One year ago I prepared four of my Bible class pupils from the Christian College to fill one hour with poster talks, and we had a rousing meeting. The other hour my brother-in-law, Dr. McFarland, gave a most interesting lantern slide temperance talk. Directly after the conference I conducted a temperance study class at the college, which was attended every week by some eighteen of the teachers and senior pupils.

Since the subject has been agitated many of the students have given up the use of cigarets and are influencing their classmates to follow their example. This seems a great step in advance for Siamese young men, for they are taught from babyhood up to smoke.

In August, 1921, the time seemed ripe for the starting of a W. C. T. U. among the missionaries. Several had expressed a desire to join if I would organize a union and be its president. I invited all interested to come to my sister's home and there the W. C. T. U. of Bangkok came into existence with some sixteen members. Meetings have been held regularly with renewed interest ever since. It was voted that we work along Scientific Temperance Instruction lines, and a committee of three to push this work was appointed.

Working committees were appointed by the executive committee of the conference, among these a temperance committee, of which I was made chairman. Krue Charoen, the conference chairman, asked to be with me on this committee, for he had come to know the importance of temperance. To say that I was delighted is putting it mildly, for Krue Charoen is the head teacher at the Christian College.

World's Temperance Sunday Observed in Bangkok

World's Temperance Sunday—January 29—was a day in Bangkok long to be remembered. Temperance sermons were preached in the five churches by the native pastors, special exercises held in all of the Sunday schools, and a temperance leaflet or questionnaire giving temperance facts regarding the amount of liquor imported into Siam and that made locally was distributed. There are in Siam, with a population of some 9,000,000 people, twenty-three distilleries.

Siamese Young People Preparing to Push Prohibition

Temperance Day in the Schools

Another great advance in the temperance reform in Bangkok was the observance on June 9 of Temperance Day in the schools.

How best to introduce into our schools scientific temperance instruction was a subject taken up by the temperance committee of the conference and the S. T. I. committee of the W. C. T. U., working together. As a first step, it was decided to get translated into Siamese, for the use of the teachers, helpful temperance tracts, stories and incidents. I had prepared the way by having on hand material secured from the National W. C. T. U. Miss Christine Tinling's books seemed to fill a great need.

In order to have the teachers themselves prepared, all the teachers of the schools connected with the mission, seven in all, were asked to write essays on some phase of the liquor question, these to be handed in Temperance Day, June 9. Material was provided and the essays are surely fine. There was a wide range of subjects, each teacher selecting her own from a list of forty possible ones. The essays are being printed each month in the *College News*, and five hundred copies struck off in leaflet form.

On Temperance Day each school followed a program that had been arranged by the temperance committee—temperance songs, the telling of the life story of Frances E. Willard and Neal Dow, a talk on why we were observing Temperance Day, the temperance playlet (in Siamese), "The Sick Baby," given in two of the schools, while in the Christian College there was a demonstration showing the purchasing power of one bottle of whisky. As the close of the program the principal of the college remarked: "The first Temperance Day in the schools of Siam—but I hope it will not be the last." Indeed, we hope now to have it as an annual feature.

Evangelistic Temperance Conference

It seems to me a climax is being reached when the Siamese young people are so thoroughly aroused to the importance of temperance teaching that they are willing to devote every available school holiday to the giving of temperance talks in nearby towns. The first meeting of the kind was a two-day session held in Petchaburi July 8 and July 9. It has been my privilege to have a share in the training of these young people who are now going ahead on their own initiative to scatter temperance truths throughout the length and breadth of the little empire of Siam. The first "temperance team" consisted of four teachers from the Bangkok Christian College and two of the senior students. These six young people consecrated to Christ and His work conducted most successfully the two-day temperance conference at Petchaburi. They varied their program according to their audience. Saturday afternoon there were one hundred and fifty school children present, so a program suitable for boys and girls was presented. Saturday evening was a time when Government officials could be present, so the theme treated was, "Alcohol a Poison," with poster talks, experiments and a demonstration. Sunday morning the program consisted of Bible stories and special temperance talks, closing with a very impressive consecration service.

The time has come when the young people are begging for the privilege of taking part on temperance programs—quite a contrast to two years ago. We will have to have more meetings, in order to give all an opportunity to take part. Twenty-one young men have signed a letter asking me to give another course on temperance at the college. They surely mean business, and Siam is going to be greatly benefited by their enthusiastic, consecrated service. One or two Young People's Branches will be organized, the first to have as members young men and young women teachers. They will take up as their study book, "Alcohol and the Human Race," by Richmond P. Hobson.

We ask the prayers of the home people for the cause and the native workers in Siam. It is a great work, and only through the continued help of our heavenly Father can we hope to make of Siam a prohibition nation.

Bangkok, Siam.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION JANUARY 16, 1923

Third Anniversary of National Constitutional Prohibition

"The Eighteenth Amendment denies to a minority a fancied sense of personal liberty, but the amendment is the will of America and must be sustained by the Government and public opinion, else contempt for the law will undermine our very foundations." Warren G. Harding, President of the United States.

"The keystone of law can only be firm and secure when it is held in place by the arch of that keystone, which is public sentiment." Frances E. Willard.

PROGRAM

Five minute speeches

Singing, "Sound the Jubilee"

Allegiance to the Constitution of the United States Demands Unqualified Obedience to All Laws

"I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO MY FLAG"

The Home The School

Singing, "When We All Grow Up to Be Twenty-One," by the Children

"AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS"

The Church The Professional or Business Man

"ONE NATION, INDIVISIBLE"

The Business or Professional Woman The Press

Singing, "Work for Enforcement"

"WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL"

The Voter The Public Official

Solo, "It Is There to Stay"

"AND HAVING DONE ALL, TO STAND"

"Underwriting the 1923 Legislative Program"

Singing, "America"

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION

A luncheon, dinner or other social gathering will be very fitting for a "birthday party." If none of these is advisable the program may be used for an evening meeting, either on January sixteenth or the preceding Sunday.

Arrange for such a celebration in every possible locality. Good advance newspaper publicity should inspire neighborhoods where there is no W. C. T. U. to gather for the birthday luncheon or dinner.

Invite other organizations to "come to the party." Place their chief officers at your guest table. Send personal invitations to every man and woman. The Eighteenth Amendment belongs to every citizen of the United States.

Select your speakers in time. It takes careful preparation to make a good five-minute speech. Ask each to tell how the group he or she represents can best co-operate in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Much depends upon the presiding officer in keeping the program moving, and gently, but firmly, holding each speaker to time.

Information for the topic, "Underwriting the 1923 Legislative Program," will be found on page five of this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL.

The song, "When We All Grow Up to Be Twenty-One," should be given by a group of boys and girls. Make the group as large as possible and train these young people to sing with enthusiasm.

All music is on sale at the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. Prices: "It Is There to Stay," single copy 15 cents, two copies for 25 cents; "When We All Grow Up to Be Twenty-One," 5 cents each, 50 cents a dozen. The other music is found in Jubilee Songs, 10 cents per copy, 75 cents per dozen, $5.00 per 100.

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Evanston, Illinois, December 21, 1922

New Zealand Grateful for Mary Harris Armor

"Mary Harris Armor has won every heart. Our people are fairly crazy with love for her," writes Mrs. Rachel Don, president of the New Zealand W. C. T. U. "Everywhere she has had crowded meetings; she is creating public opinion and arousing our workers to tremendous enthusiasm. We can never tell our joy at having her with us. She is all and more than all we ever hoped she would be in our great battle. We are inexpressibly grateful to the United States W. C. T. U. for making it possible for her to come to us."

Merry Christmas—Say it With Jubilee Gifts

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union wishes all the world a happy Christmas. Would that it possessed a radio outfit huge enough to send the message to the mothers and children of every land. But there is a better way. The Jubilee Fund is a veritable Santa Claus and has made it possible for the W. C. T. U. to say "Merry Christmas" in gifts far more eloquently than it could in idle words. The Jubilee Fund has put into the Christmas stocking of the World's W. C. T. U. a check for $3,000 that will help the work in forty-two nations. It has provided for the purchase of ground on which a continental headquarters for South America is to be erected—a temperance lighthouse for that great country—and for the support of native workers to go up and down through the republics of the Neglected Continent and enlighten the people. It has made possible native field workers in India, China and Japan, who will carry the message to their own people, in their own languages. It is giving a little needed aid to some European countries which are rebuilding after the war. And in this country it is rendering possible the maintenance of "an all-the-year-round-happiness" through a child welfare research station and the various department activities that are making America more homelike and safeguarding the children and youth in countless ways.

At the Christmas season may there come to the faithful ones who have toiled and sacrificed to raise the dollars which make up the Jubilee Fund the blessed consciousness of the part they have had in lifting the world nearer to that time when "good-will among men, and peace on earth" shall no longer be merely a prophecy, but a glorious reality.

A "New Element" of Christmas

In pre-prohibition days one of the best-patronized saloons in the "anthracite region" was the bar-room of a large hotel. After the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment, this bar-room was converted into two rooms, one of which was used as a men's hat store, and the other for flowers. The change constitutes a new element of Christmas, says the Rev. John F. Cowan, in speaking of the contrast between the olden days, when the patrons parted with their cash, carrying home to their families heartaches, ravings, cruelty, indecency, poverty, shame and guilt, and the present time, when the patrons bear to their homes the white, crimson and purple flowers, emblems of hope, love, fidelity, gentleness, purity and peace. "To cultivate a beautiful flower in what a few months ago was a vipers' den, to make roses grow where grew formerly the deadly nightshade, to wipe out the ugliness of the landscape and make it bloom like the garden of Eden—that is what the Chief Gardener of the Universe has at last induced His workmen here in America to do."

This "new element of Christmas" is well illustrated, too, by a cartoon which recently appeared in a city daily. A small lad is looking at a Christmas tree in a store window, and saying, with great pride, to some children who stand near him: "Mam says I'm going to have a Christmas tree this year, 'cause dad can't get to no saloons any more."

Prohibition has come as the result of the efforts of an earnest band of patriots to bring about the highest good to the greatest number of people. The echoes of the angels' song are still sounding throughout the world, and will continue to do so, until all individuals and nations shall be willing to submerge their selfish gains for the best good of all. Then in very truth shall we have world prohibition, world purity and world peace.

The A. A. P. A. Again

Most interesting was the meeting of the A. A. P. A. in St. Louis the last of November. The organization was said to be greatly strengthened by its first national gathering, representatives from most of the states of the Union being present. Its founder and chief arbiter, Captain Stayton, claims, according to the press, that this society controls votes representing thirty-five million people, and that the voting members are over four hundred and fifty thousand in number. The story of the plans of the association is one with which the W. C. T. U. should be familiar, for they will be successful or will fail according as the friends of prohibition are indifferent or carry on the fight.

Captain Stayton is reported to have said that a bulletin with the conclusions reached by the gathering would be circulated throughout the membership in the various states, and to have added: "We shall advise these members, at any rate. We want help from the rank and file. If we can't get help from the membership, we are lost."

The secret of the success of the campaign of the organization, as the captain has seen, lies in the response made by the individual members in the different communities to the call he sends out. The wets believe, so they say, that they will be able to influence the next Congress to weaken the Volstead Law, or to have the determination as to what constitutes intoxicating content of alcoholic beverages given over to the states, and finally, to have the Eighteenth Amendment repealed.

SHALL THE A. A. P. A. WIN? ANSWER, RANK AND FILE OF THE W. C. T. U.!

"She's Right!"

It happened in a big moving picture house in a western city. The play that was being shown matters not. But somewhere during the performance there was slipped in a reference to the Volstead Law, and it was hissed. A hundred people in that crowded house may have resented it, but one woman's stern voice rang out in righteous indignation, "Men and women, do you realize that you are showing disrespect to the Constitution of the United States?" As the speaker walked out of the theater, followed by several other people, she heard on every side, "She's right! She's right!" The woman who with the courage of her convictions dared to raise her voice in protest against an insult to the law of the land was the sister of our national corresponding secretary, Miss Virginia Pride. May her tribe increase and multiply, until a hundred thousand of her kind are crying out in the wilderness of disloyal thought and action. On that occasion, as always, there were many to say, "She's right!" but to arouse and make vocal the sentiment for law and order needed the leadership of a brave spirit. Silent forces for righteousness have their place and time, but the hour has come when true-hearted Americans need to lift their voices in emphatic protest against such demonstrations as the one described, and to denounce as traitors, individuals and organizations that by their approval and encouragement of law violation are deliberately tearing down the fabric of the republic.

New National Superintendent Peace Department

Mrs. Effie Danforth MacAfee of New York has accepted the superintendency of the National W. C. T. U. department of Peace and International Arbitration. Mrs. MacAfee has long been actively interested in the international peace movement and brings to the office a wide knowledge of the subject. She is a member of the Society of Friends, has belonged for some time to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Woman's Club, the Consumers League and other leading women's organizations. She is a graduate of the University of Michigan and is now doing extensive work at Columbia University. She has traveled extensively abroad and is a fine speaker. The National W. C. T. U. considers itself fortunate in securing Mrs. MacAfee for this position. Her address is 317 East Twenty-third St., New York City.

Iowa Newspaper Congratulates W. C. T. U. on Winning Banner

The winning of the Frances Willard membership banner by the Iowa W. C. T. U. calls forth hearty congratulations from the *Waterloo Courier*, in an editorial entitled, "Iowa Wins, as Usual."

"One interesting and worthwhile fact appears to have escaped public attention so far as the esteemed first page is concerned," says the editor. "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa, in competition with forty-seven states, won the coveted Frances Willard banner for having made the greatest gain in membership during the preceding twelve months. In the opinion of many people, this prize banner may be of trifling importance, yet to the *Courier*, which entertains great respect for the W. C. T. U., and its long and splendid record of achievement, it means a great deal. It exemplifies anew the observation that 'in all that is good Iowa produces the best.' The W. C. T. U. stands for the best in everything. The impulse and the motive actuating the women of Iowa in their efforts through this organization are 100 per cent for the good of the community and the nation. Its workers know no race, sect, denomination or class. They work only for one goal—the purification of city, country and home. It is a labor of love; inspired only by motives above and beyond personal gain, fame or physical reward of any kind. It is gratifying that in the campaign to increase membership, force and power, the women of Iowa have outstripped all their sisters in the other forty-seven states. More punch to their arms in Iowa and the nation."

A British Jurist Gives His Views on Prohibition in America

The meeting of the American Bar Association last August was attended by distinguished jurists outside of America, among them Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, of international reputation, who addressed that gathering. He travelled across the continent, and met in his journeys many of our citizens, representative of the culture and intelligence of their communities. In an article contributed to the *Manchester Guardian*, since his return to England, he tells its readers what he discovered about dry sentiment in the United States. His testimony is interesting because of the weight it will have in Great Britain. We quote in part:

"I could hardly be a Britisher, accustomed to hear the talk of politicians, and of clubs, and of philanthropists, and of Philistines, without wondering how prohibition of the liquor traffic was working in the United States. I confess to having gone prepared for witnessing, in what are called the best classes of society—a phrase which I hope they warrant—that prohibition would be discussed with a lift of the eyebrow as if it were a craze, or a hook of the lip to signify a sneer. I watched for all this from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from east to west, through the middle states, right into California, and all along the Pacific shore. My word is that, looking earnestly for it, I never found it.

"On the contrary I would say from my experience, and from many inquiries, my testimony is as follows: The liquor saloon is now recognized to have been a curse in America. It weakened its fibre, lowered its tone, and clouded the life of men, especially laboring men, with peril. Over and over again I have been told that the country, the village, the small towns, needed prohibition even more than the large towns, and I came to conclude that this was realized to be these smaller communities between cause and effect was more clearly discerned.

"To various persons whose judgment and knowledge I thought that I might rely upon I put the probing question: 'Suppose a general election on that issue, or suppose a plebiscite of the American people on that issue, what do you think would be the result?' The answer was in all cases cautious and firm, but the same. It was this: 'If the issue were presented to the people between the continuance of prohibition and the modification of it, we think that prohibition would be maintained, but that a minority in favor of modification, say in the direction of limited supplies under government control, might be considerable. But if the issue were the broader one—continuance of prohibition or its abolition—90 per cent would be for continuance and 10 per cent for its abolition.' On all hands I was reminded, by way of addendum, of the women's vote. A powerful support, as they conceived, would be given by that vote to prohibition in its most absolute terms."

New Members of W. C. T. U. Executive

At the recent state convention of the New Mexico W. C. T. U., Mrs. Lilie Harrison was elected president. Her address is Box 393, Santa Fe. Mrs. Anna M. Strumquist, whom she succeeds, desires to give her time to work in the interests of the Frances Willard Home for Girls.

Another change in the National W. C. T. U. roster was the name of the department of Work among Colored Women, to the department of Work among Negroes. The new superintendent is Mrs. Marvin Williams, whose address is 431 Green street, Augusta, Georgia.

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given; and the government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, Mighty God, Everlasting Father, Prince of Peace.

Christmas Eve

Julia H. Thayer

Airy spirits, through the night
Dress our land in bridal white.
Robes of faded brown or gray
Ill become her such a day.
Cover up her naked arms
With a wealth of snowy charms;
Kiss away her gloomy frown;
Place a glistening frosty crown,
Set with jewels manifold,
On her brow so pale and cold.
Rock all boisterous storms to rest
On the south wind's gentle breast;
Make all clamoring voices cease,
For the world should be at peace
On that sacred Day of days
Meant for only joy and praise.
Then when dawns the morn of grace,
Oh, irradiate her face
With such smiles of heavenly cheer
As shall last the livelong year.
Bid her greet the Holy One
Pure with snow and bright with sun.

A Christmas Prayer

If from all Thy good gifts, O Lord, I may ask but one, let that one be the spirit of kindness!

May I never wound the heart of any faltering child of Thine! Make me to do the little unremembered acts that quietly help without intending it. Grant me to bear about the unconscious radiance of a life that knows no grudge, but loves all men because they are children of my Father, Who loved them enough to send His Son to save them. Amen.

—*Samuel McComb, D.D.*

Our attention is called to the fact that we omitted to mention in the report of the Philadelphia conventions that Miss Susie J. Dailey, the daughter of J. G. Dailey, the song writer, was the accompanist throughout the meetings, and rendered valuable service in that capacity.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. HEADQUARTERS

GENERAL OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE
MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
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MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, FARGO, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER
MRS. MARGARET C. MUNNS, EVANSTON, ILL

1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Stella Blanchard Irvine, National Superintendent

We are surprised that the first quarterly temperance lesson of 1923 is dated January 21. It means that to make the day effective, Sunday school workers will need to give immediate attention to preparations for the temperance teaching in the schools, and this, notwithstanding the preparatory work must be done during the holiday season. I beseech of all white ribboners not to lose this opportunity to press home to the youth and adults of the Sunday schools the great principles for which our organization stands.

Doubtless some lesson publications will fail to give the lesson of January 21 as a temperance lesson, and lesson writers may fail to treat it as such, for, with the people in general, they think since we now have prohibition the temperance work is done. This fact makes our work still more imperative.

The International Lesson committee has given us four good lessons this year and the department will continue its effort to bring about a better presentation of these lessons in all lesson publications.

Our first task will be to give publicity to the date of the next Temperance Sunday, announcing the temperance lesson and the temperance topic which it suggests. This can be done through the pulpit, the Sunday schools and the public press.

The title of the lesson is "The Prodigal Son." The lesson text is Luke 15. The Golden text is found in Luke 15:10. The temperance topic suggested by the lesson is, "The Modern Prodigal—habits and worldly allurements which take him from home, waste his substance and lead to the brink of ruin." This is a timely lesson and its temperance applications are apparent and most significant. Every Sunday school teacher and officer should be provided with our department lesson leaflet, which presents themes for primary, junior, intermediate, senior and adult departments and gives a lesson storiette enforcing a great truth.

The Sunday school hour may well begin with the new responsive reading on "Purity." The old song so full of truth, "Where Is My Wandering Boy Tonight?" may be sung, or, "The Bird With a Broken Pinion" will speak the truth of the temperance lesson. Teachers may be called upon to present brief word pictures of the "Modern Prodigal." The pastor may compare the life of purity and total abstinence with the life of vice and sinful habits.

From the primary department the children may give the effective little exercise, "Keep Thyself Pure." A junior pupil may relate the temperance storiette, "The Man With the Twinkling Eye."

Pledge signing is always a part of the program of each temperance Sunday. The department will continue to co-operate with the World's Department in the World's Pledge Signing Campaign. It is a good time now to begin the construction of a Pledge Flag to be unveiled on July 1, the date of the third temperance lesson. Duplicate cards should be signed for the flag. A Christian Flag may be made of the Sunday School Covenant cards. Our department method leaflets will give detailed instruction.

The new department leaflet, "The Sunday School Department in Perspective," sets forth the outline of the work for the year, including the new field of endeavor, temperance teaching in the week-day and vacation Bible schools.

The Department Bulletin, which has met with great favor, will be continued and sent out by the National superintendent as a special free help to local Sunday school workers. Free sample literature will be sent to all who enroll on the department mailing list, and also letters of instruction and the Bulletin. The enrollment fee (50 cents) is simply to help pay postage. Remember to order the Bulletin, and the World's Pledge Signing supplies of the national superintendent. Send all orders for literature to the National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Illinois.

Now to the work! Let January 21 be a great day in the Sunday schools.

115 Walnut St., Riverside, California.

Department of Bible in Public Schools Conference Outlines Work for 1923

The department conference at Philadelphia, arranged for by Mrs. Jean Buchanan Wylie, was most inspiring. Mrs. Ella M. George, president of the Pennsylvania W. C. T. U., led in a fervent prayer in behalf of the work and the workers. Dr. F. M. Wilson, one of Philadelphia's leading pastors, gave a masterly address on, "Shall We Have the Bible in Our Public Schools?" The audience showed high appreciation of this address by requesting that it be published in leaflet form for circulation. Mrs. Richard, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Ida Wise Smith, president of Iowa W. C. T. U., each told of the work in her state. A deep interest was manifested by the many questions asked. The national superintendent spoke very encouragingly of the work that has been accomplished and the importance of pressing forward to greater things, and gave an outline of work for 1923 which has been officially endorsed.

Another National Convention—the A. A. P. A.

Among the national and international gatherings which have been held this fall, to discuss prohibition, there was one which as yet has not been mentioned in these pages, having been crowded out by the superabundance of other material. Nevertheless, this meeting, while not deserving of the same kind of attention as the World's and National W. C. T. U. conventions and the World Congress Against Alcoholism, will certainly have much interest for our readers. It was the first national convention of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, held in the city of St. Louis, November 20-22. A few facts concerning this most interesting meeting will no doubt be worth considering. It was specifically designed to unite the various state groups of the same name that are fighting prohibition, thus making a more efficient machine.

Unlike the wet organizations of pre-prohibition days, headed by a brewer, formed for the purpose of putting into political office candidates favorable to the liquor interests, and dissolved as soon as the election was over, the A. A. P. A. claims to come before the nation as a promoter of public interest, and with members who have no liquor backing. However, in regard to this last claim, it is said on good authority that in many of the states not only are the heads co-operating with the brewers, but they are also receiving financial aid from the brewing interests. And as to their desire for public good, the fact that the propaganda of this and other wet organizations has without a shadow of doubt helped to increase the violations of the Volstead Act would hardly prove it to be a promoter of law and order. One of the state directors is reported to have said: "We may write in our literature that we stand for obeying the Volstead Act until it is repealed or modified, and a few of us may believe in supporting it until then. But you know that it is being violated. We are dealing with human nature. It is foolish to suppose that our members generally would obey it."

One of the most important decisions reached at the convention was that a bill should be introduced in Congress transferring to the states the interpretation of what constitutes an intoxicating beverage. According to Captain W. H. Stayton, directing head and presiding officer of the association: "We shall later try to repeal the Volstead Act so as to leave all these questions to the states, letting the states pass their own enforcement laws, because national prohibition has proved a failure and a scandal." The move is to be made as soon as the Congress convenes in March.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

RADIO MESSAGES FROM AROUND THE WORLD

Perhaps no member of your Branch was able to attend the World's W. C. T. U. Convention. Then why not have a World's meeting of the "stay-at-homes?" Decorate the room with maps of the world and flags of different nations. A week or more in advance of the meeting, let every member clip from the newspapers and religious and temperance journals items showing the progress of the anti-alcohol movement around the world, and let these be given as radio messages, in the approved style.

Of course connection of the outfit and the receiving of the messages must be "faked." One of several methods might be employed: (1) Select some one with a fine, carrying voice, who, concealed behind a curtain, will read the clippings. (2) Have different members "listen in," using the head set. Let them announce at the beginning the country from which the message comes, then pretend to take notes in shorthand, which they will later translate for the assembled company. Do not worry over the ridiculously short period of time in which the message must be taken. Note the movie heroes and heroines who, in the twinkling of an eye, write long letters, and be comforted! (3) Messages might be given through a megaphone. These are mere suggestions, and may be elaborated, enlarged upon, and worked out in detail.

The following bits of news may be used:

New Zealand

If the report is true, that comes through the press that New Zealand did not win national prohibition at the December 7 election, it only means that the triumph is deferred, for the good people will keep right on working and singing, as they have been:

"Blankets, boots and blessings, coming by-and by;
Cheerio, my comrades, New Zealand's going dry.
Working men, get busy, lift your country high;
Lots of work and wages when New Zealand's dry.
Business men, you're groaning—debts are piling high;
Soon you'll turn the corner—New Zealand's going dry."

Italy

In the Italian Chamber Signor Nitti stated that he would not hesitate to stop the home consumption of wine to export it for the purchase of food, and reminded the Chamber that America was dry. This statement was received with great cheering, the Socialists crying "Down with wine."

Czecho-Slovakia

The sale of alcoholic liquors to children under sixteen and of spirits to those under eighteen has been prohibited in Czecho-Slovakia. President Masaryk is a teetotaler and in hearty sympathy with the prohibition cause.

Chile

From Iquique, Chile, comes the good word from Mrs. Ida T. Arms, W. C. T. U. representative, "We have added several names to our membership and the interest has increased. The editor of our leading paper gives us space for a temperance article once a week, and items from THE UNION SIGNAL are reprinted or adapted. There is soon to be a students contest, with original articles from the young people. The prize is 100 pesos. Seven boys have submitted to me for criticism compositions. Once a month we have an L. T. L. meeting."

India

"One Sunday morning in Madras, at the request of the headmaster of a Mohammedan school, three of us workers went to the school-house to hold a temperance meeting. The place was packed. We had most earnest attention, and when questions were asked as to whether or not it was lawful to try to persuade others to abstain from drink, it was a wonderful opportunity to teach loyalty and at the same time show how, without breaking any law, it was possible to persuade people to keep away from the toddy shops. Several men in the audience asked questions which were not easy to answer. They seemed satisfied. One of the interesting features of the meeting was that a young Indian Christian made his maiden speech and did exceedingly well. There is much latent talent to be used and we must try to direct it. That meeting was attended by all classes of people. There were some government officials, teachers, and students, Tamils and Telugus, Mohammedans and Hindus, as well as Indian Christians who had met to consider this great question. Many signed the pledge, some took pledge books and promised to help in the work. That is one way of working which pays large dividends."

Japan

"Since its enforcement on April 1 this year, the juvenile drinking prohibition act, passed in the last session of the Imperial Diet, has reaped fruitful results," says *The Japan Times*. "According to the returns of the police bureau of the home department, the cases of violation are very few. Although numerous violations were reported during the early stage of enforcement the number has gradually decreased as knowledge of the law spread. It is reported that since the act became effective, 99,146 members of the young men's associations throughout this country and its colonies have joined the anti-alcohol league in support of the juvenile drinking prohibition movement. Many letters, expressing the gratitude of young men who became teetotalers since April, have been received by Hon. Sho Nemoto, M. P., the stanch advocate of the anti-alcohol campaign, who introduced the juvenile drinking prohibition bill in the Diet as early as 1899, and finally succeded in having it passed at the last session."

The closing message may be the following bit of history by Mary Campbell, World's organizer:

The Child and the Bottle

I asked one of the leading temperance reformers to tell me what it was that led him out into the great work he is doing for temperance. This is what he said: When only a child his young heart had been fired with hatred because of the sobs and cries of a woman that reached his ears from the other side of the wall that separated his house from his neighbor's. One day he said to his mother, "Amman dear, I'm going over to the neighbor and ask her why she weeps." "Very well, Light of My Eyes, go," replied the fond mother.

When the little fellow entered the dark room, he stole softly to the side of a young woman who was huddled up in a corner and touching her gently said, "Sister, why do you weep?"

In reply she pointed to a tiny cupboard in the wall and said, "The *Thing* inside that is the cause of my weeping. It makes my husband crazy. Then he beats me and oh, I'm so lonely. I wish I could die."

Climbing on a stool and peering into the cupboard, he found nothing but a black bottle from which came an evil smell.

Afterwards when his mother explained it so well that he understood something of the tragedy in the neighbor's home he said to her, "Amman, dear, when I'm a man I'll go out and preach against this *Thing* that makes our neighbor sister weep all day long."

The childish resolve grew so intense that while still a lad in his teens he took such a strong stand for temperance that he was once debarred from school. Lala Nand Lal, for that is the name of this reformer, is known and loved in many parts of India today because of the step he took that day in defense of the womanhood of India suffering from the demon drink.

Notes From Your Publishing House

To be able to answer intelligently the misstatements made by enemies of prohibition concerning the manner and the means by which national prohibition was secured, every friend of the law should be posted as to the facts in the case. Absolutely reliable information should be in the hands of all. January 16 offers an excellent opportunity for emphasizing the truth. We suggest as peculiarly helpful for this purpose the following leaflets: "Questionnaire on the Federal Prohibition Code," per copy, 3 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1.00. "Quiz on National Constitutional Prohibition"; "Twenty Years of Prohibition Legislation by the United States Congress," Price, each, 2 cents; per dozen, 15 cents; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents. Also, "Prohibition Progress as Portrayed by United States Supreme Court Decisions," per copy, 2 cents; per dozen, 15 cents; per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Every citizen of the United States should possess a copy of the organic law of his country. We have for your use The Constitution of the United States up to date, nicely gotten up in leaflet form at 5 cents per copy, or 50 cents per dozen.

Among other leaflets which we offer as quite pertinent to the present situation are "A Vision of American Sovereignty," by Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, and "Reasons Why the Prohibition Law Is Not Adequately Enforced and Suggested Remedies." These are each 2 cents; 50 copies, 25 cents; 45 cents per 100.

Do not forget that a vast amount of valuable information is contained in the Address recently delivered at Philadelphia by Anna A. Gordon, president of the World's and National W. C. T. U. The array of facts marshalled in the thirty-one pages of this address will enable you, if rightly used, to cope victoriously with any defender of the liquorites. Price, per dozen, 50 cents; single copy, 5 cents, but you will want more than one copy. Order for your pastor, your physician, your school teacher, your Sabbath school superintendent and teachers, and other officials of your church. Don't forget your baker and milkman. Perfect enforcement of prohibition will make more business for each of them, as well as for the farmer and the dairyman and hosts of others.

A Suitable Gift for a White Ribbon Friend

W. C. T. U. Souvenir Spoon. Oxidized silver, showing Rest Cottage, medallion of Miss Willard, bow-knot and floral emblem. Price, $1.75.
(Please send remittance with all orders.)

New Songs for the Children

Patriotic Prohibition Song for Children Everywhere, "When We All Grow Up to Be Twenty-One." Words and music. The same sheet carries also "The New Day Coming" and "Prohibition Here to Stay."

Price per copy, 5 cents; per 100, $2.00.

Also a marching song entitled "Loyal Temperance Soldiers." Price per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents; per 100, $1.00. These songs will be found very effective for use in public meetings, L. T. L. and Prohibition Guard gatherings, and for Sunday school and public school work.
(Please send remittance with orders).

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Another National Convention—the A. A. P. A.

(Continued from Page Ten)

Edwards of New Jersey is expected to lead the wet cause in the Senate, and Hill of Maryland in the House.

According to a reporter for the *Christian Science Monitor*, brewers are getting behind the A. A. P. A., urging former customers in many lines of business to give it financial support. Men who saw their special line of business hit by prohibition have not needed urging. No matter how many disinterested members are on its rolls, a good share of the driving power of its machinery is supplied by men who have a direct financial interest in the return of beer, and naturally the brewers are giving it their vigorous moral support, since it is doing for them what they cannot do of themselves. Each member pays dues of one dollar a year, and contributions of various amounts have been made.

While the press has been relied on for much of the publicity given, thus far, it has been decided that an official organ is needed, and one will soon be started, to be circulated among the members.

Captain Stayton is said to be not only the founder of the A. A. P. A., but the final authority in all matters which come before that body for decision. The organization is incorporated in the names of himself and son, and G. C. Hinckley, national secretary-treasurer. The captain is to draw up the law which is to be introduced in the next Congress, transferring to the states the right to determine what alcoholic content in beverages shall be permissible. The resolution was passed at the convention that each state organization was to pay a percentage of its income to maintain a central headquarters, but it was left to the captain to say what that percentage should be. In fact, according to his own statement, the convention was simply a recommendatory meeting, all decisions taken having to be referred to the national headquarters. He added, however, that he had already approved of many of the decisions which had been made.

It is the opinion of the worthy captain that while he will press for a vote on the repeal of the Volstead Act, and will have new legislation for modification introduced in the next Congress, the most important task will be that of lining up the parties, during the next presidential campaign, and therefore his organization is immediately to start constructive work along these lines. The wet campaign, while it is by no means to be neglected in other states, is to be concentrated in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri, so as to bring pressure to bear, first on the Democratic, and then on the Republican party, which will compel them to insert wet planks in their national platforms. If these both evade the question, "there may be no other alternative but to form a third party." But, "if the Democratic party goes wet nationally in 1924, it can carry those thirteen pivotal states, in which we shall concentrate our organization, and with the solid South it will win. We feel that obviously the Democrats will do this, for it will give them the election. If so, there will be nothing left for the Republicans to do except to follow suit with a wet plank. With each promising to act against prohibition, this will eliminate the question from both parties."

THIS GIRL IS A WONDER

Do you want more money than you ever possessed? If so, learn to make nut and fruit bonbons—the business will net you $90.00 to $300.00 per month. You can work from your own home; all who sample your bonbons become regular customers. Mary Elizabeth started her candy kitchen with $5.00, and has made a fortune. Cannot you do likewise? I will tell you all about the business. Now is the psychological time to make big money. Write today. Isabelle Inez, 511-B Morewood Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The Stones of Peking

(Continued from Page Four)

ica. In this connection he visited and spoke in the principal colleges of the United States. During the Great War he was in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work for the Chinese labor battalions. The fourth son is the young man above referred to as having helped Mrs. Goodrich in the preparation of temperance literature. The translation of "The Life of Frances E. Willard" is largely from his brush. After graduating from college and theological seminary in China, he went to Hartford to complete his preparation for the ministry. He is now pastor of the American Board church in Peking. He was one of the two official interpreters for the Shanghai Conference.

The only daughter studied at Oberlin and later went to England, where she specialized in kindergarten work. She now has her own private kindergarten in Peking. The missionary who "despised not" that little one in his rags would surely marvel if he knew what God had wrought through him. Perhaps, after all, he does know more than we of the far-reaching results of his kindly ministry in the case of that one family. Is there any investment in the world that can compare with taking stock in young lives?

A Methodist missionary in Peking won the heart of a little beggar by the pleasant smile she gave him when she rode past in her rickshaw. He would run along by its side to win that look from the lady and would trustfully lay his dirty little hands in hers. Once she made him happy by inviting him to a free dinner for boys and men. But she learned later that "he" was a little girl. The father was a drunkard and opium-smoker and had deserted his family, so for years the poor mother had been a beggar on the streets. Her little daughter assisted her in the miserable business from babyhood until she was ten years old. Then the mother was persuaded to let her come into the mission school, stay there as a boarder and cut completely clear of the old life. The child has developed into a fine-looking young woman and is now in charge of a mission day school. The mother, too, has changed. She is a member of the church and is regularly in her place at prayer-meeting. When there is any special evangelistic effort on foot, she is out on the street inviting people into the meetings. "A little bit of love"—how it may transform a life!

This same missionary some years ago opened a school for women. One day there appeared in her office a mother with her two children. She had come because she wanted to learn, but the whole trio looked so miserably ill that they were despatched first of all to the doctor. The report was not encouraging. "The woman has a heart lesion," said the medical missionary, "and should

not work. Moreover, she is one of the dirtiest persons I have ever seen, and her children are like unto her." Poor thing, perhaps she had worked too hard in her youth. Her parents died when she was quite young and she had to toil in the fields for her scanty living. No wonder she was rough and uncouth in her manners. But under the rude exterior there was something worth while. The love that hopeth all things and believeth all things made room for her in the institution. Later she told the missionary that no woman she had ever known had been to school, but always she herself had cherished an ambition to go. All through those years spent in the fields she had a feeling that "there must be something to know," and she longed to reach it.

But in accordance with the practically universal custom, she married young, and after her children were born she regretfully decided that the chance of knowing anything would never come her way. But wonders will never cease! Her husband became a Christian, and since the News which he had learned was too good to keep to himself, he resolved to be a preacher. He went to a mission school to study, and being anxious that his wife, too, should learn something, he sent her with the children to this free school for women. There she took the three-years' course and returned to her home to be a real helpmeet for the newly-trained evangelist.

After she had been back there a year the missionary paid her a surprise visit. She found her teaching a small girls' school in her own house. In spite of her still poor health, everything was spick and span, and her own children were models of neatness. There never had been any school for girls in her town before, and she was a true missionary, bringing the light and bringing it freely, for she did not receive from her pupils or from the mission one cent of recompense.

The wonderful and splendid buildings wrought by the hand of man are destined sooner or later to crumble into dust. "The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces, the solemn temples, the great globe itself" must vanish out of existence, leaving "not a wrack behind." But these human lives, "buildings of God," beautiful because He turned His hand upon them, will remain when earth is but a memory.

(To be Continued)

South Australia Rejoices Over Increased Membership

There was great rejoicing at the thirty-fourth annual convention of the South Australia W. C. T. U. when the corresponding secretary, Miss Lockwood, reported that the membership had increased to 3,040, exclusive of the 127 associate members, and additional ground for encouragement was found in the fact that many of the new members have been recruited from among the younger women.

Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, J. P., the president, in her address at the annual public meeting, enumerated the legislative gains of the last thirty-three years, towards the obtaining of which the W. C. T. U. has rendered yeoman service: Sunday closing, successful local option polls for closing some liquor bars and preventing new licenses from being granted, prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, abolition of barmaids, no more "bona-fide" travellers, 6 o'clock closing of liquor bars, temperance teaching in state schools. The W. C. T. U. has used its influence also to secure more just legislation for women, such as the law of summary jurisdiction, which enables a woman to get free from a drunken or cruel husband without expensive legal processes; an equal divorce law; testator's family maintenance bill, and other enactments. These things have been done in co-operation with other women's societies. The main object of the W. C. T. U. from the beginning has been to secure prohibition by creating an atmosphere unfriendly to the liquor traffic.

A Christmas Circle Which All May Draw

He drew a circle which shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout;
But Love and I had the wit to win—
We drew a circle that took him in!

—Edwin Markham.

South Africa Working for Local Option

Once again the white ribboners of the Cape Province (South Africa) W. C. T. U. look back to a very happy time—their thirty-third annual convention, held in Cradock—and press eagerly forward to a year wherein it is hoped by enthusiasm and consecrated endeavor to make considerable progress toward the securing of prohibition. It was a great joy to see the president, Mrs. Sutherland, who had barely recovered from a serious illness, in her place the last three days, but this pleasure was tempered by keen regret that she was not standing for re-election. There were about fifty delegates present.

Rev. A. J. Cook, the secretary of the South African Temperance Alliance, not only took the services on Sunday, but also addressed the convention on the local option bill. A resolution was adopted urging the Government to pass a bill for local option during the next session of Parliament. Other resolutions passed included one to the Minister of Education, dealing with the teaching in the schools of the hygiene of food and drink, and another protesting against the suggestion that the Government should institute a state lottery.

In connection with the School of Methods, there was a demonstration showing how a new union should be formed, and setting forth the activities of the different departments. A new banner bearing the motto, "We study that our work may be effective," was presented to the convention by the superintendent of the School of Methods, and is to be competed for by the unions each year.

Frequent reference was made to the visit to South Africa of Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, and the resultant awakening and deepening of interest in citizenship and prohibition. "Y" night was, as usual, a great success.

Through Another's Eyes

A correspondent in *Grit* (Australia), W. D. B. Creagh, tells of a recent trip to America, where for twelve weeks he traveled from place to place seeking the facts about prohibition. The fact that he had been in America before prohibition, when he himself was a heavy drinker, gave him knowledge of where to look, and how to give correct judgment. He found that "absolutely, the closing of the saloon, the outlawing of the liquor traffic, has worked the greatest and most wonderful benefits to that part of the human race that find themselves on this great continent in the year of grace, 1922."

Mr. Creagh tells at length of his visit to the Bowery, where he told a policeman he wanted to see the dives, the saloons and the sights, and was informed, "There's nothing to see there now." He did find new fronted shops, even new buildings, though here and there was an old saloon front, where soft drinks were sold, and perhaps an occasional bottle of bootleg, but otherwise things were so transformed they were hardly recognizable.

The story of the day concludes with these words: "That day was one of wonderment. I saw thousands of children, no bare feet; I spoke to men, women, and young people; I went into old saloons, some struggling to hold on in the hope of beer and wine coming back; no one but did not say they were satisfied the old style saloon was gone; not many wanted beer and wine. I laid my head on my pillow, feeling that the men and women of my country who were fighting for prohibition really did not know the good they were trying to do, while those who wanted the bar to remain really did not know the harm they were doing to the nation."

Important

Do not fail to secure for your own use, and for distribution, the notable address delivered by the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Anna A. Gordon, at the great convention recently held in Philadelphia. This invaluable document should be a handbook for our own members and placed for ready reference upon the desk of pastors, teachers, clubleaders and others interested in the three-fold goal of World Prohibition, World Purity and World Peace. Price, per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents; per 100, $4.00. (Please enclose remittance with order).

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Same (gilt) with safety clasp. 35 cents; per dozen, $3.75.

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If so, use these new and very striking Playlets or Pageants:

Uncle Sam's Prohibition Quiz. (Testimony of ten noted American men. For 11 boys or young men.)

Aunt Columbia's Prohibition Quiz. (Testimony of ten noted American women. For 11 girls or young women.)

These were used at some of the state conventions with fine effect. Price, each per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents.

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Andrew Carnegie to Young Men.
The Cigaret Boy.
"Hurry Up Yost" Says—
A Cold Water Blotter.
Pure Air.
Dimes and Health.
What Is It?
A Cigaret Arithmetic.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Mrs. Ella A. Boole a Speaker at Vermont State Convention

Sarah M. Elrick, State Corresponding Secretary

Burlington, the "Queen City," on the shores of Lake Champlain, was the scene of the forty-eighth annual convention of the Vermont W. C. T. U. There was a large attendance, and an unusually interesting and helpful program. The day sessions were held in the Temple, a beautiful little chapel owned by the local W. C. T. U., while the evening meetings occurred in the Baptist and Methodist churches, respectively.

Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, of Boston, the newly elected president of Massachusetts W. C. T. U., was an evening speaker. She gave a very forceful address upon law enforcement, making an earnest appeal to the women to get out to the polls.

A very practical address was given by Miss Carrie Ormsbee, of Brandon, Vermont, former president of the State League of Women Voters. She has been working all the year hand in hand with the state W. C. T. U. officials, in getting before the voters the attitude of the candidates for Congress and the legislature, and she made a strong appeal to the women to be sure to vote for the right men.

The convention was honored by the presence of our National vice-president-at-large, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, who spoke with wonderful force and eloquence to a large audience upon the subject, "A World Vision," dwelling emphatically upon the fact that the entire world is looking toward America's experience with prohibition and its enforcement. She declared that the economic side of the question appealed to Great Britain, which could not compete with a sober America. Germany, too, she said, is becoming disturbed over the use of her grain by the great breweries of that country.

An interesting feature of the program of the last day was the introduction of the editor of one of the city papers, who has taken a strong stand for prohibition and the enforcement of the Volstead Act, and whose strong editorials have attracted much attention. The women of the convention gave him a rousing salute, and his words of greeting were most inspiring and encouraging. The superintendent of the Vermont Anti-Saloon League also gave a short talk on his experience in the state in attempting to get the law enforced.

The "budget system" of finance, adopted last year by the convention, has proved to be a great success, and was unanimously adopted for another year.

The officers were re-elected.

Alabama's W. C. T. U. Convention Wins Friends for Cause

The convention at Albany was one of the most successful ever held in Alabama. Spiritual in tone, a desire to know conditions and the work was a dominant note.

The hostess union had done all that could be accomplished in advance to make the convention a success, and greeted the delegates with happy expressions of welcome.

The morning devotional, led by the superintendent of evangelistic work, Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, was an inspiration and sent all to the day's work with joy. The Federation of Missionary Societies and the Federation of Women's Clubs, were not satisfied with the welcome given on the first night, but tendered the convention a beautiful luncheon, at which toasts were offered and felicitations given.

On the following day the Kiwanis Club of Albany-Decatur gave a luncheon. Mrs. A. A. Calvin, wife of the president of the club, was a charming hostess and welcomed the guests in the name of the Kiwanis club. A quartette of the club members gave some fine selections. A splendid talk along the line of enforcement was given by Rev. Davenport, which closed the program. This social side of the convention brought all more closely together.

Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national secretary of the Young People's Branch, was present during the convention, giving valuable help. Her enthusiasm and her fine personality added interest and pleasure on every hand. The pageant, "Eyes of the World," was given with telling effect.

Two medal contests were held on Wednesday evening. Neither contest was long, so the larger part of the evening was given to Miss Belle Kearney, one of our W. C. T. U. lecturers and organizers of past years, who delivered an address, one of the finest heard in many years.

El Paso (Texas) Citizens Endorse Work of Prohibition Enforcement Officers

Prohibition agents in Texas are keenly alive to the need for watchfulness on the border, and many of them are even working overtime in order to fully perform their duties. Fine co-operation is being received from all local enforcement agencies, and the press is lending valuable aid in every possible way. At a recent revival meeting, over two thousand people passed a resolution thanking the men of the El Paso division of law enforcement for the work they are doing, and pledging their assistance.

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Georgia Convention Reveals Gains Along All Lines

Mrs. August Burghard, Recording Secretary Georgia W. C. T. U.

The thirty-ninth convention of the Georgia W. C. T. U., held in Douglasville, was a complete success from every standpoint.

The hospitality extended to us was unsurpassed. Streets, store windows, residences, automobiles and public buildings glowed with white ribbon decorations. Welcomes were voiced publicly by city officials, ministers, teachers, representatives of men's and women's clubs and privately by all of Douglasville's citizens. Elaborate luncheons were served by the ladies of the churches, except when the men of the Civic Club were hosts and themselves served a delicious barbecue. Numerous beautiful and useful souvenirs were given the delegates by merchants. The key presented by Mayor Whitley opened homes and hearts for it was tied with a white bow.

The convention keynote was "Responsibility" and it was sounded and developed every hour, based on the thought, "All persons possessing any portion of power ought to be strongly impressed with an idea that they act in trust, and that they are to account for their conduct in that trust to the one great Master, Author, and Founder of society."

The addresses of Mrs. Lella A. Dillard, state president, Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins, National W. C. T. U. organizer and lecturer, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, national general secretary of the Young People's Branch, and Mrs. T. E. Patterson, state superintendent of Christian Citizenship and former president of the Georgia W. C. T. U.; the superintendents' demonstration in the form of a school with Mrs. Marvin Williams, vice-president, as "principal," and state department superintendents as "teachers"; the daily Bible lessons of Miss Carabel Wilkes, W. C. T. U. evangelist; the consecration and memorial services; the exercises, playlets and marches by all the school children in the city; by the Loyal Temperance Legion, the Young People's Branch and the college girls; the convention edition of the Douglasville paper; the songs by the colored school children; the gift of World's and National convention expenses to Mrs. Dillard by members of the convention; the songs of Mrs. A. L. Cunyus, director of music, were some of the notable features which cannot be given in detail owing to lack of space.

The general officers, with the exception of Mrs. Julius Magath, who resigned, were re-elected. Mrs. Sarah Poullain Campbell was elected corresponding secretary.

Gratifying gains were reported along all lines.

Christmas and the Bootlegger

(Continued from Page Five)

"I did pretend to carry a sample case, etc., as a blind to the illegal way in which I was then coining money.

"Anyway, this particular 'customer' began to take a quart a week, away back in the spring of 1920. Shortly he increased it by three quarts, and then to six.

"I noticed that he had flushed, grown careless in his dress, slovenly in his office; and frequently when calling with my 'goods' concealed upon my person I would find a painted siren in his office; and on more than one occasion they both would be intoxicated, and repulsive to every trait of character that rebels against sin and immorality.

"I thought of the great change that the wildcat liquor of the hills had wrought in that promising young man in a year, and I shuddered.

"But I closed my eyes to the truth; gritted my teeth and plunged headlong into my cursed work, for the misty reward of five hundred dollars average profit a week was too blinding to see decency. I crushed every impulse for good.

"'When I get my pile,' said I, 'I will quit—not before.'

"I plunged deeper into the work, for the Christmas season was approaching, and I could make a fortune alone, in supplying the 'yuletide merriment.'

"On the morning of December 22, 1921, I delivered at this young customer's office a five-gallon can of the 'white lightnin'.' I noticed again the painted woman who had now become a fixture in this broker's life of whisky-driven sin and degradation.

"They laughed—the laugh of the callous soul, the sordid heart, the warped mentality—

"'Deliver me six quarts Christmas morning at my home, old sport,' he ordered, as he reeled across the room to his desk, fell into the lap of this woman of the world who had lured him, abetted by myself and my accursed goods, into the primrose path of death.

"I quickly left, sick at heart; but still it was Christmas week, thought I, and I could not give up the yellow chase.

"On Christmas morning—just last Christmas—I called at his home with the six quarts, just as I was ordered.

"I carried them in a grip, and ran into the house trying to feel happy, for I had just left the fireside of my own little family, where Santa Claus, with money tarnished with the most crushing sin, had plentifully supplied an innocent wife and children—trusting, unsuspecting, loving—oh, the horror of it all, as I see it now.

"When I had rung the bell repeatedly, and was beginning to think the family was away, a frail little woman, her eyes red in a frame of black, came to the door, followed by the two-year-old disconsolate baby boy, crying and unnourished.

"I asked for her husband. She broke down and shook with emotion; but then proudly stood erect, and with a desire to shield a truant whom she loved, she lied—

"'He's at his office.'

"I went to his office. I met a mutual friend who told me the sad, pitiful story.

"The night before, when his very soul should have been shrouded in the bidding of God, 'peace on earth and good will to men,' the Santa Claus night, when the bearers of gifts carry joy and gladness to the hearts of the young, he had fled, taking the woman with him, and leaving deserted on Christmas eve night—a true and trusting family, bowed in the deepest sorrow on this, the day of universal happiness—

"God! that moment!

* * * *

"I rushed back to that home. Nothing but death could have stopped me. There had been no Santa Claus; and the children were crying in despair and disappointment, and asking for 'daddy.'

"The good wife was too tactful for me to offer any material amends; but there on the threshold of that wrecked and sorrowing home, I made a solemn vow to God that I would consecrate the money that I had made to the last dime to the reuniting of that home, and to the driving out of the 'devil within' that I had planted there, from the heart and soul and body of that once promising young man.

"I made good that vow. I found him two months later, a derelict on the sea of vice. I reunited the family, and with my own funds had him treated and cured of a disease that had developed from the germs that I planted. I personally took him to a Pennsylvania manufacturing city, and re-established him in his old job—

"And from that hour to this, I have tried, as best I could, to erase the misery that I cut into the tablet of Atlanta's life. I can never wholly succeed, but God! I would give my life if I could."—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

For the Great Meetings on January 16, Secure the Popular Eighteenth Amendment Song "It Is There To Stay."

The great throngs at the National Convention were thrilled and inspired by the author's rendition of this song. Use it in your meetings. Per copy, 15 cents; two copies, 25 cents.

Add these also to your repertoire:

Victory. Soprano solo. Per copy, 15 cents; two copies to one address, 25 cents.

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The Land Where Old Glory Waves.

Hats Off to the Flag.

The U. S. A. for Me.

Each, per copy, 25 cents; two copies to one address, 40 cents.

You Will Need Posters

FOR DISPLAY JANUARY 16

We suggest these:

For Their Sake Enforce the Law.
Forge a Chain.

—

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.
Lincoln's Prophecy.
(Each with portrait of Abraham Lincoln)

—

Guard Their Future.
The Eighteenth Amendment (Stand by the Flag and the Constitution).
Booze Stands Between—
The American's Creed.
Listen! Milk or Beer.

Price each per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, $1.00. Decorate meeting places with posters and put them on display wherever possible. They will help.

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Awards for Work for Official Papers

HONOR ROLL

The HONOR ROLL gives the names of those who have sent in twenty or more subscriptions to the regular edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, between November 1, 1921, and the closing of the books in 1922. This list includes not only the names of those who personally secured subscriptions, but also those of the state and county superintendents who have sent in subscriptions secured by others in their territory. Three monthly editions at the 50 cent rate counted as one subscription to the regular edition. Credit was not given unless asked for.

Miss Margaret Sloat, New York, New York.
Mrs. Isabelle Lamoreux, Ashland, Wisconsin.
Mrs C. F. Paine, Eldora, Iowa.
Mrs. Etta M. Luce, West Tisbury, Massachusetts.
Miss Minnie E Neal, Jacksonville, Florida.
Mrs. Nora Nowells, Millersburg, Indiana.
Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Lincoln, Virginia.
Miss Margaret Sargent, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. A. J. Hungerford, Denver, Colorado.
Mrs. Geo. F Clark, Fargo, North Dakota.
Miss Alice M. David, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Mrs. Ella E. Eaton, Meredith, New Hampshire.
Miss L. E. Busick, Baltimore, Maryland.
Mrs. Cora Kershner, Kingman, Kansas.
Mrs. Mary Herrick, Ipswich, South Dakota.
Mrs. Etta Boswell, Springfield, Missouri.
Mrs. Hattie Wilson, Portland, Oregon.
W. C T. U. of Rhode Island, Providence, Rhode Island.
Mrs. Laura Roberts, Fortuna, California.
Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, Greenwich, New Jersey.
Miss Addie A. Austin, Chicago, Illinois.
Miss Epha Marshall, Chicago, Illinois.
Mrs. E. Totten, Baltimore, Maryland.
Mrs. M. M. Claflin, University Place, Nebraska.
Mrs. Luella Monk, Whitefish, Montana.
Miss Josie Sullivan, University Place, Nebraska.
Mrs. C. H. Whitesell, Wheeling, West Virginia.
Mrs. Jennie C. Pittman, Prescott, Arkansas.
Mrs. E. C. James, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Mrs Ida Hewes, San Diego, California.
Miss Adda Burch, Los Angeles, California.
Mrs. D. E. Spratt, Clinton, Connecticut.
Miss A. Virginia Grosh, Lititz, Pennsylvania.
Miss Mary Aikens, Paris, Tennessee.
Mrs. Lora LaMance, Lake Wales, Florida.
Mrs. Nora E. Brown, Atglen, Pennsylvania.
Mrs A. J. Reed, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Mrs. E. J. Lint, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Miss Helen Eastman, Wells, Vermont.
Mrs. Lettie Hill May, St. Louis, Missouri.
Mrs. M. C. Ewing, Long Beach, California.
Mrs. M J. Philpot, Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Mrs. Emma Schaeffer, Topeka, Kansas.
Miss S. Savina Ackerson, Newton, New Jersey.
Mrs. Florence E. Maskrey, Maquoketa, Iowa.
Mrs. H. W. Foster, Topeka, Kansas.
Mrs. Fannie VanGelder, Ithaca, New York.
Mrs Cora Bame, Nampa, Idaho.
Miss Louise L. Weightman, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. H. N. Andrews, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
Mrs. M. C. Gaines, Galesburg, Illinois.
Mrs. J. T. Richards, Casper, Wyoming.
Oneonta W. C. T. U., Oneonta, New York.
Fern Handley, San Francisco, California.
Mrs. Bessie Aldred, Sandersville, Georgia.
Willoughby W C. T. U., Willoughby, Ohio.
Mrs. J. Boyer, Winona Lake, Indiana.

YOUNG CRUSADER

The winner of the $15.00 award given for the largest number of subscriptions—over 400—sent between November 1, 1921, and the closing of the books in 1922, is Miss Margaret Sloat, New York, who has to her credit 790 subscriptions.

The winner of the $5.00 award given for the one having the second largest number—over 200—sent between November 1, 1921, and the closing of the books in 1922, is Miss Carrie E. Green, Baltimore, Md., who secured 417 subscriptions.

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Good Citizenship League

Federal Prohibition Director John T. Davis of Pennsylvania has advised Commissioner Haynes that the beer situation in the state is receiving closest attention and agents are compelling permit holders to comply strictly with the provisions of basic permits, or be cited for revocation. "The city of Phoenixville," said Mr. Davis, "has organized a Good Citizenship League, which will have as its purposes the urging of every citizen and local official to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. Such leagues have proved very effective in solving the enforcement problem in other cities, and Phoenixville is to be commended for the stand which it has taken."

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The Union Signal

OFFICIAL ORGAN

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

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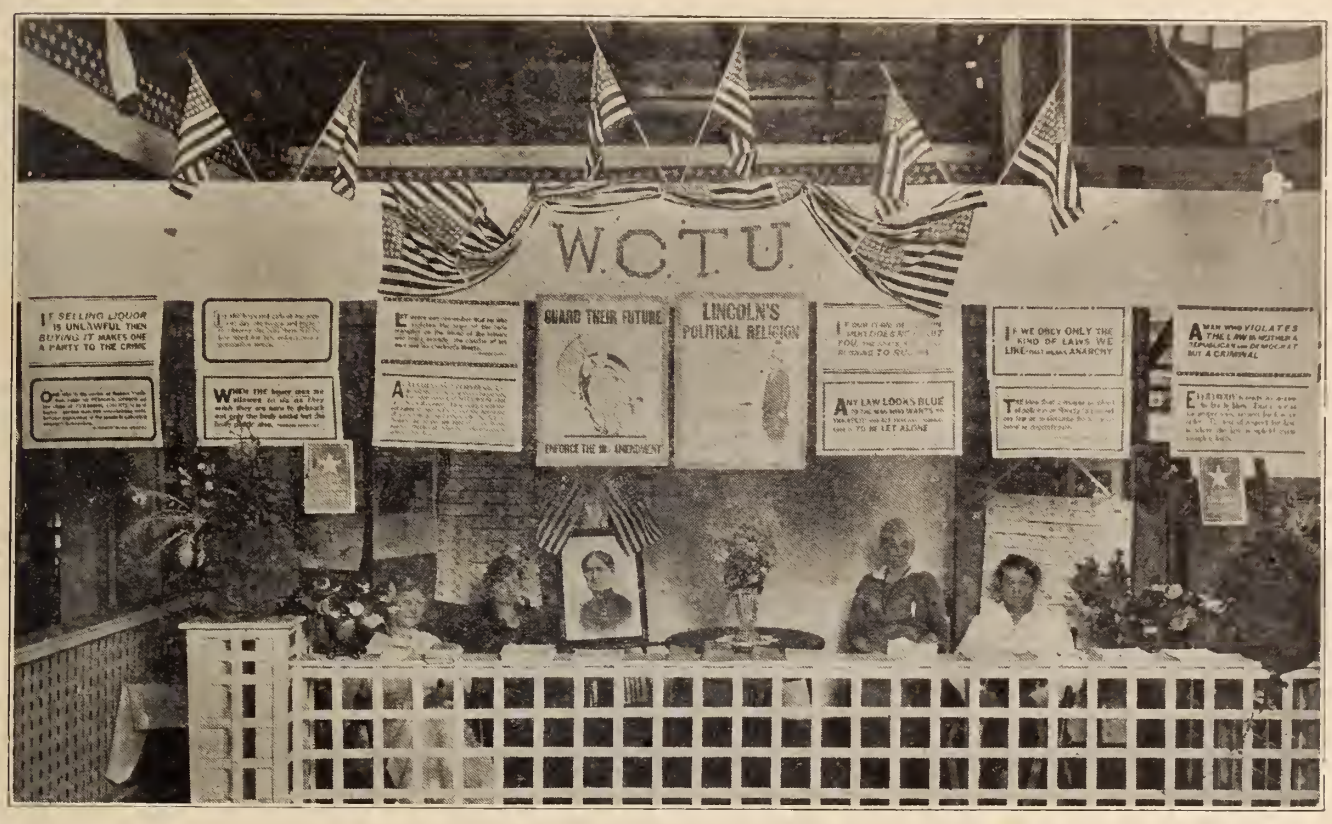

W. C. T. U. Booth at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

God grant us wisdom in these coming days,
And eyes unsealed, that we clear visions see
Of that new world that He would have us build,
To life's ennoblement and His high ministry..

—*John Oxenham.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

GOVERNORS OF FOURTEEN STATES CONFER AT WHITE HOUSE ON MORE EFFECTIVE PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT; ALL GOVERNORS SAVE ONE IN ACCORD—PROHIBITION IS SALVATION SAYS KANSAS EXECUTIVE—DELAWARE GOVERNOR URGES ENFORCEMENT WEEK.

LENNA LOWE YOST, National W. C. T. U. Legislative Representative, Washington, D. C.

On Monday, following the fourteenth annual governors' conference, held at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, the President of the United States conferred with the chief executives of fourteen states on how to secure more effective prohibition enforcement.

This informal conference was called at this time because these governors were so near the Nation's Capital. Many of the present governors will be out of office in January, when it is expected another more formal conference will be called.

At the White House luncheon, during which the views of the guests were sought on prohibition, there were present, in addition to the President, Vice President Coolidge, Attorney General Daugherty, Secretary Mellon, Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, and Governors Cox of Massachusetts, Ritchie of Maryland, Trinkle of Virginia, Hartness of Vermont, McCray of Indiana, Kilby of Alabama, Hyde of Missouri, Preus of Minnesota, Olcott of Oregon, Allen of Kansas, Morgan of West Virginia, McKelvie of Nebraska, Davis of Idaho and Campbell of Arizona.

"In many cases," Commissioner Haynes declared after the meeting, "the reports of the governors were of an encouraging nature. Numerous cases of lack of co-operation were pointed out; many instances of the inadequacy of Federal forces were suggested.

"There was a preponderance of opinion that an earnest official appeal for reverence of the law and a cordial support of law enforcement by the press would combine to cure the worst conditions reported."

From some who attended the luncheon it was learned there was no suggestion raised during the three-hour conference which indicated belief that the situation might be helped by modifying the present stringent enforcement status. On the contrary, it was said, the prevalent opinion seemed to have been that imposition of more severe fines and prison terms on conviction or violation would assist the enforcement officials in their work.

Other suggestions, all of which were declared to have been "entirely informal," included a more careful selection of prohibition personnel, larger appropriations for the Federal Bureau, and education of the general public to the necessity of reverence for law.

Governor Parker of Louisiana, who made the lone attack on prohibition at White Sulphur Springs, was not among the governors at the White House.

All Governors Save One in Accord

Interviews with the governors on their arrival proved that all were in sympathy with rigid enforcement, save Governor Ritchie of Maryland, whose state is the only one without a state enforcement law.

As the governor of a state which has been dry for forty-two years, Governor Allen of Kansas spoke with no little knowledge of the effect dry restrictions have upon the people. He declared that the failure of the Federal government to enforce the dry statutes more efficiently need occasion no apprehension. "It took Kansas twenty-five years to educate the people up to the benefits of prohibition," he said.

Better Enforcement

"Today Kansas enjoys a better degree of temperance enforcement than her neighbors," said Governor Allen, "because we are in the second generation of men who have never seen the saloon. Federal prohibition will become a national success when the business man realizes that the total abstainer makes the best workman, and refuses to hire any person who takes a drink.

"Prohibition has proved its worth already. We hear a lot of talk about more persons drinking than ever and the drug traffic increasing as intoxicants become more scarce. The bootleggers deny the first assertion, because they are striving with might and main to wipe the Volstead law off the statute books in order to make it possible to distill and sell more intoxicants. The second assertion is absolutely untrue; statistics prove that drink and drugs are inseparable; where you find one, you find the other."

Prohibition Is Salvation

"Tighten up the prohibition laws, don't loosen them. The people will soon realize that prohibition is almost their salvation. In the middle west I believe we have a better degree of enforcement, because it is more truly American than the Atlantic seaboard. Here you have a greater number of Europeans and the continental influence. Why, out west we still gaze in astonishment on a woman who smokes a cigaret."

Governor Trinkle of Virginia proved to be an equally ardent champion of prohibition. He particularly emphasized the need of heavier fines and longer jail sentences for offenders of the dry laws. He declared he had refused to pardon any man, regardless of his prestige or position, who had been convicted of dispensing intoxicants for gain.

'Take politics out of the prohibition enforcement agencies," Governor Trinkle declared, "and we will have better enforcement. What we need is enforcement agents and officials who are in favor of the law themselves. I have found that prohibition is benefiting the state of Virginia already, and these benefits will grow with time."

Governor Morgan of West Virginia practically reiterated Governor Trinkle's view. He, too, said the enforcement division of the prohibition department should be separated from politics. Should a referendum be taken in West Virginia tomorrow, the governor asserted, it would show that state to be overwhelmingly "bone dry."

"More money and more honorable men," was the program suggested by Governor Cox of Massachusetts. "Since the Volstead Law is on the books," Governor Cox said, "it should be enforced, however disagreeable or however costly the enforcement." He agreed with President Harding that more strict enforcement was the only solution to the present situation, indicating that, if the people wanted the lid lifted, changing the law would be another matter to come later.

Governor Kilby of Alabama declared that Federal resources should be increased, with more men and money to enforce the liquor laws. "We have very little difficulty in Alabama, however," the governor said, "and the state government is doing its part."

Stronger cooperation between state and Federal authorities would provide one of the most effective means of solving the problem, in the opinion of Governor Hyde of Missouri. The secret of the whole matter, he thought, lay in the words of the amendment itself, which say "concurrent jurisdiction." One of the difficulties had arisen because there had been too much "current" and not enough "concurrent" jurisdiction.

Urge Enforcement Week

A nation-wide law enforcement week, if it could have the success which attended a state-wide enforcement week in Delaware, would be a great factor in stimulating respect for the law, in the opinion of Governor Denny of Delaware. Through the schools, mass meetings, men's and women's clubs and various organizations, the state drive during a special week had been very helpful in Delaware. The Federal government also should appropriate more money and put more men into enforcement of the liquor laws, he advised.

Governor McCray of Indiana reported that Indiana presented a state of less acute problems as regards prohibition than most of the states of the Union. Suggestions for improving the situation everywhere were offered by the governor as follows:

Appointment of Federal agents personally more in sympathy with prohibition; appropriation of more money; appointment of more Federal agents; closer co-operation between state and Federal agencies.

Governor Preus of Minnesota declared he was in favor of strict law enforcement. He praised the Federal prohibition officers in his state, and asserted the present director there was "as good a man as we can get."

Legislative Headquarters, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1922.

Prohibition Upheld at Governors' Conference

Nowspapers havo been telling the world that at the governors' conferenco which has just closod its session at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, John M. Parker, governor of Louisiana, scheduled to speak on the subject of "Citizenship," mado an attack on prohibition which was most bittor. He claimed that he desired to see respect for the law restored in the United States, and concluded with a demand that there be an immediato discussion of the subject.

Silence met the proposition, and the meeting adjourned without any reply to his statements, but late in the evening, just as the conference was about to break up, Governor Morrison of North Carolina rose and in a brief but eloquent speech cut the ground from under the feet of Governor Parker.

"How could Governor Parker demand the absolute suppression of Klan lawlessness, and in the same breath propose that the conference of governors should pass a resolution calling on the President to surrender to the far worse lawlessness of bootlegging?" he asked. He spoke of the great good that is being accomplished by the dry law, saying that the police force in the whole country is doing less than is prohibition to prevent crime, and that its greatest value lies in saving the young at the very outset of life. "North Carolina wants no light wines and beers," he asserted. Violators in North Carolina are being put on chain gangs—not being pardoned, as Governor Parker declared he was doing.

The governor of Louisiana, in an attempt to reply to Governor Morrison, declared that his only purpose in his afternoon talk had been to promote the authority of the law, but North Carolina's executive retorted that he had never suspected Governor Parker at any time of being what one might call a "violent prohibitionist." Laughter greeted the reply.

English Economist on Prohibition

A most weighty reason for prohibition and one which appeals strongly to people in every walk of life, is that it has effected a great saving financially. Deposits of savings banks alone are said to aggregate some six billion dollars, which is an important fund to railroad and other great enterprises. The opinion of the English economist and financier, Sir George Paish, considering prohibition from the economic standpoint alone, which was recently given in an address before the Manufacturers' Export Association in New York, is worth recording:

"Prohibition is an economic question. There are two reasons for this. First, we must all admit that the working classes will command from now on a greater share of the world's goods than they have been getting before. Secondly, the difficulty of securing capital from the classes that formerly supplied capital will be exceedingly difficult, because of taxes and fear of the future. Therefore, unless the working people make savings and provide capital, world business will be at a standstill. They can only make savings by denying themselves luxuries, which include drink. In England today they spend from £400,000,000 to £500,000,000 on drink. If half that amount were saved in England and elsewhere among the nations the problems of the world would be solved. As an economist I consider prohibition is necessary and inevitable."

Bavarian Women Conducting Energetic Prohibition Campaign

Noting with alarm the growing danger of intemperance in their country, the women of Bavaria are conducting an energetic campaign to curtail the sale of liquor. At a large meeting of women a resolution was passed which called for the adoption of local option, prevention of the use of food-stuffs for the production of fermented liquors, scientific temperance instruction in the schools and management of children's homes and boarding schools on a strictly non-alcoholic basis by a staff pledged to total abstinence.

Ruling of Japanese Court Affords Geisha Girl Means of Escape

A recent ruling of the court in Japan has dealt a deadly blow to the system by which the geisha girl was practically thrust into slavery. According to reports, a girl who had been sold into the system, fell in love with a young man and wanted to marry him. Her master objected and brought suit to compel her parents to force her back into the old life, but he lost his case, the court holding that such contracts could not be binding. Thousands of these girls will now be enabled to escape from a life which they loathe.

Efficiency Under Prohibition

"The biggest job in the world," says the Los Angeles *Evening Herald*, is that of the Big Creek San Joaquin River project, in the Sierras, which will cost $375,000,000 when it is completed—$15,000,000 more than the cost of the Panama Canal. This "simple" task consists of "poking rivers through mountains, dropping the water into power houses and ultimately developing 1,250,000 hydro-electric horse power." With the first snow fall, a thousand men who are at work on the job are completely shut off from the rest of the world except as they get word through dog teams or through the wireless. There have been six thousand men at work, mostly Americans, highly paid laborers, and the statement which particularly interests those who are studying the economic worth of prohibition is this: *"Prohibition has made labor on the big job about twenty per cent more efficient."*

As Judge Gary Sees Prohibition

A statement from Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, of more than usual interest is made in a letter recently quoted by the press, in which he says: "If I had a son I would advise him to be a total abstainer. For this reason, and many others, I favor absolute prohibition. In my opinion, permission to deal in either beer or light wines would be a long step in the wrong direction. Except in rare cases, and under the direction of a competent physician, I do not think alcoholic liquors are of benefit; and I am sure it has been demonstrated that, as a general rule, they are injurious mentally, morally, physically."

Early Struggles of Kansas Duplicated in National Fight

The address of Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas at the recent conference of state executives, was most emphatic in its assertion that national prohibition had come to stay and would be enforced. He compared conditions of the present time with the early struggles of his own state to maintain its prohibitory laws, and said:

"Complete enforcement will not come over night, and absolute enforcement may never come, any more than an absolute end to stealing. The present transitional stage is bound to give way to a period of rare law violation. People will deceive themselves who think this reformation will be brought about without a struggle. Kansas went officially dry forty years ago, but it is only in the last twenty years that complete success has attended the law. Now, the second generation of young men has grown up who have never known the saloon, and if the dry law were put to vote tomorrow, Kansas would cast a ninety per cent ballot to retain it.

"Prohibition has ceased to be merely an ethical question. It is now a plain, matter-of-fact business proposition which enlists every constructive business man in the dry ranks, and insures, if nothing else does, ultimate victory. It has been proved that the town is more prosperous, the store better patronized, the worker happier where liquor has been banished. The sentimental, ethical and moral appeals started the prohibition struggle, and are as strong influences today as ever, but to them now is added the practical weight of the economic thought of the nation, irresistible in itself, and needing only time to be wholly successful. Complete enforcement needs a solid body of public opinion behind it. The failure to suppress the trade in large cities is due to the foreign elements, but even here closing down of the saloons has been of inestimable benefit."

Warning Against Light Wine Law

"Light wines and beer" is a fine phrase but persons who think and who know the benefits of prohibition will not permit themselves to be fooled by it, is the testimony given by Dr. Albert Sterne of Indianapolis, in an address before the Kiwanis Club of that city, and quoted by the *Kokomo Dispatch*. "Before the advent of prohibition the hospitals of Indianapolis treated hundreds of cases of delirium tremens each year," said Dr. Sterne. "I have not seen a case in five years. In the Central Hospital for the Insane the cases of alcoholism have diminished from 10.1 per cent to about 1 per cent. The 1 per cent is due to failure to enforce prohibition, and not to prohibition itself." The doctor added that since light wines and beer did not satisfy the appetite of the drinker, it would not be long before many of the evils of the saloon would return if these drinks were legalized.

President Lauded for Stand on Prohibition

The legislative department of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association has, according to the press, expressed to President Harding appreciation for his call for rigid enforcement of the prohibition law.

PROBLEMS OF THE WOMAN IN INDUSTRY

Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

(Address in Part at World's W. C. T. U. Convention, Philadelphia.)

I am very glad to discuss with you the problems of the working women of the nation and it is gratifying to know that, although the primary work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the safeguarding of the nation from alcoholic stimulants (which lay their heaviest burden upon the workers and particularly the women), it is concerned with the solution of these problems. In spite of what is being said against the prohibition law, there is a decided improvement in the living conditions of workers since it went into effect. I think no one can measure the infinite benefit resulting from this law to the women in the home. We are prone to forget when we speak about the encroachment on freedom and the rights of the individual, that this kind of personal liberty which brings with it sorrow, hunger and unhappiness to the family, is not the kind of freedom that we are particularly anxious to perpetuate.

The Women's Bureau is that section of the Department of Labor which is primarily concerned with the welfare of wage-earning women. In many cases the interests of men and women in industry are so closely linked that general industrial problems are apt to affect them equally. But there are many other problems which relate especially to the employment of women in industry and which require expert and informed attention. For this reason the Women's Bureau was created during the war and has been continued in recognition of the increased importance of women in industry.

It should be of the utmost importance to all women to know whether their clothes are made, their hats trimmed, their foods prepared, their candy made and packed, their laundry done, and their telephones answered by women and girls who are being paid enough to insure a satisfactory aand healthful standard of life. From the standpoint of public health it is important that the conditions under which women work should be as sanitary and comfortable as possible. That women should not be obliged to stand all day when a simple adjustment of machinery or the mere providing of a chair would enable them to sit and thus reduce their fatigue, seems an obvious requirement. Yet the investigators of the Women's Bureau find almost countless numbers of women who are exposed unnecessarily to this kind of weariness.

The Women's Bureau has found so many women working excessively long hours that it has made the eight-hour day one of its most emphatic standards. The fact that in its various investigations many establishments are found where the eight-hour day is an accepted fact, leads the bureau to feel that this standard is a practicable one which can justly be advocated for all working women.

A living wage, equal pay for equal work for men and women, an eight-hour day, and sanitary and comfortable working conditions, summarize the most conspicuous standards which are advocated by the Women's Bureau—and these standards are based on actual information which is gathered by the bureau's agents in state-wide investigations.

The greater necessity for the control of the standards of women's employment is due largely to the fact that women are mothers and potential mothers, and that their health is important to the coming race. Therefore, it is necessary to give an opportunity for the up-building of safeguards to conserve alike the industrial efficiency and the health of women, and to make it impossible for individual employers to impose such working practices upon them as may have a tendency to lower standards, which in the main will have a disastrous effect, and will not be to the best interests of the industries, the workers, or society as a whole. The protection of the health of women workers is vital as an economic, as well as a social measure.

The industrial question is one of the biggest problems of the country, and its solution depends upon the understanding, information, and sense of justice of the population as a whole. The women of the nation as the largest purchasing body in the matter of food and clothing, have a direct interest in the conditions under which these commodities are made. We only know half of the story when we know what ingredients are being used in preparing the different kinds of food. But it is equally important to know under what conditions these ingredients are made. This information can only be had from real knowledge founded on real facts, and it is these facts that the Women's Bureau is trying to give to the citizens of the country.

Your organization in its work for human welfare has organized a Women in Industry department which is working through state units and is, therefore, doing not only educational work among its membership, but real, constructive work in the matter of supporting legislation which will be of vital benefit to working women.

LEGISLATION, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SUBSTITUTES FOR BEER DISCUSSED AT NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Laura Miller, National Director

At the first session of the National W. C. T. U. Convention, Mrs. Florence Kelley, executive secretary of the National Consumers' League, was introduced and made a brief but effective plea for the collection and dissemination of facts that will serve as anti-beer propaganda. The official board later adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through the two departments of Scientific Temperance Investigation, and Women in Industry, request the U. S. Public Health Service to recommend substitutes for beer and other alcoholic drinks adapted to the use of employes in industries involving exposure to dust, to extremes of temperature, and to sustained physicial exertion.

"And that the National W. C. T. U. see that this list of recommended beverages is widely distributed through employer, employe and public groups."

The matter had been discussed at a small and informal breakfast with Mrs. Kelley the day preceding. Mrs. Kelley described the efforts of employers in steel plants, and in other industries where great heat prevails, to provide substitutes for the accustomed beer. Mrs. Miller mentioned the recent book in which the Secretary of Labor, James Davis, states that beer is the only drink steel workers can take without danger of cramps and severe illness. Mrs. Kelley reported a place she visited where ice cold artesian water pumped into the plant for the convenience of the men did cause severe cramps. She cited another plant where the Scotch superintendent had, on his own initiative, influenced the employer to provide oatmeal gruel.

At the Women in Industry conference, held the day before the National Convention opened, the director, Mrs. Laura Miller, gave a brief talk stressing the triple aim of the department for legislation, law enforcement and membership. The beautiful industrial creed of the Crusade convention was read in unison through the sonorous words, "Peace on earth and good-will to men." Then the pledge of action, "and finally we pledge ourselves to labor and to pray that all these principles, founded upon the gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the customs of society and the laws of the land," was incorporated in the prayer. This makes an effective opening service and is recommended for other Women in Industry programs.

Mrs. Miller introduced Mrs. Florence Kelley and explained that it is the policy of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to leave the question of active support of Women in Industry legislation, or of mere endorsement, to the official board of each state; that the official policy developed through the years since the creed was adopted in 1875 has been active support whenever the prohibition question is sufficiently well settled in the state so that our organization can appropriately use energy for general welfare legislation. She commended the National Consumers' League for its splendid efforts to unify and standardize Women in Industry bills, in order that no jokers or ineffective clauses may slip in. She reminded her hearers that law enforcement in this field, as in the matter of prohibition, is as essential a part of good legislation as the care of the new-born babe. Bringing laws into the world and abandoning them is as criminal as bringing homeless and nameless children to a life of neglect or early death.

Mrs. Kelley spoke forcefully and held her hearers to every word. The evident sincerity of her life and purpose finds sympathetic hearing with a serious

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POLL OF THE PRESS ON PROHIBITION

Prohibition in a Nutshell

In the current number of *The Outlook*, the editors characterize Sherman Rogers' brilliant epigram—"personal liberty ends where public injury begins"—as the prohibition issue in a nutshell. Is not this striking epigram also an illuminating guide-post as to where the rights of the individual end and where the rights of the community, the state, the nation and humanity begin? Just as personal liberty cannot rightly be carried to the point of injury to a neighbor, so the rights of communities cannot be extended to the injury of other nations. Happily, there is a new consciousness beginning to assert itself in the world, namely, that humanity is its brother's keeper. The age of rights without duties, it is hoped, has seen its worst days, and the age of rights with duties is to take its place.—*Macon* (Ga.) *Telegram.*

Prohibition cannot be made effective in two years or three. But if we are firm enough to stand pat under the assaults of the die-hard element of the old liquor ring, we shall see great improvement in the next few years and gradually a general acceptance of the law.—*Harrisburg* (Pa.) *Telegraph.*

The liquor question will be with us incidentally for some years, and it will grow less acute each year. The farther Americans get away from the saloon the better they will like it. The saloon has gone for good.—*Salina* (Kans.) *Union.*

Nullifying the Volstead Act

Speaking in the Chicago Coliseum six years ago, Elihu Root said: "No people can hope to retain a democratic form of government which refuses to abide by its own deliberate decisions." The Eighteenth Amendment, although adopted shortly after the joint resolution was proposed by Congress to the states, was the result of the deliberate verdict of the country on the saloon, saloon politics, saloon affiliations and saloon influences on its economic, social and political life.

That opinion was embodied in the Federal Constitution. It may be reversed by repealing, not by nullifying, the Eighteenth Amendment. If the Eighteenth Amendment is good, the Volstead act is good. Beer and light wine, if intoxicating, violate both the Volstead act and the Eighteenth Amendment. Their restoration is sought because they are intoxicating, whence we may conclude that the whole agitation in favor of revising the Volstead act upward is a species of anarchy.—*Peoria* (Ill.) *Transcript.*

Eating Ice Cream

In looking over some statistics, the *Hattiesburg American* finds that the amount of money spent for ice cream since the days of the saloon has increased every year. This probably means that the girls and women are having more money spent on them for ice cream, where it formerly went, in this section, for blind tiger liquor for men.

Bootlegging and home-brewing are going out of style. Both will last a few years yet, but their doom is sealed. Neither bootleg booze nor amateurish wines have the appeal they had at first. What the American people really want, apparently, is ice cream. It's a pretty cheerful sign for the health of the community.

Ice cream, on top of a heavy meal, in an overtired person, may have been the cause of an occasional attack of indigestion, but so far as is known, it has never caused any death or blindness. It never produced the state of mind in which a man smashes the furniture or slays his wife and children. Neither did it ever make a man lose his job, neglect his business or fail to pay the mortgage on the home. We never heard of anybody selling the baby's shoes to buy ice cream. On the contrary, the ice cream buyer usually buys shoes all round the family first and tops off the shopping tour with the cheerful cone or the festive sundae—*Hatticsburg* (Miss.) *American.*

Prohibition Pays

California was expected to "go wet" this fall if any state in the Union did. Yet it voted for an enforcement law which, by the testimony of the liquor advocates themselves, is more strict in its provisions than the Volstead Act. This result is as interesting economically as it is morally.

California is the greatest grape state in the country. Its prosperity was built to an important extent on its wine industry. Californians not only produced wine but liked wine. They feared the ruin of the grape industry by prohibition. Yet the vineyards have been more prosperous than ever. Raisins and fresh grapes and unfermented grape juice have brought and are bringing far more money than wine ever brought.

That fact certainly had a great deal to do with the majority given for strict enforcement on Nov. 7. And in Ohio, also a big grape state, the same kind of vote was cast on the same day. All moral questions aside, it has been found in both states that prohibition pays in other ways than those usually urged by reformers.

—*Oxnard* (Calif.) *Courier.*

Wet Pretense

The Association Opposed to Prohibition, which is trying to bring liquor back, is careful to state that it is opposed to the re-establishment of the saloon. It indicates that it has a plan by which intoxicating liquor might be distributed, under state authority and supervision, without the evils that attended the saloon. The *Kansas City Star* does not believe that it can be done. It is the *Star's* opinion that any place where intoxicating liquor is sold is certain to be a saloon and to generate the evils of the saloon, whatever its name may be. The *Lincoln Journal* is of the same opinion. If there is in operation anywhere on the face of the earth a system of distributing intoxicating liquor which works out even a fairly decent result, the fact has escaped attention, the Lincoln paper affirms. The saloon will not be brought back by any indirect route. Neither will the impossible undertaking of partial prohibition be attempted. But isn't it touching, the perfect hatred that the wets now have for the saloon? Perhaps they will be able to deceive some of us, but the great majority will not be misled by their pretense. Certainly it is the barest pretense. The wets are in a frame of mind now to assent to any kind of regulation if thereby they might have the sale of booze legalized. Their eagerness now to submit to the most stringent regulation would be amusing if the effort to break down prohibition were not so determined.—*Sioux City* (Iowa) *Journal.*

Stay on the Prohibition Job

When a fight is about won there is a human tendency to relax. Then is when the enemy gets in the finishing blow.

The prohibition fight is not won. Great strides have been made. But there is a nationwide and well-organized movement for the overthrow not only of the enforcement laws, but of the amendment itself. The enemies of prohibition make no effort to conceal their intent, and, make no mistake, the enemy is strong.

At no time has there ever been more cause for those who rejoiced when the saloon was outlawed to buckle on their armor and burnish their fighting tools. To disarm now in this great moral struggle is to capitulate to the enemy. You may be absolutely certain that the friends of "light wine and beer" are, in many cases, the friends of whisky, and the friends of whisky are the friends of the old-fashioned saloon with all its evils. Wine and beer are the entering wedge; the saloon is the inevitable result if the wedge is allowed to penetrate and destroy the liquor legislation that is now on the law books.

Let every man and every woman who believes in the abolition of strong drink, think prohibition, talk prohibition and work for prohibition, just as strenuously now as when the enemy held the trenches.—*Boise* (Idaho) *Farmer.*

Give the Laws a Fair Test

Those who have studied the situation fairly know that prohibition has been successful. Less liquor is being consumed and many evil conditions have been greatly improved. The campaign for enforcement of the law must be continued. To weaken the prohibition laws after only a year or two of their existence would be worse than never to have enacted them. If prohibition should now be abandoned in any material degree, it may be safely predicted that the use of liquor would be more entrenched than ever. It would be much more difficult to inaugurate a movement to eradicate the vice of strong drink in the future. To repeal the laws now would be to announce a lost cause. We must give the laws a fair test, and to do this we must back them up with firm and determined support.—*Salt Lake City* (Utah) *Deseret News.*

Booze Taking Refuge Behind the States

The Association Opposed to Prohibition, which has been considering at St. Louis ways and means to bring booze back, is very clear on two points. First, the saloon must remain extinct—the wets simply can't tolerate the notion of its return; and, second, the enforcement of regulatory laws for the sale of booze in the places where it is sought to have it legalized must be by the state and not the Federal authority.

Any place where booze is sold is bound to be a saloon and generate the evils of the saloon, no matter what name the place goes by. It would become in time

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THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT A MONUMENT TO WHITE RIBBONERS

Federal Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes

(Tribute given at World's W. C. T. U. Convention).

Granting that enforcement of the prohibition law is difficult, that many complications arise out of efforts to euforce this new law, and that bootlegging has become a natural consequence, affording some criminals a chance to profit by breaking the law of the land, yet it is easy to demonstrate that prohibition is showing itself as a means of pronounced public betterment, of improved living conditions, and of developing healthier and happier human beings.

There will naturally too, be discouraging results at times at the polls, when an unfavorable attitude may be reflected; this may most frequently come about by the involvement of other political issues. We need not expect uninterrupted progress, but after some encouraging ups and discouraging downs, it must be admitted that the prohibition policy is a national policy.

Indeed, as President Harding stated in Washington only a few days ago, to some visitors who had called to discuss this subject: "THE NATION WILL NEVER DEPART FROM THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT."

With such a work in hand, we must remember that we are not dealing with the immediate present but with the future geuerations. Oh, that the Christian citizenship of America might have that faith and vision which fired the Crusaders and which has perpetuated the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and kindred organizations! You good women, with others, may feel at times that our progress has been slow, but when the historian writes of this crucial period he will undoubtedly recall that the progress has been amazing, and he will record that you of the Womau's Christian Temperance Union have made an indelible impress upon our civilization through your coustancy and devotion to principle.

What we *do* is transacted on a stage of which all in the universe are spectators. What we *say* is transmitted in echoes that will never cease. What we *are* is influencing the rest of mankind. Living we act, and dead we speak. The whole universe is the mighty company forever looking, forever listening; and all Nature, the tablets forever recording the ways, the deeds, the thoughts of mankind. Monuments and columns and statues erected to heroes, poets, orators, statesmen are all influences that extend into the future ages, and I like to think of the Eighteenth Amendment as the crowning monument dedicated by the manhood of America—in deed and in fact a fitting tribute to the loyal, devoted and consecrated endeavor of the white ribboners. And the Nineteenth Amendment has brought a dual responsibility in that both men and women now, through their ballots, may come to the defense against all efforts at its nullification and defamation.

With such keeping there need be no fear for the ultimate outcome. So you good women typify in a maximum degree real world benefactors. When all of the gold and glitter and tinsel of life is ended and the unknown and mysterious eternity is spread out before us, it will certainly be a source of everlasting joy to all of you who have by dint of sacrifice and labor and faith, aided by making, through legislation, lives here happier and a great country and world better. None have been too small; none too poor to have been of service. If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples they will crumble into dust, but such a work as you have wrought, time cannot efface, but it will brighten both time and eternity.

The Great Architect has a great plan that is never in its entirety disclosed to the workmen, but with such an Architect the completed edifice must indeed be a great and glorious and beautiful one, and the generation which has given to its making the Prohibition Cornerstone, first in America, then—may we not hope—in the whole world, will have indeed made one of the choicest contributions to the edifice, and my good friends of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, much of the glory will have been yours.

I thank you for your many expressions of confidence. I thank you for your loyal support. I thank you for your cooperation. I thank you for your prayers. You have much work yet to do in helping to defend the ground so nobly won, and I know you are equal to any task that may come to your hands to do, for the world will measure your capabilities by your past glorious accomplishments.

LIVING STONES IN GOD'S TEMPLE

Christine I. Tinling

I very much enjoyed working in the Women's Bible School in Peking. There is something peculiarly appealing about Chinese women. When missionaries spoke of their "dear women," I used to think it was just a pious little way that they had. But now I understand. They love them in a warm, natural fashion, because they are really and truly lovable in a high degree. Partly this is accounted for by their simplicity and trustfulness. One is not a stranger among them more than one day. In spite of the barrier of language, a fellow-Christian is taken right into their hearts. The message is taken in, too, and stored up for future use.

A medical missionary spoke of a certain Bible woman as "just like a sister" to her. This woman is a highly valued worker in Peking, always bright and sunny and remarkable for her fine common sense. She is a product of famine relief effort. When she was starving she came to the mission and was given a bowl of porridge every day. Her mother-in-law objected to her going, for she feared the foreigner. But the younger woman thought it worth the risk, and in addition to the porridge she received the Bread of Life. Afterwards she went every Sunday to hear the gospel, though she had to walk several miles on her little bound feet, carrying her child on her back. Also she was obliged to get through the same amount of field work as usual or take a beating in default. She grew friendly with the preacher's wife, became a Christian, and later went to the Bible School for training. The missionary said, as she told me the story: "Oh, if you could see the pit whence they are digged, you would indeed marvel." Yes, God gets His living stones from some very unlikely quarries! When He can see such possibilities in the lowest, why should we despair of any?

A peddler came round occasionally selling his wares to the missionaries. One of them became interested in him and engaged him as a household servant. His little girl was put into the mission school. She has grown up to be a beautiful young woman and she sings in the church choir. She is an enthusiastic and hard-working student and is loved for her sweet disposition. A scholarship given by a friend in America is affording her an opportunity of qualifying for a useful career. What if nobody had troubled about the peddler? As we wander up and down the highways and byways we doubtless pass with unseeing eyes many a stone that would be highly prized by a geologist. It is lost to us because of our ignorance. And is it not likely that for one life which a winner of souls has stooped to save, there are hundreds equally valuable that no one has noticed or deemed worth while?

During five crowded weeks of work in Peking I saw several different types of institutions. A certain Higher Primary school impressed me with its fine spirit. The Higher Primary corresponds with our grammar grades, but the boys in this building ranged all the way from 10 to 20 years of age, because many of them had only lately had the opportunity of studying. The missionary there seems to have a peculiar gift for dealing with boys as well as a great faith in them. She has representatives of all classes among her two hundred students, from the very poor who pay nothing at all, to the sons of generals, wealthy store keepers and government officials. They are drawn largely from Buddhist homes, but some of them are frankly interested in Christianity, and of last year's graduating class of thirty students, eighteen are decided Christians.

A "bad boy" was turned over to the foreigner by his father, assisted by three other men! He was covered with dust from kicking and struggling all the way there, and his parent warned the missionary constantly to keep an eye on him, as he could scale an eight-foot wall. Within twenty-four hours he was conquered by firmness and love combined. After four days his teacher said he might go home to see his people, but must be back by supper time, and back he was.

Another pupil in this school contrasted strongly with the last in his initial attitude towards study. A little chap in a very poor village home, he had ambitions of his own. He longed for an education, so when he was twelve years old he started off to Peking in search of it. He carried water and even worked at road-mending. Finally

(Continued on Page Twelve)

WHY REAL ESTATE MEN SHOULD BE AMONG THE FOREMOST IN UPHOLDING EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

"Prohibition is worth untold millions to property owners," is the statement of William D. Kilpatrick of the Real Estate Board of New York, in an article in the current issue of the *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide*. Mr. Kilpatrick says further:

"The immense material benefits flowing out of the results of state or local prohibition in the United States, which advantages undoubtedly helped to bring about national prohibition, were seemingly unknown in New York, and the big, outstanding results of the closing of the New York saloons on Sundays only, by Theodore Roosevelt, as police commissioner, were apparently forgotten.

"The obvious is frequently overlooked, and certainly nothing was more obvious than the fact that if the sale of liquor stopped, a goodly portion of the $700,000,000 spent annually in New York for liquid refreshments would find its way into other and more useful channels. To realty men this should have been more manifest, perhaps, than to other people, for they knew full well the immense loss of rent due to the rent going to the saloon keeper instead of to the seller of housing space.

"Collections were often half cash and half hard-luck stories. The realty men also knew that the daily receipts of the 25-foot saloon were five times and upward as great as those of other 25-foot stores occupied by other lines of business. Facts as prominent as these were entirely disregarded, and large gobs of dense realty gloom surrounded the advent of prohibition. Even such an or-

dinarily astute, far-seeing body as the Real Estate Board of New York virtually joined in the lamentations of dire disaster. The actual, tangible results of prohibition have been so startlingly salutary and profitable to real estate that the inspired character of the anti-prohibition realty prediction has been clearly revealed.

"The big depression following the wild days of 1919 and 1920 was certainly not reflected in the retail store situation. The benefits of prohibition to the wholesale merchant, jobber and manufacturer were reflected in the rentability of lofts, warehouses and factories.

Rents Paid More Promptly

"Other lines of business, professions and trades, transportations, etc., were likewise indirectly benefited. The change in the collection of tenement rents, in spite of the rent laws, is most marked, rents being paid, as a rule, very promptly. Instead of the old worn-out excuses and subterfuges, the collector gets real coin.

"Since prohibition came, the deposits in savings banks have most heavily increased, which deposits were placed in mortgage loans at the time when they were most needed. To what extent prohibition is responsible for these increased deposits and consequent mortgage money cannot be determined, but certainly it was a most important factor.

"In the matter of income, which determines values, the so-called 'poor sections' are equalling and even outstripping the more pretentious locations. When two 25-foot Second avenue corners, located in the poorest part of that thoroughfare, produce gross annual rentals of $11,000 and $12,000, respectively, the First avenue corner stores rent for $5,000, and inside half stores rent for $150 each, or $3,600 for 25 feet, it becomes a difficult task to reconcile the extreme difference in values between the 'poor' and 'good' neighborhoods.

"Realty men should be foremost in the field to uphold the Eighteenth Amendment from purely selfish motives, and they will be supported by the great body of people, as it begins to be realized more and more that the staggeringly big sums uselessly and harmfully handed over to saloon keepers to enrich a chosen few are now distributed among the people at large, so that millions benefit not only financially but in every possible good and useful manner.

"The abolition of slavery has heretofore been the shining star of the United States of America, but the star now has a rival in the luster and glowing radiance of the star of national prohibition."

Forty-Seven Per Cent Decrease in Population of Massachusetts State Farm

Warren F. Spalding, Secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association

Much has been said by the opponents of prohibition of the increase in population of the state farm in the past two years. This institution is used almost exclusively for the detention of habitual drunkards, vagrants, tramps and idle and disorderly persons. The male population at the end of each of the last four years under license averaged 1177. In 1914 it was 1300 and the decline to 1018 in 1917 was mainly due to the world war.

There was a decrease to 442 in 1918. The full effect of prohibition was seen in 1919 when the male population fell to 299. In 1920 it was still lower—only 208. From that point the number of inmates increased to 388 on September 30, 1921.

The small population of the prison in 1920 was the real test of prohibition. At that time the bootleggers had not begun their work. In 1921 they had developed it and it has been continued under difficulties, through 1922. That the illegal traffic is making no headway is shown by the fact that up to September 30, 1922, the number of men at the state farm increased only 71 in 1922, compared with an increase of 180 in 1921. Apparently the highest point has been reached.

The number of women prisoners of the state farm decreased from 170 in 1917 to 64, September 30, 1922. The opponents of prohibition compare the number of inmates at the end of 1922 with the number at the end of 1920, showing an increase. The comparisons should be with the number under license at the end of 1917. Such a comparison would show a decrease from 1018 to 459 in 1922—more than one-half. And at this time the illegal traffic is at its worst. The total prison population, September 30, 1914, was 6878. At the same date, 1922, it was 3613—a decrease of 47 per cent.

—*Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican.*

Ammunition Used by New York City Federation of Women's Clubs in Support of Prohibition

New York State Vital Statistics for 1921 (Tables 2, 3, and 4), compared with average of five "wet" years, 1913 to 1917, show:

New York State:
Increase in population, 8%.
Decrease in total death rate, 19.7%.
Decrease in death rate of children under five years of age, 31%.

New York City:
Increase in population, 10.1%
Decrease in total death rate, 23.3%
Decrease in death rate of children under five years of age, 37.8%.

New York State (Exclusive of New York City):
Increase in population, 5.7%.
Decrease in total death rate, 14.6%
Decrease in death rate of children under five years of age, 22.2%.

Testimony from the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of July 29, 1922, page 349 (discussing pneumonia):

Dr. Alexander Lambert, N. Y., said: "There has been a great change in the pneumonias in New York City. When we had all the alcohol that was desired in life, in Bellevue Hospital one-third of the 40,000 patients were in the alcoholic wards with or without delirium tremens. That made a strong alcoholic group among pneumonia patients and the death rate was 66% for the alcoholic and 23% for the non-alcoholic group. The type has changed. One does not see the thoroughly poisoned, chronically soaked alcoholic person in the hospital. The change in pneumonia has also been distinct. We had two wards of fifty patients each; in one group, alcohol was given, and the death rate was 40%; in the other group alcohol was not given and the death rate was 14%."

Dr. Russell L. Cecil, N. Y.: "The change in the pnuemonia death rate of which Dr. Lambert spoke is a striking thing. In Bellevue Hospital, the death rate before prohibition was from 40% to 55%; but the present death rate is only 28%."

American Review of Tuberculosis, June, 1922, contained the following statistics by Dr. Haven Emerson: "In the last 50 years the death rate fell 77.9%. In the last 11 years the death rate fell 51%. In the single year of 1921 the death rate fell 18.1%. The greatest factor for this rapid decrease is lessened expenditure for alcohol and more for food; lessened alcoholism with improved financial and living conditions of the poor."

The New York Times, Oct. 18, 1922, contained Comptroller Crissinger's report for year ending June 30, 1922:

National bank savings:
Increase in depositors—764,085.
Increase in amount of deposits over previous year—$88,499,000.

The Union Signal

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Evanston, Illinois, December 28, 1922

"Publicity for Prohibition," Our Slogan

The opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Code want the privilege of controlling all publicity on the prohibition question. They fought with a vigor worthy of a good cause the appropriation for the maintenance of the bureau of publicity of the Federal Prohibition Department which publishes facts to offset the anti-enforcement propaganda which is appearing daily in the press. Bravo for our level-headed Congressmen, who by a vote of 98 to 2 defeated their efforts! If the patriotic citizens of the United States, in the same proportion of 98 to 2, would volunteer their services as publicity agents to tell the truth about prohibition, it would be a very short time before there would come a popular enlightenment on the subject and a consequent enthusiasm for the enforcement of the dry law.

Calling the Bluff of the A. A. P. A.

Is there a general "revolt against national prohibition" in the United States? This is a popular topic of conversation in social groups these days. If one's reading has not been limited to the anti-prohibition newspapers, but through other periodicals one has kept in touch with the course of events, the answer to the query will be an emphatic negative. Reasons for this might be multiplied. It will suffice to mention seven outstanding ones.

The wine and beer interests concentrated their forces on the campaign in Ohio in an effort to demonstrate in this key state, which has many big cities and a large foreign population, that the people desired a modification of the Volstead Code.

> The voters of Ohio went to the polls November 7 and snowed under the beer and wine proposition by a 195,000 majority.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and allied societies invested large sums of money and exerted big political influence to defeat the Wright Law enforcement measure in California, the great wine-producing state.

> The citizens of California, by a majority of approximately 34,000, voted for the Wright Law, proving conclusively that the people of that state want the Eighteenth Amendment enforced.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment boasted before November 7 of their ability to elect a "wet" Congress, and left no stone unturned to make good their boast.

> The result of the November 7 election was an increase in the dry members of the United States Senate and very little change in the number of drys in the House of Representatives, leaving Congress with a substantial dry majority.

After the election the opponents of prohibition, through their newspapers, endeavored to make the people believe that the President of the United States had lost faith in the present prohibition law and was in favor of modification, and that he had so stated in private letters written to prominent people.

> A denial of this statement came promptly from the White House, and the President in his message read at the opening of the present session of Congress made emphatic declaration of his continued belief in the present law and urged its enforcement. He has since called a conference of the governors to consider more effective enforcement.

The enemies of prohibition endeavored to prevent the adoption by Congress of the Treasury Supply bill, with the item appropriating $9,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition.

> Their efforts met with no success and the $9,000,000 appropriation was adopted with alacrity.

The wine and beer interests introduced a bill in Congress providing for the raising of the money to pay the soldiers' bonus by a tax on beer.

> This measure received no support from Congress, and the American Legion gave Congressmen to understand that they did not approve of that method of dealing with the bonus question.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment appealed to the United States Supreme Court the case of a man who had been found guilty of making, transporting and possessing liquors and had been prosecuted in both a state and a federal court for the same offense, and asked for redress.

> The United States Supreme Court, which in many instances has upheld the constitutionality of the prohibition law, declared, through a decision handed down by Chief Justice Taft, that prohibition violators may be punished by both state and federal courts—a big victory for the drys.

This line-up of events, showing the trend of the times, is not presented that it may act as a sedative to the advocates of prohibition, so that they will lessen their efforts in support of the dry law, but rather is it intended as a tonic to stimulate them to greater energy and zeal in putting over the biggest campaign ever staged for the enforcement of a law that has proven to be one of the big economic, social and moral assets of our national life.

Results of Prohibition Its Best Defense

The incident is told of Ole Bull, the great Norwegian violinist, that when he was in this country he was assailed by much hostile criticism, whereupon, according to the story, he was proffered space in the columns of the *New York Herald* in which to answer his critics. He declined the offer, however, saying in broken language to the editor, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, "I tink, Mr. Bennett, it is best tey writes against me, and I play against tem."

We cannot help being reminded of our friends, the anti-prohibitionists, who are using their best efforts at this time to traduce the prohibition law and its results. Listening to them, one might well believe that the Eighteenth Amendment was the final plunge made by this country into a gulf of anarchy and woe, and that now prisons, hospitals, insane asylums and morgues are rapidly filling with millions of victims who never drank before prohibition, but who by its enactment have been forced into lives of dissipation. No wonder that people of other lands stand aghast at the ruin wrought by such disastrous legislation!

The desire to "call down fire from heaven" upon these malignists might be almost excusable. Yet such a way of dealing with them would avail nothing. What can we do? Let us follow the commonsense advice of Ole Bull. Let them "write against" prohibition, if they desire, but instead of answering their fire by fire, let us "play against them." In other words, the course already outlined by the wise leaders of the work is the only possible one to pursue. The benefits of prohibition must be persistently and insistently reiterated, the law enforced more and more strictly, the children taught the evils inflicted upon the system by beverage alcohol, and the foreign mother, together with all other women, shown the responsibility laid upon her by the enactment of the Nineteenth Amendment. And as we rehearse again and again, in season and out of season, by tongue and pen, the results effected by the measure of prohibition already attained, the notes of victory will drown out the voices of the critics, till in years to come, perhaps long before we dream, we shall hear a unanimous cry for prohibition in this and all other lands of the globe.

EVANSTON HOLDS COMMUNITY RECEPTION FOR WORLD'S W. C. T. U. PRESIDENT

The classic city of Evanston has been and is the home of many distinguished people, and it carries its honors lightly. But it appears to have taken a special pride and joy in the fact that, through the election of Anna Adams Gordon to the presidency of the World's W. C. T. U., the headquarters of that organization has been brought back to the place where it was founded. Upon her return from Toronto, a community reception was arranged for Miss Gordon, to give Evanstonians the opportunity of publicly congratulating her upon her new office and themselves upon having a world-famous neighbor.

The reception was held in the spacious auditorium of the Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Robert Berry Ennis is president, and was participated in by the ten leading women's organizations of the city. Tributes were paid to Miss Gordon by Mayor Harry Pearsons for the city of Evanston; by Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University, for that institution; by Dr. Ernest Fremont Tittle for the churches; by Dr. J. M. Stifler, president of the Kiwanis club, for the men's organizations; and by representatives of the various women's societies. Mrs. Flora Kays Hanson, president of the Evanston W. C. T. U., presided. A chorus of children from the public schools gave several delightful musical selections, and a young lad presented to the guest of honor a basket of beautiful flowers. Flags of more than forty countries where the W. C. T. U. is organized, and a globe encircled by a white ribbon gave the occasion a picturesque international aspect.

Dr. Tittle characterized Miss Gordon as an idealist, and declared that the principalities and powers of the world may well fear when a frail-bodied, mighty-spirited woman becomes a practical mystic, champions some righteous cause and leads a great army of women to overcome the strongly entrenched forces of evil. He paid high tribute to the great stroke of statesmanship on the part of the women which made possible the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools. "Stratford-on-Avon is known only because of Shakespeare," said Dr. Scott; "Ayer only because of Burns; Mount Vernon only because of Washington; Wittenberg only because of Luther; but Evanston is doubly famous as the home of Frances E. Willard and also that of her worthy successor." Dr. Stifler, speaking for the men's organizations, gave credit to the W. C. T. U. and other altruistic agencies for the public-spirited purposes that actuated the popular men's clubs today and led them to throw their influence in favor of every movement for social betterment.

In responding to these neighborly greetings, Miss Gordon graciously accepted the complimentary words as intended for the organization she represents, and not for herself personally. She insisted that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has through the years been trying to get the nation and the world to keep pace with the Northwestern University, which provided in its charter for a saloonless environment, and with the city of Evanston, which from its earliest history has been dry territory.

In the receiving line with Miss Gordon at the reception that followed were the presidents of the Woman's Club, the Interdenominational Missionary Union, the International Relations Committee, the League of Women Voters, the Federated Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, the Fort Dearborn chapter D. A. R., the University Guild, the Red Cross Society, the Drama Club and the Evanston W. C. T. U.

Milk or Moonshine

At an outdoor meeting an athletic director was expatiating upon the value of milk to one in physical training, when he was interrupted by a moonshiner, who, in a voice of great bravado cried out: "Give us moonshine and we will give you athletes." The speaker stopped short and to the great delight of the crowd invited the champion of booze into the ring. "Do you really mean what you said?" he asked. "Sure," replied the moonshiner. "In that case," returned the speaker, "you get a pint of moonshine and I will get a pint of milk. We will drink it before these people, then put on the boxing gloves and see who is the best man." Immediately the moonshiner protested: "If I drink a pint of whisky, any fool can get away with me." "Oh, so moonshine is not such a friend of yours, after all," said the speaker.

He had proved his point and convinced the audience of the superiority of milk over strong drink.

Governor Baxter's Greeting to the World League Against Alcoholism

Among the greetings sent to the Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism, recently convening in Toronto, was one from the governor of the state of Maine, and therefore of unusual interest. In his message Governor Baxter said of prohibition:

"Our country is now passing through the most difficult years of prohibition, but public sentiment is gradually crystallizing in favor of strict and impartial enforcement, and no backward steps will be taken. . . .

"The noisy minority is small and discredited, and we are proud to hold the position for which we have fought for more than sixty years, which is that of the pioneer prohibition state, where law is respected and enforced."

According to the A. A. P. A. and other like organizations, the people of this nation have tried prohibition and have found it to be a failure. Strange that the states which have tried it the longest, and therefore should know best its lack of value, should be the ones to speak most emphatically in its favor!

Accepting the Challenge

With the purpose of the whole unlawful activity—debauchment and degradation of the youth of the country—daily more apparent, stronger action by the forces of the law is demanded. There is no question that the new plans on the part of the government will have the backing of the decent people of the country.—*Lawrence* (Kans.) *Journal-World.*

For God and Home and Every Land

Time of Prayer—Noontide

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere,
Our prayers are rising ever more."

My Year

Today I am facing a new year strange;
What Gift will it bring me of joy or change?
I will make it a year of faith and prayer,
A year of high endeavor;
I will crowd it with deeds both brave and fair,
I will act the hero ever.
I will search the world for hearts to bless;
I will fit out my love with wings;
I will fill my days with a tenderness
That thinks and soothes and sings.
I will travel God's path at God's own rate;
I will welcome both gain and loss;
Nor will I rebel when Heaven's gate
Looks tragically like a cross.
And so as I live throughout the strange new time,
The Master will make it a year sublime.

—Herbert Atkinson Jump.

God's Women

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney makes one of her characters say: "You have got to make up your mind deliberately, when you come to the crest-line of life, in what fashion you will go down into the years. There is a time, no doubt, when it seems sad and hard; when the path first turns; and the eastward heaven of youth lies behind the hill; when the glad little brooks begin to run the other way, instead of leaping to meet you. But go on, like one of God's women. It shall be an easy and tender slope under your feet; the lowering sun shall shine upon your steadfast face to glorify it, and at the foot is the broad, sweet valley, and the river of your full, deep peace."

The women who may thus grow old graciously are those who grow old in noble service—God's women. The faces of aging white-ribboners ought to be among the most beautiful in the world, since W. C. T. U. women know as well as any what it is to serve the need of other souls.

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1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

REST COTTAGE

RED LETTER DAYS

January 16—Victory Day.
February 17—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM FOR W. C. T. U. WORKERS

Rosalind Scott-Dunkin

At the publicity conference, the inauguration of a National W. C. T. U. school of journalism was announced. This "school" will begin on a modest scale and will be on the order of a correspondence course. Leaflets will be prepared by leading journalists and publicity men over the country, and these will be sent to the W. C. T. U. staff publicity women who desire these helps and want to know how the modern working journalist does his job. The course will be enlarged and developed as staff needs seem to warrant.

It is expected that local publicity women will find the suggestions in the leaflets helpful in learning to develop local news stories, writing them and preparing them properly for the newspaper.

It was agreed to continue distributing news stories through the five press women appointed in each state by the state presidents. The state press superintendents will continue to co-operate along organization lines.

A publicity luncheon served in the North Garden at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel followed the conference. One hundred and ten publicity women and their friends attended the luncheon. The speakers were Edward Bok, former editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal;* Mrs. Ida Clyde Clarke, associate editor of the *Pictorial Review*, and Dr. Talcott Williams, honorary dean of the School of Journalism, Columbia University.

Mr. Bok recommended the "indirect method" as most effective in journalism, and especially in putting publicity over. He said the best possible kind of publicity would be that of proving through news stories that conditions are better now than they were in pre-prohibition days, rather than sending out stories which have to do solely with the activities of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Clarke gave some striking examples of the art of developing local news, and showed how frequently we do not recognize "news" because we are so familiar with local conditions that we do not look for new things close at hand.

Dr. Williams urged the members of the staff to spend a little time in their home towns finding out the facts on prohibition and the changes that have been made in the life of their towns directly due to prohibition. He suggested interviewing leading business men, bankers, ex-saloonkeepers, etc., so as to find out whether the consensus of opinion is that things are better or worse than before prohibition. Dr. Williams expressed it as his opinion that no more valuable service could be rendered the cause than such information, which could be used as a basis for publicity.

"It's Dogged as Does It"

Ida D. Van Valkenburgh

The local president gave me a most cordial welcome, but with much sadness at once told me of the condition of things in that little village, and ended by saying, "You can see for yourself that there is no future for the W. C. T. U. in this place."

It is one of our fourteen points to listen patiently to all discouraging things W. C. T. U. workers care to tell us. Sometimes that is the best way to diagnose their particular complaint.

In the afternoon the organizer spoke in the auditorium of the new school building, and in the evening in the church, where it was announced that a meeting would be held the next afternoon in one of the beautiful homes, and an invitation extended to mothers to bring their babies if they would like to have them consecrated to the temperance cause.

RESULT: After speaking on child welfare, seven white ribbon recruits and fourteen members were secured for the then encouraged union.

MORAL: Every day in every way work to "Win a Million Members." It can be done!

We record here the names of friends and comrades who have recently passed to the higher life.

MRS. ALICE G. YOUNG, of Downs, Kansas, for many years the very capable editor of *Our Messenger*, the Kansas W. C. T. U. paper. The life of Mrs. Young exemplified the highest type of Christian womanhood. She early consecrated herself to God, and continued in active and earnest service for more than fifty years. She was an able writer, a faithful and loving friend, firm in her convictions of right, and unwavering in her devotion to duty. A distinct sense of personal loss is felt by Kansas white ribboners.

E. M. ADAMS, of Mound City, Kansas, husband of Mrs. Della M. Adams, who for some years was a national lecturer for the W. C. T. U. Prominently identified with the interests of the town up to the time of his death, his place in church and community can not readily be filled.

Poll of the Press on Prohibition

(Continued from Page Five)

all the saloon ever was, and would exercise the same vicious influence in politics and be the same center of attraction for criminals that the saloon was.

But the really touching thing about the action of the Association Opposed to Prohibition is its Constitutional stand on enforcement. Home rule and states' rights always have been the slogans of those anti-public welfare interests that want to be let alone. State governments usually let them alone, which means that state governments are much more easily controlled than the Federal government. The strongest boss machines ever built up in America have been built up on control of state legislatures and of cities. Given such control, and with nothing to fear from Federal intervention, the interests that want booze back would dictate their own regulations.

But fortunately the prohibitory amendment is national and it follows that the laws by which it must be enforced must be national. The Eighteenth Amendment is part of the Constitution, and as such is the supreme law of the land. No state law can be superior to it, and no state line can interfere with its operation. A state legislature cannot repeal a law of Congress, and the Volstead act is such a law. Now that the goal of the Association Opposed to Prohibition is known, and the method by which it seeks to attain it is revealed, the people who want the Constitution and laws of the nation respected will know what to be on guard against.—*Kansas City* (Mo.) *Times.*

John Barleycorn has his back to the wall, is fighting for his life all over the world. It is a losing battle, only a matter of time. In the long history of humanity the prohibition movement may prove more important than the world war.—*Pueblo* (Colo.) *Star-Journal.*

Request the Removal of Statue of Brewer from Park

In a recent convention, the Berks County Christian Endeavor union adopted resolutions asking the council of Reading, Pennsylvania, to remove from the city park a statue erected in 1885 by the United States Brewers' Association, in honor of its president, who died in 1883. The young people took the view that the statue, in view of prohibition, has no right to remain in the park.

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

"I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO MY FLAG"

The reverence of the American soldier for the American flag, the devotion with which he accorded it honors, was a never-ending cause of comment among the soldiers of France and England. It was remarked that the sentiment which the Tommy showed for his king, and the deep feeling which the poilu manifested at the mention of *la patrie* were no stronger than the emotions which moved the doughboy when he saluted his flag. Too intelligent to make of his flag a mere fetish, nevertheless he looked upon the Stars and Stripes as the embodiment of all his deepest emotions of loyalty and patriotism.

The reason for this patriotic devotion lay largely in the childhood and school training of the millions of young Americans who served in the Army and Navy. The war emphasized that the American flag is the true symbol of American national unity. The school children of other years who had been thrilled by the flag floating above the schoolhouse accorded that flag a full measure of devotion in wartime. And other Americans, young men who had been born in Europe and had lived in this country scarcely long enough to acquire a full understanding of all that America means, also accorded to that flag their devotion.

The lesson taught by the flag in wartime is now being heeded all over the United States. In thirty-six states laws now provide that the flag shall be displayed on all school buildings, and in many states flag ceremonies are required as regular exercises in the schools. The American Legion everywhere has taken the lead in advocating laws for patriotic instruction in the schools, and the Legion's National Americanism Commission, with its branches in the various states, has drawn up most of the laws which have been enacted.

The Flag on the Schoolhouse

Typical of the laws adopted is the following enacted by the Oklahoma legislature through the efforts of the Americanism Committee of the Oklahoma department of the Legion:

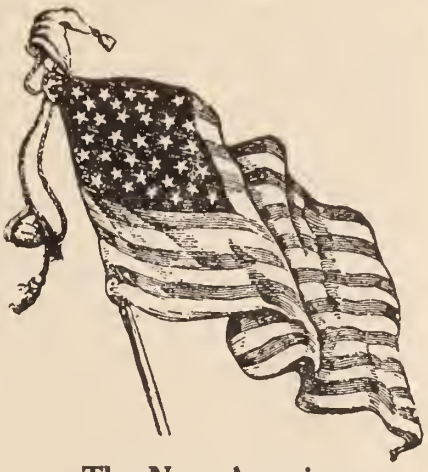
"The American flag shall at all times be properly displayed in every schoolroom, public, private, parochial and denominational, in the State of Oklahoma, and the pupils thereof shall by appropriate ceremonial, to be formulated by the state superintendent of public instruction, be taught the proper reverence and respect for it.

"Any teacher neglecting to display said flag or to carry out said ceremonial and any person forbidding or hindering the display of such flag or the carrying out of such ceremonial shall be subject to discharge or removal and shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty days and not more than six months, or both."

The Nevada law, enacted at the instance of the Americanism Committee of the Nevada department of the Legion, is in slightly different form. It provides:

"The American flag shall be flown from an appropriate flagstaff on each and every schoolhouse in the State of Nevada during every school day, weather permitting. The board of trustees of each and every school district is hereby authorized and directed to appropriate a sufficient sum of money from their respective school funds for the purchase of necessary flags and the erection of an appropriate flagstaff."

The National Americanism Commission has recommended that at least ten minutes daily be devoted to patriotic instruction in all schools, public and private, and is working to have this recommendation adopted by the legislatures of all the states. It also is asking that the teaching of American history and Civil Government be made compulsory in all schools. The Americanism Commission has distributed thousands of copies of a leaflet entitled "Respect the Flag," of which Alvin M. Owsley, national director, says: "This tribute to the flag is offered to the country in appeal to all men and women of all races, colors and tongues, that they may come to understand that our flag is the symbol of liberty, and learn to love it."



The New America

(Tune: "America the Beautiful")

Martha B. Fish

America! America! a radiant morn for thee
When rum was banished from thy shores. What glorious liberty!
America! America! the light of all the world
From every mighty tower of thine be victory's flag unfurled.

Thy yellow fields of waving grain
Thy people now have said
No more shall foam the poisonous cup
But feed this people bread.
Thy fruitful vineyards shall not yield
Their fruits to curse thy youth
That generations yet to come
May know "the way, the truth."

America! America! thy desert lands rejoice;
Thy mountains and thy rippling hills, they, too, lift up their voice
In thankfulness and praise to God
That youth from age to age
Possess a land from rum set free—
A priceless heritage.

America! America! again our voices raise
In humbleness and thankfulness in anthems of thy praise.
America! America! our constant prayer shall be
That lands enslaved in darkness yet thy shining light may see.

A Flag Ritual

The Massachusetts department Americanism Committee has issued a suggested flag ritual for public and private schools, which urges that the raising and lowering of the flag shall be placed in charge of the student body under the supervision of one of the teachers. It is suggested that one student handle the halyards while two others prevent the flag from touching the ground at any point. It is recommended that the flag detail be composed of different pupils each week. Another recommendation is as follows:

The flag shall be displayed on a staff in each classroom and at the beginning of the day's work the pupils shall arise, stand at attention and repeat in unison the national salute to the flag, as follows: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

In Mississippi and in Texas schools added interest has been aroused in the daily flag-raising ceremonies by selecting the pupils who raise and lower the flag by a competition in history or civics. Pupils having the highest grades in these subjects are assigned to the ceremonial detail and the competitive spirit thus created has attracted attention even outside the schools.

—*American Legion Weekly.*

Helps for Sunday Schools

LESSON FOR JANUARY 21, 1923

(All leaflets 2 cents, unless otherwise noted.)

Quarterly Temperance Lesson. The lesson topic outlined; suggested teaching points for all grades in Sunday School; blackboard outline, and suggested lesson applications. Every teacher should have a copy. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Lesson Leaflet. Responsive Reading—Purity.

List of Lessons for 1923, with Topics, Program Points, suggestions, etc.

Children's Exercise No. 2.

Each, per 50, 25 cents; per 100. 45 cents.

OTHER HELPS

Watch!

Clean Hands.

An Appeal to Boys.

An Elder Sister's Advice to Girls, No. 3.

Educational Series—Leaflet No. 2.

Each, per 50, 15 cents; per 100. 20 cents.

ENVELOPE LEAFLETS

How He Won.

Real Builders.

The Man With the Twinkling Eye.

How He Signed the Pledge.

Each, per 100, 10 cents.

Order early. (Please send remittance with orders.)

Helps for Local Unions. Supplies for Officers and Members

Treasurer's Book. Prepared especially for the use of W. C. T. U. treasurers. 94 pages. Price, $1.20.

Order Book, 25 cents.

Receipt Book, 15 cents.

Recording Secretary's Book. 96 pages. Price, $1.00.

Pledge Slips (pad). For use in public meetings. 100 slips. Price, 30 cents.

W. C. T. U. Coupon Pledge. Per 100, 45 cents.

Sunday School Pledge. Red, white and blue cards. Per 100, 30 cents.

Loyal Temperance Legion Pledge (folder). Per 100, 85 cents.

Membership Appeal Cards. With vignette and autograph signature of Miss Gordon. Per 100, 50 cents.

W. C. T. U. Removal Cards. Per 100, 50 cents.

Membership Dues. Notification Card. Per 100, 65 cents.

Y. P. B. Invitation Card. Per 100, 50 cents.

Y. P. B. Good American Card. Per 100, 75 cents.

White Ribbon Recruit Card. Per dozen, 10 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

Sunday School Wall Pledge. In colors; size 24x36 inches; space for 190 names. Price, 15 cents; 2 copies. 25 cents.

Flower Mission Cards. Per 100, 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

"Weak" But Mighty

"We are a weak, struggling band, and so far have only paid our dues, but I suppose that helps a little," writes Mrs. S. C. Erwin of Austin, Texas. "Our ages range from seventy to eighty-four, but we all marched to the polls and snowed under the wets with their wine and beer petition, and again marched to the polls in November and laid snugly to rest an undesirable candidate for the office of United States Senator."

New Jersey W. C. T. U. Undismayed in Battle With Wets

Special Correspondence

Undaunted by seeming defeat, the New Jersey women, two days after the election, gathered in annual convention at Camden, buoyant with faith and hopeful courage, though tense with indignation ready to manifest itself on occasion in righteous protest against the disgrace of having our state represented in Congress by "wet" lawmakers, to say nothing of a "wet" governor at home.

Crowded into a session of a day and a half, because of the World's and National meetings so soon to follow, reports and addresses were necessarily greatly condensed but they were all filled with a spirit of daring against the foe. New plans for intensive effort along all lines and extension of the work of some of the departments were adopted during a half-day executive meeting.

The address of the state president, Miss Esther H. Elfreth, setting forth clearly the pre-election methods of the opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment and fortifying the W. C. T. U. with plain and abundant facts to combat such propaganda, inspired her hearers to renewed effort.

The report of Mrs. Isabella H. Demarest again, as for many years, made the "dry bones" of her corresponding secretary's report glow with life!

The welcomes from the city and the churches were eloquent and given with all the more heartiness because of the disappointing election returns. Professor Bryant, superintendent of the city schools, affirmed that scientific temperance teaching in the schools, secured by the W. C. T. U., had been the prime factor in bringing about national constitutional prohibition.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Iowa was the principal evening speaker. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, president of the Kentucky W. C. T. U., had also been expected, but through illness was prevented from being with us.

Professor J. G. Dailey, author of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," enlivened the program at intervals with drills in the singing of some of his newer prohibition productions.

All officers were re-elected.

Living Stones in God's Temple

(Continued from Page Six)

he ventured to the door of this school and asked to be taken in and allowed to work for his board. He has now graduated and gone on to Middle School. He constantly gets grades of 90 per cent and over, and he is teaching in the Sunday school. He is very grateful for what has been done for him and writes every month to his old principal. With $10 that he had managed to earn he started his little brother in the High Primary. Pretty solid stuff some of these young fellows are made of! One can well imagine the Master saying to them, "Thou shalt be called Cephas," which is, by interpretation, a stone.

China's first college for women was established in Peking seventeen years ago. Its founder was Miss Luella Miner, M.A., D.Litt., and she is still its gracious president. When the World's Student Christian Conference met recently in Peking, sixteen delegates from different parts of China registered as graduates of this college. At the great conference in Shanghai, six women were on the program, and four of these were Yenching alumnae. Yenching is the name of the Christian University of which the Women's College is a part. The word is an old synonym for Peking. So its daughters are evidently giving themselves to a large extent to Christian work.

The present student body is a very interesting group of girls. Here are three examples: Miss W. comes from an official family. She has what the Quakers call a "concern" for improving the conditions of Chinese homes. She hopes to found a school for young married women, in which the leading studies will be home economics, child hygiene and civic sanitation. She enjoys influence and means and will have an entree into Chinese society such as no foreigner could ever hope to obtain. She expects to study abroad before beginning her chosen work.

Miss L. comes from Shensi, and is the first woman who has left that western province to seek a higher education. She is deeply spiritual and is intending to devote her life to missionary work. The Chinese Home Missionary Society has taken the distant province of Yunnan as its special sphere, and thither this girl expects to go. She looks forward to preaching the gospel where no one, either native or foreign, has ever carried it before.

"Icy Heart," is the pseudonym adopted by another of these college girls, who is already a well-known writer. Her magazine articles, short stories and poems have attracted much notice, and some of her work has been translated into Korean and Japanese. She seems to have a literary form that is unusual, a combination of the short story and the philosophical essay. Already she has been offered $250 a month to edit a woman's paper, but she intends to pursue her studies at home and abroad for some time to come. She is an earnest Christian and her influence should mean much for China.

The Hebrew patriot of old expressed the wish "that our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace." In the quiet courts of the Women's College some thorough cutting and careful polishing is going forward. Women are being prepared to fill positions of importance in the New China, and even to be corner-stones on which others may safely lean.

In this institution one did not require the services of an interpreter, and it was a comfort to be able for a few times to speak direct to one's audience. White-ribboners will understand without much telling that the opportunity to present our cause and explain our methods to such a body as this is very valuable. These women will shortly be scattered all over China, and wherever they go they will be leaders in education.

I greatly appreciated the privilege of meeting on some half a dozen successive nights the five hundred boys of the Peking Academy, the preparatory school of Yenching University. Many of these are already actively engaged in Christian work, and willing to use such material as one can bring to them. Every summer a volunteer band of Peking students goes out on a three-months' campaign. They reach young and old alike. In temples and theaters and in the open air these boys talk on themes related to the public welfare, and try to instil patriotic ideals into the masses of the people.

They discuss hygiene and sanitation, and it is in this connection that we offer them our temperance and anti-cigaret information, asking them to embody in their health talks the most important facts about narcotic poisons. They gather the children into day schools and teach them to sing, so that Christian hymns are often to be heard echoing through heathen villages. The Gospel Team, with banners and drums, magic lantern, music and free literature, soon has the country church crowded to the doors with an interested audience, listening many of them for the first time to the glad tidings of great joy. A faithful pastor may have preached for years to a small congregation, but when the Peking boys come along, fresh from the great city, with all the enthusiasm of youth, they gather such a crowd as the good man never saw before, even in his dreams. And God blesses them to the salvation of souls.

As one is privileged to meet with many fine examples of the divine workmanship, one thinks of them, not singly, but in relation to that temple of the Most High that we call the Universal Church. One by one these living stones are gathered, some from the east and some from the west, and some from the Land of Sinim. Very quietly they are being assembled; the great result cometh not with observation. It is easy to miss what God is doing, easy to see everything except what is most worth while. Of old, "the house when it was in building, was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither, so that there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool or iron heard in the house while it was in building." Even so it is today. But realized or unrealized, the work is going forward, and who shall say that it is not nearly done? And when it is completed to the everlasting glory of God, there will be found in that wonderful assemblage from all earth's divers regions, not a few of "The Stones of Peking."

Articles of Interest in Current Periodicals

"Enemies of Prohibition," by Charles A. Selden; "The Club Citizenship Program," by Alice Ames Winter; "Grandma's Gone Fishing" and "Harnessing Industry With the Vote," by Elizabeth Fraser, who says: "When the women of America know what laws are needed they can get them;" in the *Ladies' Home Journal* for December.

"Child Labor Must Be Stopped," by Raymond G. Fuller; "Letters from a Senator's Wife," by Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes; and "Christmas as It Seems to Me," by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, in the December *Good Housekeeping*.

"Your Child's Allowance," by Angelo Patri, in the *Delineator* for January.

"Rarely is money understood for what it is: a useful and rather troublesome tool that one must know how to use in order that he may carve out comfort and happiness for himself and his family. To hoard it or waste it is stupid. To value it for itself, to scamper a lifetime in pursuit of it, is pitiful. The best way is Stevenson's: 'To earn a little, spend a little less.' An allowance is the best way I know of accomplishing all the fine things that grow out of earning and spending in wise ways. Yes, I think every child should have an allowance."

Florida Will Work to Inspiring Program New W. C. T. U. Year

Special Correspondence

Place, Kissimme; attendance, 115 officers and delegates; speaker, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. "Nuff said." Of course it was a good convention. Just the enthusiasm and inspiration brought by Mrs. Burger sent every delegate home to her local union desiring to do her best to make its work one hundred per cent efficient. Our Missouri friend carried us, in a most realistic manner, to the days of the Crusade, then on through the struggle for national prohibition, to its attainment, and made us realize that our work is not completed; that we have yet to instill into the hearts of the American people the spirit of loyalty to the Constitution through law observance and enforcement, patriotism and Americanism. No other organization, Mrs. Burger said, has so much sacrificial love devoted to it, no other touches life in so many places. We have ascended one of the mountains of difficulty, through national prohibition; we must hold on and fight for a better administration of the law, which is sure to come. Insidious newspaper propaganda, corrupt and spineless officials, added to avarice and appetite, and the formation of various organizations to bring back license in the guise of light wines and beer challenge the W. C. T. U. now as much as pre-prohibition days.

The address of our state president, Miss Minnie E. Neal, gave us much to think about and to work for. Among other things, she emphasized the need for every member of the union to be able to give scientific reasons why alcohol is harmful.

The resolutions adopted urged, among other things, the combating of the propaganda of the enemies of prohibition, through publication of the true facts regarding its benefits, and the direful results with wine and beer back; new emphasis on the practice and teaching of total abstinence; efforts to conserve our Christian Sunday; petitions for kindergartens in the public schools; appointment of a woman as one of the Federal prohibition directors of Florida (Miss Minnie E. Neal, the choice for that office); that the legislature be petitioned to pass an amendment to the law regulating the selection of jurors, thus making it possible for women to be called to jury service.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Miss Minnie E. Neal; vice-president, Mrs. Ida M. Flower; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lottie M. Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. Mabel Perkins Dean. Mrs. Thelma De Witt Ivy will serve as Y. P. B. secretary, and Mrs. Elsie N. Green as L. T. L. secretary.

"Dry Republicans League" Latest in Political Field

"Samuel Adams of Chicago, head of an editorial association embracing many farm journals, who has been attending the governors' conference at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, went today to Washington to organize the 'League of Dry Republicans,'" states the Chicago *Tribune*. "He said organization of the league had been discussed with a number of senators and representatives and that it would be active in the 1924 campaign."

For the Great Meetings on January 16, Secure the Popular Eighteenth Amendment Song "It Is There To Stay."

The great throngs at the National Convention were thrilled and inspired by the author's rendition of this song. Use it in your meetings. Per copy, 15 cents; two copies, 25 cents.

Add these also to your repertoire:

Victory. Soprano solo. Per copy, 15 cents; two copies to one address, 25 cents.

He's Only Changed the Place of His Address.

Over the Whole Wide World.

The Land Where Old Glory Waves.

Hats Off to the Flag.

The U. S. A. for Me.

Each, per copy, 25 cents; two copies to one address, 40 cents.

You Will Need Posters

FOR DISPLAY JANUARY 16

We suggest these:

For Their Sake Enforce the Law.

Forge a Chain.

—

Lincoln on Reverence for Law.

Lincoln's Prophecy.

(Each with portrait of Abraham Lincoln)

—

Guard Their Future.

The Eighteenth Amendment (Stand by the Flag and the Constitution).

Booze Stands Between—

The American's Creed.

Listen! Milk or Beer.

Price each per copy, 10 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, $1.00. Decorate meeting places with posters and put them on display wherever possible. They will help.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

W. C. T. U. Novelties

White Ribbon Place Card for W. C. T. U. Banquets, Luncheons, Picnics and Dinners. Neatly designed bow on bristol card with letters "W. C. T. U." Must be seen to be appreciated. Price per dozen, 20 cents; per 50, 75 cents; per 100, $1.25.

W. C. T. U. Crepe Paper Napkins. Three designs—white and gold—white with violet border, and white with pink rosebuds. W. C. T. U. monogram in gold. Excellent quality. Price, per 25, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

W. C. T. U. Seals. Monogram with wreath of trailing arbutus in colors.

Price, per package containing 50 seals, 15 cents.

Daily Food: Scripture text and quotation for every day in the year. Dainty and always appropriate. Price, 40 cents.

New Songs for the Children

Patriotic Prohibition Song for Children Everywhere, "When We All Grow Up to Be Twenty-One." Words and music. The same sheet carries also "The New Day Coming" and "Prohibition Here to Stay."

Price per copy, 5 cents; per 100, $2.00.

Also a marching song entitled "Loyal Temperance Soldiers." Price per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents; per 100, $1.00. These songs will be found very effective for use in public meetings, L. T. L. and Prohibition Guard gatherings, and for Sunday school and public school work.

(Please send remittance with orders).

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois

Important

Do not fail to secure for your own use, and for distribution, the notable address delivered by the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Anna A. Gordon, at the great convention recently held in Philadelphia. This invaluable document should be a handbook for our own members and placed for ready reference upon the desk of pastors, teachers, clubleaders and others interested in the three-fold goal of World Prohibition, World Purity and World Peace. Price, per copy, 5 cents; per dozen, 50 cents; per 100, $4.00. (Please enclose remittance with order).

Work for Total Abstinence Must Be Continued

We offer you a fine assortment of Total Abstinence literature for public school work, for study in women's clubs, local W. C. T. U. and similar meetings, and for general distribution.

Beer as a Cause of Alcoholism.
Wine as a Cause of Alcholism.
Beer Is Drunk for Its Alcohol.
When Is a Man Intoxicated?
He Was Not Drunk, But—
Primary Lesson on Beer.
Beer and Home Brew.
The Soldiers' Opinion of Alcohol.
For Your Son—Which?
Disease and Degeneracy the Heritage of Drinkers' Offspring.
Words That Count.
Danger to Seamen.
How to Make a Winning Ball Team.
Self Information on the Truths of Science.
Why Sign the Pledge?
Babies or Brewers?

Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 20 cents.

Is the Moderate Drinker a Safe Citizen?
Dangers in the Use of Fermented Drinks.
Beer Quantities of Alcohol Injurious.
The Persistent Beer Fallacy.
A Story of Root Beer.
Beer a Bluffer.
Teachings of the Divine Saviour Concerning Wine.
Wine—What Is It?
What Benjamin Franklin Said About Beer.
Is Beer Intoxicating?
Prenatal Effects of Alcohol.
Wine.
Alcohol and the School Child.
Blackboard Exercise—No Beer, No Wine.
A New Basis for Estimating Effect of Alcohol.
Man or Beer?
Children's Exercise No. 1.
Blackboard Exercise—The Total Abstainer on Safe Ground.
Temperance Talk—Beware of the Wine Cup.
Temperance Talk—Watch! The Thief Is Alcohol.
Facts About Beer.

Price, per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

Alcohol in Experiment and Experience. Y. P. B. Study Book. Valuable also for S. T. I. work. By Cora Frances Stoddard. Pamphlet. Per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.50.

Outlines for Health and Temperance Teaching in the Public Schools. By Cora Frances Stoddard. Pamphlet. Per copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25. See that all teachers are supplied with above helps.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE, Evanston, Illinois.

The Paper That Put "Pep" Into the Union

Frances L. Johnson

Mrs. Runyan sighed deeply as she took a seat at the W. C. T. U. conference. She was late in getting to this rather informal gathering, which had progressed to the point where everyone was free to have her say, provided she didn't interrupt someone else.

Mrs. Morrison, a co-member, noticed the sigh and inquired, "What is wrong, Mrs. Runyan?"

"Everything," was the answer. "I didn't know whether to come or not. I had an appointment with the dentist and couldn't be on time, and at any rate, I felt like staying at home and letting the country go to destruction, if it wants to."

"What do you mean?" asked Miss Gray, unable to account for Mrs. Runyan's unusual dejection.

Mrs. Runyan sat up straight and began to speak very rapidly, and a trifle louder than was necessary.

"Didn't you read in yesterday's paper about that officer who was supposed to be working to enforce the prohibition law, but who has really been doing everything against it? And that isn't the first report of that kind I've read, either."

"That is true," replied Mrs. Gibson, the president of the union, "but these officers have been caught at their tricks, so I really think the newspaper reports are encouraging, rather than otherwise. These men won't be allowed to continue their evil ways, so I believe it is a real gain for our cause to have such publicity."

"Well, if that is the way you look at it, I suppose the more news of that nature you read, the more encouraged you will feel." Mrs. Runyan evidently was not convinced of the soundness of the president's reasoning. "For my part, I feel like giving up entirely. What is the use of trying? The little we can do won't amount to anything in the face of these conditions."

"I wouldn't say that," said gentle Mrs. Stephens. "We never can know how much good will result from our efforts, and I don't think God meant that we should. We can only do our best at our own particular task."

"That is easy to say, but I can't see any sense in working hard and raising money, just to have it wasted."

"It isn't wasted," the president put in quickly. "The officers whom we have helped employ are doing their work conscientiously. What we need now, more than anything else, is patience. No great reform was ever carried through in a day."

Mrs. Voorhees, who was a thoughtful woman, spoke up eagerly. "Our president is right. We are annoyed too easily. Because we can't see big results at once is no reason why we should think our work doesn't count. I'll admit that there are factors in this fight for prohibition enforcement that are discouraging, but we have many reasons for encouragement, and I think we should lay stress on those."

"Perhaps, Mrs. Nelson's paper she has prepared for today will be some help to us along that line," Mrs. Gibson suggested. "We waited for you, Mrs. Runyan, before having it read. Mrs. Morrison told us you were coming. I believe the paper we are to hear bears on what we have been discussing."

Tapping the bell, she called the meeting to order, and Mrs. Nelson took the floor.

JERSEY CROWN
FLAVORING POWDER
Non-Alcoholic

The Master Vanilla Compound, Prepared and used like any extract, Rich and Lasting Flavor. Costs less, goes further, gives better results than any other. Unions, Church organizations and Individual members are selling Jersey Crown with marked success. We want representatives everywhere and offer unequaled inducements. Send no money. We furnish you the Powder. You pay when you sell it. Write at once for our 30-Day Proposition. Jersey Crown Vanilla Co., Dept. S., Valparaiso, Ind.

She laughed a little as she unfolded her paper, and remarked, "I'm glad I had this prepared for today, for I'm afraid if I had read it at a later meeting, Mrs. Runyan would have thought I had her in mind. The truth is," she added, more seriously, "I have felt a little discouraged myself, at times, and this explains why I chose the subject I did."

Turning, to get the full benefit of the light, Mrs. Nelson began to read her paper—"Rebuilding a Bad Road."

People have several ways of looking at a bad road. As they travel over it they express their opinions frankly, and if one could accompany the different ones, he would make the following observations:

Mr. Brown, who is out for a ride with his family, drives his car carefully, avoiding as far as possible the many bumps and holes in the road. As he plunges down into a deep declivity, that the most skilful driver could not have steered clear of, he exclaims emphatically, "This road must be attended to, and no repairing will do, this time. It will have to be rebuilt from the bottom up." His family agrees with him; and so does many another person.

Mr. Smith drives over the same road. Being a rather slothful man, and a selfish one, he proceeds carelessly, unmindful of the discomfort to the other passengers that such a rough road must bring—also neglectful of his car.

"This road is pretty bad," he remarks, "but it means so much work to build it over, and everything is always in such a mess while it is being done, that I hate to see it started, so I shall not complain." There are many who are of the same belief, for they are contented to keep on traveling over a poor road, because a detour sign would mean inconvenience to them while the road was being rebuilt.

Mr. Jones also drives over the bad road. But he is a different type of man from the other two. He has no serious objection to the inconvenience that the building of a new road would mean; in fact, he would like a good road—*if it could be built without money.*

So, as he bumps and bounces and slides along, he growls impatiently, "This road is impossible, but it will cost

"THE WORDS THAT WE DID NOT SAY"

A beautiful song. I furnish with it seven other specials, five solos, duets, etc., worth, at 25 cents each, $2.00, but I furnish the eight for only 25 cents, or 3 sets and a copy of the great patriotic 25 cent sheet song, "The U. S. A. For Me," and very helpful plan for preserving your eyes, all for only 60 cents.

Rev. L. L. Pickett,
Wilmore, Kentucky.

altogether too much to fix it up right. They'd never rebuild it if I could stop them; a few loads of dirt and stone would have to answer." This point of view is also shared by many another.

Fortunately for all concerned, those of Mr. Brown's opinion usually win. The road is rebuilt, although the work is held back for a time because of the indifference and opposition of the others.

All reforms are brought about in a similar way. People see the need, but for reasons not unlike those given in connection with the road, many refuse to help bring the thing about. They don't want the work; they don't want the mess; they don't want the expense—or they are against it altogether. So they are willing to put up with evil, closing their eyes, as far as possible, to the dangers which it brings to themselves and their fellows.

The liquor traffic can well be likened to a bad road—a horribly bad road—which no amount of repair could make safe. It needed to be done away with and a good road made in its place. The prohibition law has provided the right to do this.

The tearing away of this road is a tremendous task, and one that will require time. It calls for a great army of consecrated workers, and much that is hard and discouraging must be contended with. But since we know that the work is being done under the guidance and direction of our Overseer, Who sees the finished work, should we drop our tools and leave our post, simply because we have obstacles to overcome?

Rather, we should accept these difficulties as part of the work, and let them act as an incentive to greater efforts, for the cause of prohibition is a righteous cause and must surely win. The following lines by F. W. Faber well express this:

"For right is right, since God is God;
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

There was a rather long silence after Mrs. Nelson finished reading. Then Mrs. Runyan said, laughingly, "I certainly would have thought you were preaching at me, Mrs. Nelson, if you had read that paper at the next meeting. But since you had it all prepared, I can't very well take offense. There is a lot of truth in what you have said. I suppose it will take time to right things, and that we should expect a few drawbacks."

"I wonder what my 'job' on this road can be likened to," Miss Smith remarked, with a thoughtful frown. "A pickax job, I'm afraid."

"The pickax is a necessary tool," the president assured her, "and the one who handles it faithfully in the end accomplishes a good deal. No necessary part of the work is to be despised, however humble it may be."

"I think Mrs. Nelson has made us all feel like buckling our armor on tighter, and I move that we give her a vote of thanks," said Mrs. Stephens.

This was done, then Mrs. Morrison made a suggestion:

"I have been doing a lot of thinking," she began, "and I've concluded that it would be of great help to us if we could have regularly a paper such as Mrs. Nelson read today. It would add interest to the meeting, and encourage us to learn more about the work."

"That is a fine idea," Mrs. Gibson declared. "Who will volunteer to prepare something for us next month? Won't you, Miss Smith?"

"I'll do my best," that lady consented, "but don't expect too much of me. My paper is apt to have a pickax flavor, you know."

All laughed, but Mrs. Stephens expressed a big truth when she said, "Individuality is what is wanted in all kinds of work. If you prepare your paper in your own way, Miss Smith, I am sure no one could ask for anything better."

Mrs. Gibson announced the closing song, and this was followed by the Aaronic benediction, repeated in unison. The meeting adjourned, different groups going their different ways. But the work which Mrs. Nelson had put upon her paper was not lost; she had given each member a new thought to take home, and one which inspired to greater and better endeavor.

Legislation, Law Enforcement and Substitutes for Beer

(Continued from Page Four)

Woman's Christian Temperance Union audience.

The following prizes were given in the "Wanted! Pictures" contest for the best pictures showing the activities of local unions in Women in Industry work:

The first prize of $5.00 was awarded to the Loyal Patriots Women in Industry union of Huntingdon, Pa., its twenty-two members (all employed in the silk mill) under the leadership of Mrs. Ella M. Funk, president, for carrying on the department and organization program. (The winning picture appeared on the cover page of THE UNION SIGNAL for June 29, 1922.)

The second prize of $3.00 goes to the Albany (N. Y.) union for its action in furnishing the attractive Frances E. Willard room for two women in industry, in the Martha Washington Home. (This picture appeared in THE UNION SIGNAL October 27, 1921. It was sent in by Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, national superintendent of exhibits, and member of the Albany union, and is responsible for starting the contest.)

The third prize of $2.00 goes to the Schenectady (N. Y.) union for the picture sent in by Mrs. Clowe, vice-president of the Schenectady union, which shows members of the union at work in the General Electric plant, but finding time to talk prohibition to their comrades between times. (This picture also appeared in the June 29, 1922, UNION SIGNAL.) The contest will be continued for 1923. For conditions, send two cents for the leaflet, "Wanted: Pictures!"

Instead of the one lone state Women in Industry superintendent, who attended the San Francisco convention, there were representatives from sixteen states at the Philadelphia meetings.

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The Circus Man's Story

One evening the latter part of the first prohibition year a group of church people were holding a prohibition dinner conference. Different individuals rose and told what church they represented. Suddenly a long, lean, lank man got slowly up from his chair, and in a drawling tone of voice, said: "I ain't come from no church, I belong to the circus."

Naturally he had at once the attention of the group, and he continued: "I saw out here a prohibition meeting was going on, and so I come in to tell my story.

"Last year when the saloons were running in Chicago, our circus come to town; one of our men got hurt and we took him to the County hospital. The superintendent showed me over the hospital and finally took me into the morgue. There was a shelf about six feet wide running all the way round the walls, and on that shelf were dead bodies wrapped up in sheets with only their heads showing.

"I looked all around and I see many of them were young girls, and so I counted—and there were thirty! I grabbed the arm of the superintendent and said, 'In the name of God, how does this come?' and he said—'Booze.'

"And I thought about my little girl at home, a little 15-year-old curly-headed thing that I love better than my life, and right then and there I swore before Almighty God that I would fight the stuff to the last day of my life.

"Yesterday our circus come back to Chicago, and I went over to the County hospital and I said, 'Let me go into the morgue.' I went in and looked all around on the shelves and I didn't see a single dead girl. And I said to the superintendent: 'Where are all the girls?'—and he said, 'We don't have them now.' I said 'Why?' and he said—'Prohibition.'"

I think this is a good answer to thoughtless and unfounded statements charging prohibition with being harmful to young girls.

—Lena B. Mathes, in the *Chicago Post.*

Help the Armenian Refuges

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Jerusalem Lace Work made by hand. Latest patterns of yokes from $1.40 to $3.75. Narrow lace, 15 to 35 cents a yard. Wide lace (5⅝ in. width and over) to 75 cents a yard, edging or insertion. Medallions, round or square, 45 to 75 cents a dozen. Wide edging for underclothes $1.90 to $4.55, a set of 3 pieces. Lace will be sent in registered envelopes. Postage free. Apply to Misses Farah, Box 287, Jerusalem, Palestine.

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1. Jackson County, Iowa.
2. Grady County, Georgia.
3. Boone County, Illinois.
4. Barton County, Kansas.
5. Harper County, Kansas.
6. LaPorte County, Indiana.
7. Norfolk County, Mass.
8. Jewell County, Kansas.
9. Washington County, Kansas.
10. Ohio County, West Virginia.
11. Dukes County, Mass.
12. Dubuque County, Iowa.
13. Shawnee County, Kansas.
14. Big Stone County, } Dist.
15. Stevens County, } No. 12
16. Traverse County, } Minn.
17. Winnebago County, Wisconsin.
18. Walworth County, Wisconsin.
19. Strafford County, N. H.
20. Wayne County, Georgia.
21. Dunn County, Wisconsin.
22. Faribault County, Minn. (District No. 27)
23. Winnebago County, Iowa.
24. Hamilton County, Kansas.
25. Ottawa County, Kansas.
26. Woodson County, Kansas.
27. Martin County, } Dist.
28. Watonwan County, } No.
29. Jackson County, } 3
30. Cottonwood County, } Minn.
31. Cheyenne County, Nebraska
32. Kimball County, Nebraska.
33. Norton County, Kansas.
34. Clark County, Kansas.
35. Marion County, Kansas.
36. Highland County. Ohio.
37. Upshur County, W. Va.
38. Payne County, Oklahoma.
39. Stanislaus County, California.
40. Merced County, California.
41. Deuel County, South Dakota.
42. Mills County, Iowa.
43. Union County, Iowa.
44. Dakota County, } Dist.
45. Goodhue County, } No. 26
46. Rice County, } Minn.
47. Olmsted County, } Dist.
48. Dodge County, } No.
49. Steele County, } 2
50. Waseca County, } Minn.
51. Crawford County, Kansas.
52. Cass County, Iowa.
53. Polk County, } Dist.
54. Marshall County, } No.
55. Pennington County, } 14
56. Norman County, } Minn.
57. Edmunds County, South Dakota.
58. Mower County, } Dist No.
59. Freeborn County, } 30, Minn.
60. Bell County, Kentucky.
61. Chippewa County, Wisconsin.
62. Eau Claire County, Wisconsin.
63. Blair County, Penna.
64. Ness County, Kansas.
65. Blue Earth County, Minn. (District No. 21)
66. Dawson County, Nebraska.
67. Ellis County, Kansas.
68. Woodbury County, Iowa.
69. Kingman County, Kansas.
70. Lincoln County, Montana.
71. Bay County, Florida.
72. Glades County, Florida.
73. Highland County, Florida.
74. St. Lucie County, Florida.
75. Yamhill County, Oregon.
76. Creek County, Oklahoma.
77. Grant County, Wisconsin.
78. Tulsa County, Oklahoma.
79. Loban County, Oklahoma.
80. Dallas County, Iowa.
81. Osceola County, Florida.
82. Buchanan County, Missouri.
83. Ramsey County, } Dist. No.
84. Washington County, } 23, Minn.
85. Allen County, Kansas.
86. Fayette County, Kentucky.
87. Cedar County, Iowa.
88. Morgan County, Indiana.
90. Sedgwick County, Kansas.
91. Santa Barbara County, California.

Drink Bill Cut Down

The prohibitionists say that the question where all the money that is used to buy automobiles comes from may be answered by the statement that it is, in large measure, money formerly used to buy liquor.

While, of necessity, the subject is one in regard to which it is impossible to cite definite data, there is, no doubt, a great deal in this contention. The manner in which the country continues to buy automobiles is a surprise to itself, no less than to the manufacturers. Despite the fact that many of the cars bought are not actually needed in the work of the world, the automobile industry had one of the briefest periods of prostration of any, and made the most surprising comeback after the post-war depression.

It has been very prosperous, indeed, the past year, and the manufacturers expect the 1922 record to be largely exceeded in 1923. With due allowance for the increased wealth and increased income of the country, it is perhaps to be doubted whether this could be true if the people were also paying the drink bill they paid in the years before prohibition became effective. If the truth could be definitely known. it would doubtless be shown that much of the money formerly spent for liquor is now being spent for automobiles. and the no less important outlay required to keep them going.—*Marquette* (Mich.) *Journal.*

The Midnight Sun

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Postmaster-General Work Says:

"It requires the use of about thirty-six muscles to smile and of ninety-seven to frown. Why work overtime?"

Little Robert while out walking with his nurse saw a blacksmith shoeing a horse and upon returning home said: "Mamma, I saw the man who makes horses today."

"Are you sure you did?" asked the mother.

"Of course I am," replied Robert. "He had one nearly finished when I saw him. He was just nailing on its behind feet."—*Chicago Daily News.*

"I'm going into politics when I grow up," declared Bobby.

"I thought you were goin' to be an engineer and drive an engine," said Billy.

"Aw, I've changed my mind about that. Pop has had a lot of men around the house talking politics lately, and they're always talking about parties and candy-dates, and that's what I like!"—*Exchange.*

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